

NEWS FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY 08540

December 10, 1981

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

McGraw Gives Million for Einstein Papers

Princeton University Press has received a gift of \$1,000,000 from Harold W. McGraw, Jr., to endow the Editorship of The Papers of Albert Einstein, which will be published by the Press. "Mr. McGraw's generous gift assures the continuation and eventual completion of this great project, the greatest of its kind in this century. We will still need grants for operating funds, but the basic structure is now secure," said Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of Princeton University Press.

Mr. McGraw is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of McGraw-Hill, Inc., one of the largest publishers in America. An active alumnus of Princeton University and former president of his class, Mr. McGraw serves as Chairman of the Library Advisory Council of Princeton University Library. He has been one of the Trustees of Princeton University Press for the past nineteen years, having served as President of the Trustees since 1971, the year the Press contracted with the Einstein Estate to publish the Papers.

In 1977, Professor John Stachel of Boston University was appointed Editor. Since then, with support from the National Science Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, two complete duplicates of the archive of 43,000 documents have been produced. One is housed in Princeton University Library and is open to scholars, the other is used by the editorial staff of the Papers. Professor Stachel has supervised the preparation of a control index, which has been computerized, and is presently working on the period

from Einstein's birth in 1879 to his move to Berlin in 1914. These documents, which include previously unpublished notebooks and correspondence, will fill at least four volumes, and the complete Papers of Albert Einstein will run to twenty or more. Publication dates have not been set at this time.

Contact Scotia W. MacRae 609-452-4896.

see

BANESH HOFFMANN

43-17 169th Street
Flushing, N. Y. 11358

11 November 1981

(212) 358-6231

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
COPIES: Herbert Bailey, Helen Dukas, Charles Gillispie, Otto
Nathan, John Stachel
FROM: Banesh Hoffmann

Dear Sirs:

This note is prompted by the letter of 5 November,
1981 from Dr. Otto Nathan.

Einstein entrusted two people, Helen Dukas and Otto Nathan,
with the responsibility for his literary estate. He would have
been dismayed to learn, as Dr. Nathan put it in his letter,
that both of them "are deeply concerned over Mr. Bailey's
and Dr. Stachel's plans."

The role of the Editorial Advisory Board may not be as
sharply defined as one might wish, but so powerful is the
figure of Einstein that our every move will be pored over by
generations to come, whether we like it or not. Surely, we are
all dismayed that the present rift has developed. Despite the
purely legal decisions, it seems to me that in his letter of
5 November and elsewhere, Dr. Nathan has made valid points that
deserve our most careful attention.

I wonder whether there is wisdom enough on both sides
to bring about concessions leading to a reconciliation. Do
we really want posterity to hold against us that we acted
contrary to the wishes of the two trustees selected by
Einstein himself?

Sincerely yours,

Banesh Hoffmann

Princeton University Press

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

41 William Street

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR.

Trustees, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,

WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,

ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,

JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

November 3, 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

As you know, the offices of the Einstein Edition have moved temporarily into Princeton University Press. The offices we have been able to make available here are satisfactory for the short term, but certainly not for the long run. I hope that your renovation plans are going ahead so that the Einstein office can move back to the Institute sometime this spring. I'll be grateful if you can keep John and me informed.

John is now working on new applications for future funding. We shall soon want to go over plans with you, to get your advice and help.

Robert Schulmann has plunged into the work and is giving John a good deal of help. Transcription has begun. In this regard we should not go too much longer without proper computer facilities. At my request John prepared the enclosed memorandum. One of the things we should be thinking about is a possible tie-in with the Institute's computer. That's another thing that we shall need to discuss with you.

The legal obstacles are apparently now out of the way, unless the Estate can think of something new. We are attempting to cooperate with the Estate in accordance with the court order and under the 1971 contract. At any rate, the work is going ahead.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: John Stachel



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

JOHN STACHEL

C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

25 September 1981

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
41 William Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Herb:

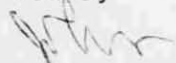
Enclosed is the outline of our word-processing and data processing needs. I hope it is in a useful form.

This week, Robert went to a lecture on word processing at the Computer Center, and we both went to an exhibit-demonstration of four systems recommended by the University Ad Hoc Committee on Word Processing. Of the systems demonstrated, the Lanier SS Series seemed to be the most satisfactory for our needs. This is in agreement with the Committee recommendation of the Lanier system for users with heavy needs for both general editorial functions and mathematical equations. However, it seems that IBM is getting back into the word-processing competition in a big way (see enclosed reproduction of article from the Wall Street Journal), so it will be interesting to see what they propose. Howard Strauss of the Computer Center (and a member of the Committee) felt that the Xerox Star was excessively expensive; but we never got into a discussion of its technical features. Just to give you an idea of costs: The Lanier System would be about \$30,000 for one terminal plus a CPU (central processing unit=small computer) and a double-headed printer (allowing us to print words and equations simultaneously). This would give us plenty of memory, plus the ability to later add additional terminals using the same CPU (called a shared-logic system), and communicate with the University's mainframe computer.

By the way, Robert got hold of an article on "Word Processing and Publishing" which we found helpful. You may already know more of the lingo than we did, but in case you are interested I am enclosing a copy (Robert copied it with the top line cut off, which explains his handwritten insertions).

With best wishes,

Yours,


John Stachel

JS:lys

enclosures

POTENTIAL USES

Transcription of documents

Writing and editing of letters, articles and book copy

Printing acceptable copies of documents, letters, articles

Storing up to one volume of Einstein papers in memory of small CPU

Draw upon information stored in larger (mainframe) computer memory:
e.g., Control Index, volumes already published

Prepare and search through indices for each volume, bibliographies, etc.

Produce, file, store and search through correspondence

Prepare tapes for automatic typesetting

CAPABILITIES DESIRED

Produce and store:

Characters of English, German (most used) and occasionally
French, Russian, Greek, Hebrew alphabets

Mathematical symbols, numbers, etc., combined in complicated formulae

Various typefaces: italics, boldface, etc.; sizes of type; subscripts,
superscripts, etc.

Display copy on screen and make changes in displayed copy while holding the
original version in CPU, e.g., the usual copy editing functions: transpose
words, sentences, paragraphs; insert and delete material, add footnotes, etc.,

Prepare and store documents in standard format, while variations are inserted
as copies are produced (e.g., basic letter with various names and addresses)

Print-out copies with legibility comparable to typed copies

CPU capable of holding at least one volume of Einstein papers, with quick
access to all material in internal and external storage (floppy disks?)

Automatic reformatting of material (e.g., transform line-by-line transcription
into ordinary, justified copy)

Store and search through alphabetically and numerically arranged material

Maintain filing system for correspondence

Capabilities Desired - Continued

Be able to display and print-out different character sets simultaneously (e.g., words and formulae)

Ability to use printer and editing terminal simultaneously on different jobs

Capability for expansion to shared-logic system in future (probably 2 or 3 terminals maximum)

Ability to communicate easily with mainframe computer

Ability to prepare material in form that can be used directly for type-setting

HARDWARE NEEDED

Video display terminal(s)

CPU with sufficient internal memory

External memory

Printer

Interface for communication with larger computer and output to typesetter

SOFTWARE NEEDED

Text Editor

Document Formatter

Data Base Management System

Back-up System

ON SITE MAINTENANCE

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: October 28, 1981

FROM: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

COPIES: Otto Nathan
John Stachel

Now that the legal obstacles to work on THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN are out of the way, we would like views of members of the Board on the following questions, as well as any others that may occur to them.

Plan to have a staff of four:

Editor (Stachel, physicist) with principal overall responsibility as well as major responsibility for physics annotations

Associate or Assistant Editor (historian of science) with major responsibility for history of science annotations, search for documents

Associate or Assistant Editor (historian) with major responsibility of archival aspects of project, general historical annotations

Editorial Assistant to be responsible for day-to-day running of office, transcription of documents

Naturally such a small staff can not operate on rigid, hierarchial principles. There will be discussion of many editorial decisions, and a sharing of responsibility for their execution. Some reassignment of particular tasks based upon the special talents of the individuals filling these posts is also possible. Suggestions of names for the unfilled positions are solicited.

The basic plan of the edition is chronological, with work to proceed sequentially on various periods:

- A. Youth and Swiss Years 1879-1914
- B. Berlin Years 1914-1933
- C. American Years 1933-1955



Work has already started on transcription and annotation of material from the first period. Question: Should the volumes be strictly chronological; or should (for example) published and unpublished papers on the one hand, and correspondence on the other, appear in separate but coordinated volumes?

For the first period, it is planned to include all of the few letters to Einstein that have been uncovered, as well as, naturally, all of Einstein's letters. For later periods, where a much greater volume of material has been preserved, more selectivity may be necessary in dealing with letters to Einstein. It is also planned to document Einstein's appointment to and activity at the Swiss Patent Office, as well as his academic positions at Bern, Zurich, Prague, the ETH and Berlin. This will involve the search for and inclusion of a number of third party documents. Some other third party documents, such as letters describing significant contacts with Einstein, will also be referenced or included.

A major search for new documents is planned. Contact with the Berkeley project "Inventory of Sources for the History of Twentieth Century Physics" suggests that the main effort wait until the results of their extensive search for letters become available in mid of late 1982. However, it is already clear that a number of archives will have to be contacted and probably visited; work on these contacts can begin before then. Leads or other suggestions for this search are solicited.

It is planned to appoint a small Editorial Committee, to be available for steady consultation with the staff on problems arising in the planning and editing of the edition. The composition of the committee might well vary with the period being edited. For example, in the first period there is no documentation of any political or social activity by Einstein, while questions of his relationship to the 19th century physics tradition are of major importance. For the second period, questions of Einstein's relationship with the pacifist movement, the Zionist movement, and of his place in the Weimar milieu are of major importance. The membership of the Committee--envisaged to be about half a dozen--could reflect these changing emphases. Suggestions of names for the Committee are solicited.

It is generally agreed now that documentary editing must take full advantage of the latest technological innovations. It is planned to use word-processing equipment extensively in the project, from the initial stage of transcription of documents to the final stages or preparation of camera-ready copy and indexing. Our project has several unique problems compared to other recent historical editing projects that have been using word-processing equipment with success. For example, we have documents in a number of languages, and involving a great many scientific symbols. Any advice on choosing suitable equipment from the growing array of word processors is welcome.

We shall be grateful for your advice on these matters.

W.S. Bailey Jr.

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

November 5, 1981

To the Members of the Editorial Advisory Board
of The Papers of Albert Einstein

Dear Sirs:

I have read the letters which Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of the Princeton University Press, addressed to you on June 8, October 7, and October 28, 1981.

1. Mr. Bailey's assertion in his letter of June 8, 1981, that one of the key issues has been "the Estate's wish to discontinue Professor Stachel's appointment as editor," is incorrect and misleading. One of the key issues, actually the key issue, between Press and Estate, was whether the authority over the editorial work on Einstein's monumental and multi-faced literary heritage should be vested in one single human being or, as the Search Committee had recommended, in a Board of three co-equal editors, one of whom the Estate had suggested be Dr. Stachel. Mr. Bailey rejected the Estate's proposal and "came to the conclusion" that Dr. Stachel's appointment be terminated as of July, 1978.

On the very day, November 8, 1977, on which he informed the Estate of his decision, to which the Estate did not object, Mr. Bailey advised Dr. Stachel of the termination of his appointment as editor as of July, 1978.

After several months of negotiations, during which Mr. Bailey suggested that Dr. Stachel be appointed editor-pro-tem for an additional year to complete the work in which he was engaged at that time, Press and Estate co-signed a letter to Dr. Stachel, dated February 16, 1978, informing him that his appointment as editor would terminate on July 14, 1978 and that his new appointment as editor-pro-tem would terminate on July 14, 1979. This letter was countersigned by Dr. Stachel. Moreover, Mr. Bailey and Dr. Stachel testified under oath at the arbitration hearings that Dr. Stachel's appointments as editor and editor-pro-tem had been terminated on the dates indicated in the letter of February 16, 1978.

Mr. Bailey chose not to submit the real key issue to arbitration -- as the Estate had repeatedly suggested in writing -- but requested the American Arbitration Association to "direct the reappointment of Dr. Stachel," although Mr. Bailey had stated in writing on February 16, 1978, that "Dr. Stachel's position as editor will definitely be terminated" (emphasis added).

In requesting the American Arbitration Association to direct the reappointment of Dr. Stachel, Mr. Bailey disregarded Article 4 of the Agreement between Press and Estate, according to which the editor has to be appointed jointly by Press and Estate. Mr. Bailey had been advised in writing that the Estate was opposed to Dr. Stachel's reappointment as editor-in-chief. He also knew that, under the circumstances, the American Arbitration Association and the Arbitrator had no power to "direct that Dr. Stachel be reappointed."

The Arbitrator realized that he did not have the authority to reappoint Dr. Stachel. However, he felt there was no need to do so since he based the award in favor of Princeton University Press on the assertion that Dr. Stachel's appointment had never been terminated and that he was still editor -- in spite of the incontestable evidence of termination presented to the Arbitrator by both parties. It is on this basis that Mr. Bailey won his case, not against the Trustees, but against a truly scholarly edited publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein.

2. So far as Mr. Bailey's letter to you of October 7, 1981, is concerned, about which much could be said, I shall merely refer to the P.S. to his letter. In that P.S., he refers to the letter which I addressed to Professor Charles C. Gillispie on August 24, 1981, copies of which were sent to all members of the Board who had attended its May 6, 1978, meeting. In stating that I had plenty of chance to air my "grievances" at the Arbitration, Mr. Bailey obviously implied that I had not done so. This is not only false, since, as Mr. Bailey well knows, I testified at length about the developments discussed in my letter to Professor Gillispie, but it is also completely irrelevant to the matter under discussion. It clearly indicates that Mr. Bailey did not find it possible to refute any of the many facts which I recounted in the letter to Professor Gillispie. I should welcome it if Mr. Bailey would openly challenge the accuracy of the statements made in the letter of August 24, 1981. Further, in giving some biographical notes about the Arbitrator, Harold R. Tyler, Jr., Mr. Bailey does not mention that Mr. Tyler is an alumnus of Princeton University, as he himself stated in the last session of the Arbitration hearings.

3.

3. Again, I wish to limit myself to mentioning only one exceedingly important point.

In the letter to you of October 28, Mr. Bailey indicated that the basic plan for the edition is chronological. The Estate had learned from Dr. Stachel's application to the National Science Foundation (May 1977) for a grant to the Einstein project that he had decided to organize the material chronologically. This decision was made by him without any consultation with, or advice to, the Trustees (it is not known to me whether Dr. Stachel discussed it with the Press). I advised Mr. Bailey of my most serious concern with Dr. Stachel's decision which, as usual, was fully supported by Mr. Bailey. I suggested -- on October 4, 1977 -- to submit to the Editorial Advisory Board the question whether the Einstein material should be organized chronologically or topically.

As far as I know, this was never done. However, you are now being asked whether published and unpublished papers should be separated from the correspondence (apparently without distinguishing between published and unpublished correspondence). This gives some indication of the kind of publication Mr. Bailey and Dr. Stachel intend to produce. A topical organization is, of course, more difficult to prepare than a chronological one which appears rather as a catalog of Einstein's papers and does not permit of the kind of annotations and editing which seem indispensable. A topical organization would allow scholars and readers to obtain a clear picture of Einstein's work on any of the main subjects of his scientific and non-scientific efforts.

Miss Helen Dukas and I, upon whom Albert Einstein bestowed the responsibility for his literary heritage, are deeply concerned over Mr. Bailey's and Dr. Stachel's plans.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Nathan

Otto Nathan
Executor and Trustee

ON:edh

THE PRINCETON PACKET, Wednesday, 16 December 1981

Mcgraw gift endows Einstein papers editor

Princeton University Press has received a gift of \$1 million from Harold W. McGraw Jr. to endow the editorship of "The Papers of Albert Einstein," which will be published by the Press.

"Mr. McGraw's generous gift assures the continuation and eventual completion of this great project, the greatest of its

kind in this century. We will still need grants for operating funds, but the basic structure is now secure," said Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of Princeton University Press.

Mr. McGraw is chairman and chief executive officer of McGraw-Hill Inc., one of the largest publishers in America.

An active alumnus of Princeton University and former president of his class, Mr. McGraw serves as chairman of the Library Advisory Council of Princeton University Library. He has been one of the trustees of Princeton University Press for the past 19 years, having served as president of the trustees since 1971, the year the Press contracted with the Einstein estate to publish the papers.

In 1977, Professor John Stachel of Boston University was appointed editor. Since then, with support from the National Science Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, two complete dupli-

cates of the archive of 43,000 documents have been produced. One is housed in Princeton University Library and is open to scholars, the other is used by the editorial staff of the papers. Professor Stachel has supervised the preparation of a control index, which has been computerized, and is presently working on the period from Einstein's birth in 1879 to his move to Berlin in 1914. These documents, which include previously unpublished notebooks and correspondence, will fill at least four volumes, and the complete "Papers of Albert Einstein" will run to 20 or more. Publication dates have not been set at this time.

resolved this fall. Otto Nathan, the co-executor, had wanted a three-member panel to supervise the project. The Press believed the plan to be too expensive and time-consuming.

The argument went into arbitration early in 1979. The Press won a favorable ruling, but Dr. Nathan sought to have the ruling overturned. This fall, the matter was settled when the New York Court of Appeals denied the estate's request for another review.

Income from the endowment will be used to pay Dr. Stachel's salary. Left-over money can be spent "as needed," according to Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., director of the Press.

Since 1977, Dr. Stachel, with support from the National Science Foundation and the

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, has produced two complete duplicates of the 43,000 documents that constitute the archives.

He has supervised the preparation of a control index, which has been computerized, and is now working on the period from Einstein's birth in 1879, to his move to Berlin in 1914. These documents, which include previously unpublished notebooks and correspondence, are expected to fill four volumes. The complete "Papers" will be at least 20.

EINSTEIN PAPERS

Endowed by \$1 Million. A gift of \$1 million has been presented to Princeton University Press by Harold W. McGraw Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of McGraw-Hill, Inc., the publishing firm, to endow the editorship of Albert Einstein's papers.

A legal dispute between a co-executor of the Einstein estate and John Stachel, appointed by the Press in 1977 to edit the papers, was

TOWN TOPICS, Wednesday, 16 December 1981

THE PRINCETON PACKET, Wednesday, 16 December 1981

Mcgraw gift endows Einstein papers editor

Princeton University Press has received a gift of \$1 million from Harold W. McGraw Jr. to endow the editorship of "The Papers of Albert Einstein," which will be published by the Press.

"Mr. McGraw's generous gift assures the continuation and eventual completion of this great project, the greatest of its

kind in this century. We will still need grants for operating funds, but the basic structure is now secure," said Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of Princeton University Press.

Mr. McGraw is chairman and chief executive officer of McGraw-Hill Inc., one of the largest publishers in America.

An active alumnus of Princeton University and former president of his class, Mr. McGraw serves as chairman of the Library Advisory Council of Princeton University Library. He has been one of the trustees of Princeton University Press for the past 19 years, having served as president of the trustees since 1971, the year the Press contracted with the Einstein estate to publish the papers.

In 1977, Professor John Stachel of Boston University was appointed editor. Since then, with support from the National Science Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, two complete dupli-

cates of the archive of 43,000 documents have been produced. One is housed in Princeton University Library and is open to scholars, the other is used by the editorial staff of the papers. Professor Stachel has supervised the preparation of a control index, which has been computerized, and is presently working on the period from Einstein's birth in 1879 to his move to Berlin in 1914. These documents, which include previously unpublished notebooks and correspondence, will fill at least four volumes, and the complete "Papers of Albert Einstein" will run to 20 or more. Publication dates have not been set at this time.

resolved this fall. Otto Nathan, the co-executor, had wanted a three-member panel to supervise the project. The Press believed the plan to be too expensive and time-consuming.

The argument went into arbitration early in 1979. The Press won a favorable ruling, but Dr. Nathan sought to have the ruling overturned. This fall, the matter was settled when the New York Court of Appeals denied the estate's request for another review.

Income from the endowment will be used to pay Dr. Stachel's salary. Left-over money can be spent "as needed," according to Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., director of the Press.

EINSTEIN PAPERS

Endowed by \$1 Million. A gift of \$1 million has been presented to Princeton University Press by Harold W. McGraw Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of McGraw-Hill, Inc., the publishing firm, to endow the editorship of Albert Einstein's papers.

A legal dispute between a co-executor of the Einstein estate and John Stachel, appointed by the Press in 1977 to edit the papers, was

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, has produced two complete duplicates of the 43,000 documents that constitute the archives.

He has supervised the preparation of a control index, which has been computerized, and is now working on the period from Einstein's birth in 1879, to his move to Berlin in 1914. These documents, which include previously unpublished notebooks and correspondence, are expected to fill four volumes. The complete "Papers" will be at least 20.

TOWN TOPICS, Wednesday, 16 December 1981

Since 1977, Dr. Stachel, with support from the National Science Foundation and the

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
DATE: October 28, 1981
FROM: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
COPIES: Otto Nathan
John Stachel

Now that the legal obstacles to work on THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN are out of the way, we would like views of members of the Board on the following questions, as well as any others that may occur to them.

Plan to have a staff of four:

Editor (Stachel, physicist) with principal overall responsibility as well as major responsibility for physics annotations

Associate or Assistant Editor (historian of science) with major responsibility for history of science annotations, search for documents

Associate or Assistant Editor (historian) with major responsibility of archival aspects of project, general historical annotations

Editorial Assistant to be responsible for day-to-day running of office, transcription of documents

Naturally such a small staff can not operate on rigid, hierarchial principles. There will be discussion of many editorial decisions, and a sharing of responsibility for their execution. Some reassignment of particular tasks based upon the special talents of the individuals filling these posts is also possible. Suggestions of names for the unfilled positions are solicited.

The basic plan of the edition is chronological, with work to proceed sequentially on various periods:

- A. Youth and Swiss Years 1879-1914
- B. Berlin Years 1914-1933
- C. American Years 1933-1955



Work has already started on transcription and annotation of material from the first period. Question: Should the volumes be strictly chronological; or should (for example) published and unpublished papers on the one hand, and correspondence on the other, appear in separate but coordinated volumes?

For the first period, it is planned to include all of the few letters to Einstein that have been uncovered, as well as, naturally, all of Einstein's letters. For later periods, where a much greater volume of material has been preserved, more selectivity may be necessary in dealing with letters to Einstein. It is also planned to document Einstein's appointment to and activity at the Swiss Patent Office, as well as his academic positions at Bern, Zürich, Prague, the ETH and Berlin. This will involve the search for and inclusion of a number of third party documents. Some other third party documents, such as letters describing significant contacts with Einstein, will also be referenced or included.

A major search for new documents is planned. Contact with the Berkeley project "Inventory of Sources for the History of Twentieth Century Physics" suggests that the main effort wait until the results of their extensive search for letters become available in mid of late 1982. However, it is already clear that a number of archives will have to be contacted and probably visited; work on these contacts can begin before then. Leads or other suggestions for this search are solicited.

It is planned to appoint a small Editorial Committee, to be available for steady consultation with the staff on problems arising in the planning and editing of the edition. The composition of the committee might well vary with the period being edited. For example, in the first period there is no documentation of any political or social activity by Einstein, while questions of his relationship to the 19th century physics tradition are of major importance. For the second period, questions of Einstein's relationship with the pacifist movement, the Zionist movement, and of his place in the Weimar milieu are of major importance. The membership of the Committee--envisaged to be about half a dozen--could reflect these changing emphases. Suggestions of names for the Committee are solicited.

It is generally agreed now that documentary editing must take full advantage of the latest technological innovations. It is planned to use word-processing equipment extensively in the project, from the initial stage of transcription of documents to the final stages or preparation of camera-ready copy and indexing. Our project has several unique problems compared to other recent historical editing projects that have been using word-processing equipment with success. For example, we have documents in a number of languages, and involving a great many scientific symbols. Any advice on choosing suitable equipment from the growing array of word processors is welcome.

We shall be grateful for your advice on these matters.

W. S. Barley Jr.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

October 7, 1981

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
COPIES: Otto Nathan, Charles C. Gillispie, John Stachel
FROM: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
SUBJECT: Status Report

The New York Court of Appeals has denied the request of the Estate to review the arbitration award and the decisions of the lower courts with respect to Professor John Stachel's position as editor. This exhausts the possibilities of appeal; so as far as we are concerned the project is going ahead.

Accordingly, Professor Stachel and the Press have signed a contract confirming his position as editor. The court has ordered the Estate and the Press to proceed with the project, and we are asking the Estate to sign the agreement as well.

Dr. Robert Schulmann, a Ph.D. in modern European history, with an excellent knowledge of the German language and experience in documentary editing, has joined the staff of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN as staff historian with an appointment through June 1982. We expect that he will be extremely helpful in documentary search, in research for the first few volumes, and in transcription.

Unfortunately the Institute for Advanced Study does not at the moment have sufficient space for the expanded activity of the project, so the project offices have been moved temporarily to the Scribner Building of Princeton University Press. It is expected that the project will move back to the Institute in spring 1982, when appropriate space will be available there.

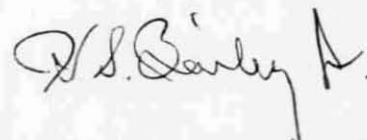
At the insistence of the Estate, following the arbitration, the duplicate of the Einstein Archive was removed from Professor Stachel's office and has been kept sealed in the Princeton University Library. This has made Professor Stachel's work difficult, to say the least. The Duplicate Archive has now been moved back to Professor Stachel's office.



To The Editorial Advisory Board of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
Page 2

This move does not affect the Second Duplicate Archive which is held by the Princeton University library and is available to scholars, along with the computer-based index.

I believe the Board will be encouraged by these developments.



P.S. Since I wrote the above, one of you has kindly sent me a copy of Dr. Nathan's letter of August 24, 1981 to Professor Gillispie, which was circulated to the Board. I will not respond to Dr. Nathan's catalogue of grievances except to say that he had plenty of chance to air them at the arbitration, which included over a thousand pages of testimony and more than 150 documents. The arbitrator was Harold R. Tyler, a former federal judge and formerly deputy attorney general of the United States. He decided in favor of the Press. The Estate tried to overturn his decision in the Supreme Court, New York County, and in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; both courts affirmed the arbitrator's decision, the Appellate Division by four judges unanimously. The Estate's attempt to appeal to the Court of Appeals was denied.

xc: JH
JH

JOHN STACHEL
C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

1 October 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry:

This note is to formally inform you that I will be moving to the Princeton University Press building next week. To include a small margin for error, let's say that rooms 402 and 415 will be vacated by the end of that week.

Need I say at length how much I have appreciated your sympathy with the Einstein Project, and your helpfulness and your hospitality to me personally over the years? Let me simply thank you, and express the hope that we shall soon resume this fitting association between the project and the Institute.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours,



John Stachel

JS:lys

cc for Rowe + Bailey

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 31, 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

I have now had a chance to discuss with John Stachel his probable needs for an office for the Einstein Papers at the Institute. Here is what we have come up with:

- One room for the editor (Stachel)
- One room for the staff historian (Schulmann)
- One room for the editorial assistant (Sheldon)
- One room for visitors
- One room for word processing and computer equipment

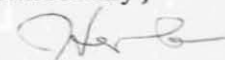
Later, as the project develops, we shall need a room for an associate editor. It would be very desirable but not absolutely essential to have a room for the Duplicate Archive and a library of reference material.

As you know, Robert Schulmann will become "staff historian" in September, to help search for documents and to begin transcription. He is a Ph.D. historian specializing in modern European history, has fluent German, and has experience in working as assistant editor of the Steuben Papers. We think he supplies some of the things that the project needs. Also we hope as soon as possible to put in some kind of word processing equipment or computer terminal so that the transcription can go directly into the computer. Thus we hope to have the staff of three plus a computer very soon. In thinking about eventual space for the project in the Institute you will of course need to consider long-range requirements. John and I will naturally be very happy to discuss this further with you.

You'll be glad to know that we have now made arrangements to make room in the Press for the Einstein office on a temporary basis. Still, we think it would be best for the Einstein Papers project to move back to the Institute as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: John Stachel



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 21, 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

It was good to talk with you and John Hunt yesterday, and I am glad you felt that the references to the Institute in our contract with John Stachel are satisfactory. We will sign the contract with John in the next day or so, and then we will be able to move the Duplicate Archive back into the Einstein office. John, as you may know, will be in London until about August 20, and the new staff historian, Robert Schulmann, will be joining us in early September. I feel that the coming academic year is going to be a period of high production for the Einstein Papers.

I am sorry that you don't have space to accommodate John's needs in the near future. Beyond the two offices he now has, he will need space for Bob Schulmann and also space for a computer terminal or word processor. Consequently, temporarily until you can get your new buildings renovated, we will move the Einstein office into the Scribner Building of Princeton University Press. I have reviewed the space here with John, and we think we can get along for a while, until the Institute space is available. John will be moving the Einstein office as soon as the space here can be made ready, presumably sometime in September. Then we will hope to move everything back to the Institute next spring.

Looking toward the future, I have asked John to prepare an estimate of space requirements over the next five years. I think that this will follow very closely the plan we had in the original application to NSF, which had to be withdrawn. He and I will be reviewing that plan and estimating space requirements accordingly. That should give you a basis for deciding where things go in your newly renovated buildings.

I was disappointed that you do not feel that you can initiate the program in Einstein studies that we talked about a year or so ago. I understand that that still remains a possibility for the future, but meanwhile Institute appointments for scholars working on Einstein will have to be on an ad hoc

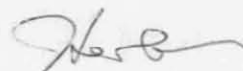


Dr. Harry Woolf
Page 2
July 21, 1981

basis, depending on the particular circumstances and the space available. We both hope that this might develop into a modest program, which could be considered formally when at least one volume of the Einstein Papers has been published.

I want to thank you again for your cooperation in this great project. I am sure that you wish as much as I do that it were not necessary to move the Einstein office out of the Institute even on a temporary basis. As time goes by and as everything becomes clearer, we should be able to work out our mode of cooperation in more detail. Meanwhile I want to thank you for your continuing help.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: John Stachel

HW

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 13, 1981

Dear Harry,

Here is what I believe is
the final version of John Stachel's
contract. As soon as you've
read it, please give me a
ring. We can't move the
duplicate archive back to
John's office until it is signed.

Many thanks,

Herb

Discussed with Mr. Bailey
20 July 1981

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July , 1981

Professor John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Stachel:

1. Purpose

The purpose of this letter is to set forth the terms of your appointment as Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein.

The appointment was made jointly by the Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein (Einstein Trustees) and Princeton University Press (Press). The terms of your appointment are governed by the provisions of this contract as well as by the agreement between the Einstein Trustees and the Press, dated February 22, 1971, and by the Last Will and Testament of Albert Einstein dated March 18, 1950. You have received copies of both documents and are familiar with their contents.

2. The Nature of the Edition and Your Duties and Responsibilities

You will have the primary responsibility for collecting, organizing, and preparing the material for publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein, comprising the complete works of Albert Einstein, published and unpublished,



scientific and non-scientific, including correspondence. As Editor, you will be the manager of the Einstein Office (see paragraph 4). You are to prepare typewritten manuscripts or suitable printer's copy for volumes for a complete, accurate and scholarly edition, with sufficient annotation to make the work clear and maximally useful to scholars and scientists and, where appropriate, to the general public, and you will cooperate with the Einstein Trustees and the Press, and do all things reasonably necessary, to enable them to carry out their agreement of February 22, 1971.

Under the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Press and the Einstein Trustees, the Proprietor (the Einstein Trustees) and the Publishers (the Press) have appointed an Editorial Advisory Board to assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work. It is understood that you will, after consultation with the Einstein Trustees and the Press, appoint an Editorial Committee to be available for consultation at your request. You will select the members of the Editorial Committee yourself with the proviso, however, that no person can serve simultaneously on the Editorial Advisory Board and the Editorial Committee. Any agreements between you and members of the Editorial Committee concerning but not limited to, matters such as compensation and acknowledgements for work to be performed, must be approved by the Press, as the administrator of the project.

The Edition is to be in the original languages in which the material was written. The Press, with your advice and the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board, and upon consultation with the Einstein Trustees, will decide what material should be translated into English. The preparation of English translations for inclusion integrally, or in separate volumes, will be your responsibility.

The format of the printed volumes will be the responsibility of the Press, which will consult with you on questions of design and typography. You will read proofs, check diagrams, and perform other customary editorial duties. The volumes prepared under your Editorship will not be printed without your approval of page proof; if you should be unable or unavailable to approve proof, the Press will take the responsibility of doing so.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, you will not be legally responsible for any claims or actions brought by third parties, and the Einstein Trustees and the Press agree to indemnify you against all expenses, including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from claims and actions of any kind by third parties (except for material which you have yourself written), based upon the publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein during the term of this agreement and thereafter.

3. Submission of Reports and Selection of
Materials

(a) At the end of each annual period during the term of your appointment, you will prepare and submit to the Einstein Trustees, the Editorial Advisory Board and the Press a memorandum summarizing your work on the project during such annual period, a brief discussion of your plans for work during the ensuing year and a summary of any proposed change in your general plan of the intended Edition, the foregoing to be subject to discussion with the Einstein Trustees, the Press, and the Editorial Advisory Board.

(b) The Einstein Trustees and the Press desire that The Papers of Albert Einstein contain as complete a collection of Einstein's writings as possible. However, the Einstein Trustees shall have the right to withhold from publication such papers as they find, in their discretion, should be withheld for reasons of privacy. Except for such reasons, the determination of material to be included in the volumes shall be within your province, except that nothing shall be included that libels or infringes on the rights (such as rights of privacy and copyright) of others. It shall be your duty to obtain publication rights of all materials to be included in the Edition, with the cooperation of the Press and the Einstein Trustees. You will bring to the attention of the Press any material about which there are doubts

regarding publication rights. If legal problems arise, you will consult the Press and the Press will take final responsibility as to what shall be printed. Legal expenses shall be part of the expenses of the Einstein Office.

4. The Einstein Office

It is understood that the editorial work will be done as far as possible on the basis of the duplicate archive and not by using the original material, which, when he deems it necessary, and if available, shall be examined only by the Editor. In addition, at the Institute for Advanced Study, (the "Institute") at Princeton University, at the Press, or elsewhere, an Einstein Office will be established to facilitate the work. The location of the Einstein Office shall be selected jointly by you and the Press, as administrator of the project. The duplicate archive will be kept in the Einstein Office. As Editor, you will be the manager of the Einstein Office. It is the responsibility of the Einstein Trustees and the Press, under their basic agreement of February 22, 1971, to provide funds to be sought from foundations and private donors. You will, however, when reasonably requested to do so, assist in the preparation of applications for financial grants and funding. The application for and management of such funds shall be the responsibility of the Press or the joint responsibility of the Institute and the

Press under arrangement to be made between them, such arrangement being subsidiary to the basic contract between the Einstein Trustees and the Press. Thus the staff of the Einstein Office, under grants received, will be employees of either the Institute or the Press, depending on arrangements for specific grants. The employment of such staff will be in accordance with budgets submitted to the granting agencies; such applications will be reviewed in advance by the Institute (if a participant in this project), the Press, and the Einstein Trustees. The appointment of associate editors and assistant editors shall be subject to the approval of the Einstein Trustees and the Press. If the Institute is the employing institution, its approval shall also be required. It is further understood that you will draw up an annual budget for the editorial expenses to be submitted for approval to the Einstein Trustees and the Press. This annual budget will include relevant portions of all grants-budgets and will constitute a comprehensive budget for the project.

5. The Term of your Appointment

You assumed your functions under this appointment on January 15, 1977. Your appointment will continue until completion of the project, and shall be subject to termination after January 1, 1982, at the joint option of the Einstein Trustees and the Press upon not less than six (6)

months prior written notice to you or, at your option, upon not less than six (6) months prior written notice to the Einstein Trustees and the Press.

6. Miscellaneous

(a) The Papers of Albert Einstein, including all the products of your own work and writings, as well as those of the editorial staff, will be copyrighted in the United States and abroad, in the name of the Estate of Albert Einstein which will be responsible for any renewal of copyrights. This provision does not apply to such professional writings as you may do on Einstein or related subjects, for publication elsewhere than in The Papers of Albert Einstein. You will cooperate in effecting copyright and copyright renewals and, whenever requested, you will execute and provide further instruments as may become necessary to obtain copyright or copyright renewals.

(b) The rights of the Press to publish, in addition to the basic Einstein edition, an abridged edition, translations, anthologies and other derivative works are herewith confirmed as stipulated in the agreement between the Einstein Trustees and the Press. You will be consulted on all these derivative works, together with the Editorial Advisory Board and the Einstein Trustees. Separate arrangements between yourself, the Press and the Einstein Trustees will

be made in regard to the distribution of royalties on all derivative works, with due consideration to the pertinent provisions of Article 14 of the agreement between the Press and the Einstein Trustees. No royalties will be payable to you on the basic Einstein edition.

(c) You will cooperate with the Einstein Trustees and the Press in the sale, advertisement and promotion of The Papers of Albert Einstein and consent that in connection therewith, they may use your name, photograph, and biographical sketch, which you agree to supply from time to time on their request. You will be compensated for any reasonable expenses you may incur in connection with promotional activities which you may be asked by the Press to perform at mutually convenient times on behalf of The Papers of Albert Einstein.

7. The Financial Obligations of the Project

The Einstein Trustees make and enter into this Agreement only in their fiduciary capacity as Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein, and not personally, and accordingly no liability or obligation arising hereunder may attach or may, under any circumstances, be enforced against them personally. Your salary will be equal to that which you would have been paid for a twelve-month year by Boston University, were you not on leave. In addition, since you will be on leave

from Boston University, your fringe benefit program will be paid to the same extent that Boston University would pay you were you on active duty there. If and when you return to your teaching duties at Boston University on a part-time basis, your salary and fringe benefits will be paid in proportion to the time spent on The Papers of Albert Einstein. If you should change your academic affiliation, similar arrangements on salary and fringe benefits will be made, but such change shall not result in any other change in the terms of this agreement. It is understood that you are to be engaged in editing The Papers of Albert Einstein on a full-time basis, with one month's vacation annually, regardless of the terms or payment periods of your academic employer.

8. Arbitration

If we should be unable to reach agreement upon any controversy or problem arising out of or relating to your appointment hereunder, the matter shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules, then obtaining, of the American Arbitration Association. If, at the time an arbitration proceeding is commenced pursuant to this Agreement, you have resumed your teaching duties at Boston University, your testimony at such proceeding may be taken by oral deposition in Boston.

9. Third Party Grants

In the event any outside financial assistance is obtained relating to any of the matters herein, including but not limited to, assistance by grant of private parties or government agencies, the parties to this agreement will investigate the terms on which such aid is offered and will take no action inconsistent with the terms of this agreement.

10. Other Understandings

(a) In the event the Einstein Trustees do not sign this agreement, it is expressly understood that the Press does not assume their obligations nor warrant the performance thereof as set forth herein.

(b) It is expressly understood that in the event the award of the arbitrator dated July 18, 1980 is set aside or modified in any respect, this agreement shall be deemed null and void.

(c) We have attempted, in the above paragraphs, to set forth the terms of your appointment as Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein, in a way that will be satisfactory and clear to everyone, with the full appreciation that this is a great project in which the Editor must be the primary shaping force. We realize that it is impossible to anticipate all problems that may arise and we expect to rely heavily on

your judgment, and at the same time have attempted to provide reasonable methods for resolution of any disagreement.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, will you please sign the enclosed copies of this letter and return them to us.

Sincerely yours,

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

By _____
Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

(_____
(Helena Dukas
(
(
(
(_____
(Otto Nathan
(
(as Trustees under the Last
Will of Albert Einstein, deceased

AGREED:

John Stachel

Date

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July , 1981

Professor John Stachel
Einstein Papers
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Stachel:

This letter will constitute an addendum to the Agreement between Princeton University Press (the "Press"), the Trustees of the Estate of Albert Einstein (the "Einstein Trustees") and you dated June , 1981, (the "Agreement") and together with that Agreement will constitute the entire understanding of the parties.

1. If, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 10(b) of the Agreement, that Agreement is deemed null and void, the Press shall continue to pay to you, until such time as you resume your regular active teaching duties at Boston University, but in any event, for a period not to exceed six months, your salary as set forth in paragraph 7 of the Agreement.

2. Notwithstanding the duties you will perform in connection with your work as Editor of the Einstein Papers, nothing contained herein or in the Agreement shall be deemed to prohibit you to publish, without permission of the Press or the Einstein Trustees, and without payment of royalties to them, works on the subject matter of Albert Einstein, provided, however, that such writing is not a breach of the Agreement or infringes on the rights of any of the parties thereto.

3. In the event that you are made a party to any litigation or arbitration proceeding instituted by the Einstein Trustees as a result of the execution by you of the Agreement, the Press agrees to indemnify you against all expenses, including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from such litigation or arbitration proceeding, irrespective of who the prevailing party in such litigation or arbitration proceeding might be.



Professor John Stachel

-2-

July , 1981

4. The Press agrees that it will be responsible for the payment of your salary, as set forth in paragraph 7 of the Agreement, as long as you are performing services on the Einstein project at the request of the Press. Nothing contained in this paragraph, however, shall be deemed to limit the right of the Press to terminate your appointment pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Agreement.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, will you please sign the enclosed copies of this letter and return them to me.

Sincerely,

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

By Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

AGREED:

John Stachel

Date

the American Arbitration Association. If, at the time an arbitration proceeding is commenced pursuant to this Agreement, you have resumed your teaching duties at Boston University, your testimony at such proceeding may be taken by oral deposition in Boston.

9. Third Party Grants

In the event any outside financial assistance is obtained relating to any of the matters herein, including but not limited to, assistance by grant of private parties or government agencies, the parties to this agreement will investigate the terms on which such aid is offered and will take no action inconsistent with the terms of this agreement.

10. Other Understandings

(a) In the event the Einstein Trustees do not sign this agreement, it is expressly understood that the Press does not assume their obligations nor warrant the performance thereof as set forth herein.

(b) It is expressly understood that in the event the award of the arbitrator dated July 18, 1980 is set aside or modified in any respect, this agreement shall be deemed null and void.

(c) We have attempted, in the above paragraphs, to set forth the terms of your appointment as Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein, in a way that will be satisfactory and clear to everyone, with the full appreciation that this

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

June 8, 1981

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr. COPIES: Otto Nathan
John Stachel

SUBJECT: Progress Report

I am sorry to say that the dispute between the Einstein Estate and Princeton University Press continued during the past year. As you may know, after a lengthy arbitration proceeding, an award was rendered which directed the Press and the Estate to negotiate a contract with Professor Stachel. The award was then confirmed by the New York State Supreme Court. The Estate pressed on, however, and appealed the decision which confirmed the award to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. On Thursday, May 28, the Appellate Division rendered a unanimous decision in favor of the Press. The two key issues in the dispute have been the Estate's wish to discontinue Professor Stachel's appointment as editor and its desire to cancel its contract with the Press.

Professor Stachel's work on the Papers has continued all during this period, although recently it has been made more difficult because of the denial of access to the original documents and the fact that access to the copies of the documents was made more inconvenient since they had to be removed from his office. The court's decision orders the Estate to recognize Dr. Stachel as editor, which would mean that a copy of the Archive would be returned to his office and he would again have access to the originals when necessary.

I am also happy to tell you that we have recently received a generous grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, sufficient to support the project through June of 1982. This gives us a running start on what I believe will be a new period of much more rapid progress on the project.

Finally, I want to thank you again for your continuing interest.

H. S. Bailey Jr.



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

May 28, 1981

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf

From: John Hunt *JH*

Subject: Agreement between Princeton University Press,
the Einstein Estate Trustees, and John Stachel

Herb Bailey would like to have a word from you about the enclosed documents. Specifically, he wants to be sure that you think the proposed agreement is satisfactory.

Meantime, I have asked Allen to continue his negotiations with Herb about space and charges.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ROBERT G. GILPIN, WU-CHUNG HSIANG,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, DONALD W. KOEPP, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 15, 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

This is to fill you in on the Einstein Papers situation.

First of all, we have completed a draft of a proposed contract between John Stachel on the one hand and the Press and the Einstein Trustees on the other. A copy is enclosed, along with a copy of a side agreement to be made between the Press and John. I am calling it to your attention particularly because the Institute is mentioned in it in a number of places. You will see that we have tried to provide for carrying out the plans that we have already discussed. Obviously such plans must be written down in the form of an agreement between us, and I expect to be working on that soon. I'll be in touch with you and John Hunt about it. Meanwhile I want to be sure that you think that the enclosed agreement with John Stachel is satisfactory.

The agreement with John Stachel has been carefully worked out by our lawyers and John's, and we shall give the Estate a chance to sign it. Of course it is unlikely that the Trustees of the Estate will sign, but if they don't it is our plan to proceed anyway, since we are under a court order to do so. As soon as the contract is signed, the "First Duplicate Archive," which is now sealed and stored in the Princeton University Library, will be returned to John's office so that he can use it conveniently. Meanwhile John has continued to make detailed plans for the edition, and he has also been looking into the question of computer-editing, which should make the job a good deal easier, faster, and more accurate.

Recently we received a grant of \$120,000 from the Sloan Foundation to carry us through June of 1982. This will allow a slightly increased staff, and John has been considering possible appointments. I have also written to the National Science Foundation informing them of our situation and indicating that we will probably be putting in a major application during the coming year. This is of course problematic in view of the budgetary situation at NSF, but we believe that such an application has a chance of being favorably considered by the National Science Board.



Dr. Harry Woolf
Page 2
May 15, 1981

Meanwhile the Estate continues to try to overturn the arbitrator's award, and the next hearing will be on May 19 before the New York Supreme Court. Since we have already won five times, our lawyer is still confident of a favorable result. This leaves only the possibility of one more appeal to the New York Appellate Court, and while that is possible, we think it is fairly unlikely that the court would hear such an appeal. Thus we hope that we are near the end of our legal troubles. As you can imagine, the expenses have been enormous.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you again for your continued interest and help. It has been important to have your moral support, and the availability of space in the Institute for John Stachel and his assistant has been essential. Much has been accomplished in spite of all our difficulties, and I believe that we are coming toward the point where we can go ahead with confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: John Stachel

D R A F T

[]

Professor John Stachel
Einstein Papers
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Stachel:

1. Purpose

The purpose of this letter is to set forth the terms of your appointment as Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein.

The appointment was made jointly by the Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein (Einstein Trustees) and Princeton University Press (Press). The terms of your appointment are governed by the provisions of this contract as well as by the agreement between the Einstein Trustees and the Press, dated February 22, 1971, and by the Last Will and Testament of Albert Einstein dated March 18, 1950. You have received copies of both documents and are familiar with their contents.

2. The Nature of the Edition and Your Duties and Responsibilities

You will have the primary responsibility for collecting, organizing, and preparing the material for publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein, comprising the complete works of Albert Einstein, published and unpublished,

scientific and non-scientific, including correspondence. As Editor, you will be the manager of the Einstein Office (see paragraph 4). You are to prepare typewritten manuscripts or suitable printer's copy for volumes for a complete, accurate and scholarly edition, with sufficient annotation to make the work clear and maximally useful to scholars and scientists and, where appropriate, to the general public, and you will cooperate with the Einstein Trustees and the Press, and do all things reasonably necessary, to enable them to carry out their agreement of February 22, 1971.

*as the Ed.
Editorial Bd*

Under the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Press and the Einstein Trustees, the Proprietor (the Einstein Trustees) and the Publishers (the Press) have appointed an Editorial Advisory Board to assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work. It is understood that you will, after consultation with the Einstein Trustees and the Press, appoint an Editorial Committee to be available for consultation at your request. You will select the members of the Editorial Committee yourself with the proviso, however, that no person can serve simultaneously on the Editorial Advisory Board and the Editorial Committee. Any agreements between you and members of the Editorial Committee concerning but not limited to, matters such as compensation and acknowledgements for work to be performed, must be approved by the Press, as the administrator of the project.

The Edition is to be in the original languages in which the material was written. The Press, with your advice and the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board, and upon consultation with the Einstein Trustees, will decide what material should be translated into English. The preparation of English translations for inclusion integrally, or in separate volumes, will be your responsibility.

The format of the printed volumes will be the responsibility of the Press, which will consult with you on questions of design and typography. You will read proofs, check diagrams, and perform other customary editorial duties. The volumes prepared under your Editorship will not be printed without your approval of page proof; if you should be unable or unavailable to approve proof, the Press will take the responsibility of doing so.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, you will not be legally responsible for any claims or actions brought by third parties, and the Einstein Trustees and the Press agree to indemnify you against all expenses, including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from claims and actions of any kind by third parties, except for material which you have yourself written, based upon the publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein during the term of this agreement and thereafter.

3. Submission of Reports and Selection of Materials

(a) At the end of each annual period during the term of your appointment, you will prepare and submit to the Einstein Trustees, the Editorial Advisory Board and the Press a memorandum summarizing your work on the project during such annual period, a brief discussion of your plans for work during the ensuing year and a summary of any proposed change in your general plan of the intended Edition, the foregoing to be subject to discussion with the Einstein Trustees, the Press, and the Editorial Advisory Board.

(b) The Einstein Trustees and the Press desire that The Papers of Albert Einstein contain as complete a collection of Einstein's writings as possible. However, the Einstein Trustees shall have the right to withhold from publication such papers as they find, in their discretion, should be withheld for reasons of privacy. Except for such reasons, the determination of material to be included in the volumes shall be within your province, except that nothing shall be included that infringes on the rights of others, such as rights of privacy, libel and copyright. It shall be your duty to obtain publication rights of all materials to be included in the Edition, with the cooperation of the Press and the Einstein Trustees. You will bring to the attention of the Press any material about which there are doubts

regarding publication rights. If legal problems arise, you will consult the Press and the Press will take final responsibility as to what shall be printed. Legal expenses shall be part of the expenses of the Einstein Office.

4. The Einstein Office

J.A.S. 11

It is understood that the editorial work will be done as far as possible on the basis of the duplicate archive and not by using the original material, which, when he deems it necessary, and if available, shall be examined only by the Editor. In addition, at the Institute, ^{for Adam & John (the records)} at Princeton University, at the Press, or elsewhere, an Einstein Office will be established to facilitate the work. The location of the Einstein Office shall be selected jointly by you and the Press, as administrator of the project. The duplicate archive will be kept in the Einstein Office. As Editor, you will be the manager of the Einstein Office. It is the responsibility of the Einstein Trustees and the Press, under their basic agreement of February 22, 1971, to provide funds to be sought from foundations and private donors. The application for and management of such funds shall be the responsibility of the Press or the joint responsibility of the Institute for Advanced Study and the Press under arrangement to be made between them, such arrangement being subsidiary to the basic contract between the Einstein Trustees and the Press. Thus the staff of the Einstein

Office, under grants received, will be employees of either the Institute or the Press, depending on arrangements for specific grants. The employment of such staff will be in accordance with budgets submitted to the granting agencies; such applications will be reviewed in advance by the Institute, ^{if pertinent to the project} the Press, and the Einstein Trustees. The appointment of senior staff members (associate editors and assistant editors) shall be subject to the approval of any two of: the Einstein Trustees (acting as one), the Institute, and the Press, and no person may be employed without the approval of the employing institution (the Institute or the Press). It is further understood that you will draw up an annual budget for the editorial expenses to be submitted to the Einstein Trustees (acting as one), the Institute, and the Press which shall be subject to the approval of any two of them; this annual budget will include relevant portions of all grants-budgets and will constitute a comprehensive budget for the project.

5. The Term of your Appointment

You assumed your functions under this appointment on January 15, 1977. Your appointment will continue until completion of the project, and shall be subject to termination after January 1, 1982, at the joint option of the Einstein Trustees and the Press upon not less than six (6) months prior written notice to you or, at your option, upon

not less than six (6) months prior written notice to the Einstein Trustees and the Press.

6. Miscellaneous

(a) The Papers of Albert Einstein, including all the products of your own work and writings, as well as those of the editorial staff, will be copyrighted in the United States and abroad, in the name of the Estate of Albert Einstein which will be responsible for any renewal of copyrights. This provision does not apply to such professional writings as you may do on Einstein or related subjects, for publication elsewhere than in The Papers of Albert Einstein. You will cooperate in effecting copyright and copyright renewals and, whenever requested, you will execute and provide further instruments as may become necessary to obtain copyright or copyright renewals.

(b) The rights of the Press to publish, in addition to the basic Einstein edition, an abridged edition, translations, anthologies and other derivative works are herewith confirmed as stipulated in the agreement between the Einstein Trustees and the Press. You will be consulted on all these derivative works, together with the Editorial Advisory Board and the Einstein Trustees. Separate arrangements between yourself, the Press and the Einstein Trustees will be made in regard to the distribution of royalties on all derivative works, with due consideration to the pertinent

provisions of Article 14 of the agreement between the Press and the Einstein Trustees. No royalties will be payable to you on the basic Einstein edition.

(c) You will cooperate with the Einstein Trustees and the Press in the sale, advertisement and promotion of The Papers of Albert Einstein and consent that in connection therewith, they may use your name, photograph, and biographical sketch, which you agree to supply from time to time on their request. You will be compensated for any reasonable expenses you may incur in connection with promotional activities which you may be asked by the Press to perform on behalf of The Papers of Albert Einstein.

7. The Financial Obligations of the Project

The Einstein Trustees make and enter into this Agreement only in their fiduciary capacity as Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein, and not personally, and accordingly no liability or obligation arising hereunder may attach or may, under any circumstances, be enforced against them personally. Your salary will be equal to that which you would have been paid for a twelve-month year by Boston University, were you not on leave. In addition, since you will be on leave from Boston University, your fringe benefit program will be paid to the same extent that Boston University would pay you were you on active duty there. If and when you return to

your teaching duties at Boston University on a part-time basis, your salary and fringe benefits will be paid in proportion to the time spent on The Papers of Albert Einstein. If you should change your academic affiliation, similar arrangements on salary and fringe benefits will be made, but such change shall not result in any other change in the terms of this agreement. It is understood that you are to be engaged in editing The Papers of Albert Einstein on a full-time basis, with one month's vacation annually, regardless of the terms or payment periods of your academic employer.

8. Arbitration

If we should be unable to reach agreement upon any controversy or problem arising out of or relating to your appointment hereunder, the matter shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules, then obtaining, of the American Arbitration Association.

9. Third Party Grants

In the event any outside financial assistance is obtained relating to any of the matters herein, including but not limited to, assistance by grant of private parties or government agencies, the parties to this agreement will investigate the terms on which such aid is offered and will take no action inconsistent with the terms of this agreement.

10. Other Understandings

(a) It is expressly understood that in the event the award of the arbitrator dated July 18, 1980 is set aside or modified in any respect, this agreement shall be deemed null and void.

(b) We have attempted, in the above paragraphs, to set forth the terms of your appointment as Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein, in a way that will be satisfactory and clear to everyone, with the full appreciation that this is a great project in which the Editor must be the primary shaping force. We realize that it is impossible to anticipate all problems that may arise and we expect to rely heavily on your judgment, and at the same time have attempted to provide reasonable methods for resolution of any disagreement.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, will
you please sign the enclosed copies of this letter and
return them to us.

Sincerely yours,

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

By _____
Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

(_____
(Helena Dukas
(_____
(_____
(_____
(Otto Nathan
(_____
(as Trustees under the Last
Will of Albert Einstein, deceased

AGREED:

John Stachel

Date

*Shouldn't J.A.S.
be paid for this?
asked lawyer.*

*J.A.S. to
Härdt, Aptank
Aaaa hii as at
my fr edit*

[PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS LETTERHEAD]

May , 1981

Professor John Stachel
Einstein Papers
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Stachel:

This letter will constitute an addendum to the Agreement between Princeton University Press (the "Press"), the Trustees of the Estate of Albert Einstein (the "Einstein Trustees") and you dated May , 1981, (the "Agreement") and together with that Agreement will constitute the entire understanding of the parties.

1. If, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 10(a) of the Agreement, that Agreement is deemed null and void, the Press shall continue to pay to you, until such time as you resume your regular active teaching duties at Boston University, but in any event, for a period not to exceed six months, your salary as set forth in paragraph 7 of the Agreement.

2. Notwithstanding the duties you will perform in connection with your work as Editor of the Einstein Papers, nothing contained herein or in the Agreement shall be deemed to prohibit you to publish, without permission of the Press or the Einstein Trustees, and without payment of royalties to them, works on the subject matter of Albert Einstein, provided, however, that such writing is not a breach of the Agreement or infringes on the rights of any of the parties thereto.

3. In the event that you are made a party to any litigation or arbitration proceeding instituted by the Einstein Trustees as a result of the execution by you of the Agreement, the Press agrees to indemnify you against all expenses, including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from such litigation or arbitration proceeding, irrespective of who the prevailing party in such litigation or arbitration proceeding might be.

Professor John Stachel

-2-

May , 1981

If you agree to the terms set forth above, will
you please sign the enclosed copies of this letter
and return them to me.

Sincerely yours,

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

By _____
Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

AGREED:

John Stachel

Date

May 12, 1981

Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear John:

I'd be delighted to make the facilities of the Institute available to Norton, in an informal way, when he is to be here. We can get him a temporary card for the dining hall and we will try to help in any way we can.

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf

COPY

JOHN STACHEL
C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

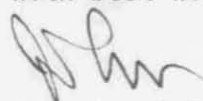
15 April 1981

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry:

I understand your position completely. What I had in mind was a letter to Norton stating that you understood that he was planning to spend time here working with me, and offering him the use of the Institute facilities during his stay. However, if you do not feel it is appropriate for you to write him, I shall proceed with the de facto arrangements here and the de jure arrangements in Boston.

With best wishes,



John Stachel

JS:lys

P.S. I am sorry that I forgot to mention that the name of the Russian Jewish scholar is A.E. Levin.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

HARRY WOOLF
Director

April 14, 1981

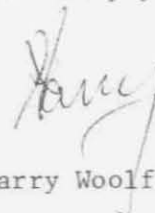
Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear John:

Thank you for yours of 13 April 1981. Even though I would like to followup in a substantive way on the conversation we had on the train I find myself in a somewhat difficult position which I know you will understand. Since John Norton was turned down by the School of Historical Studies I cannot, in good conscience, extend an invitation to him from the Institute. Surely as a member of the Boston University faculty you recognize the impropriety of an administrator imposing his will or judgment upon the faculty. At the very best it would be bad form to invite personally someone whom my colleagues had rejected.

It seems to me that in the course of his visit to Boston University you might have him down from time to time to participate in the Einstein project. For such occasions we would look into whatever housing might be available for brief periods and rent it to him at appropriate rates, but beyond that I fear we can make no commitments.

Cordially yours,



Harry Woolf

JOHN STACHEL
C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

13 April 1981

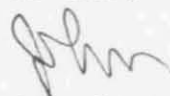
Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry:

Following up on our chat on the train, I am sending you this note on John Norton. As you will see from the enclosed letter, he has a Fulbright travel grant and funds for his own support. He applied to the School of Historical Studies for next year, but was turned down. Bob Cohen has sent him a letter of invitation to Boston, with the understanding that he may want to spend most of his time here. Would it be possible to send him a letter inviting him to spend time and offering him use of the facilities here? This might help him with the Fulbright grant. If there is any possibility of an apartment during the period December 1981-December 1982 that might be useful to him and his wife, but is not essential. I also enclose his vita and a copy of Bob's letter for your information.

With thanks and best wishes,

as ever,



John Stachel

JS:lys

enclosures

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

P.O. BOX 1 • KENSINGTON • NEW SOUTH WALES • AUSTRALIA • 2033

TELEX AA26054 • TELEGRAPH: UNITECH, SYDNEY • TELEPHONE 663 0351

EXTN.

PLEASE QUOTE



SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

23rd March, 1981

Professor J. Stachel,
Einstein Project,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dear Professor Stachel,

Thank you very much for your letter and draft of February 16. Our "disagreement" over the modern significance of the equivalence principle does not seem to involve a disagreement over any empirical facts of gravitation or theorems of general relativity; rather it seems to rest on a question of naming and emphasis.

The most important property of gravitational fields is the "uniqueness of free fall"; the world line of a freely falling body is to a very great extent independent of its composition and structure. As early as 1907 Einstein recognised the supreme importance of this remarkable property. However, he mistakenly understood it to mean that the effects of inertial fields are completely indistinguishable from those of an appropriately chosen gravitational field. Here let me call this the "equivalence of acceleration and gravitation" to avoid confusing it with the many other forms of the equivalence principle which have been proposed over the years. My earlier arguments were directed against this equivalence, for according to general relativity, there is no such thoroughgoing equivalence on account of the behaviour of tidal gravitational forces, whose effects do not vanish when the system in question becomes arbitrarily small.

This is not to say that the more restricted equivalence of acceleration and gravitation admitted by general relativity (ignoring second derivatives of the fundamental tensor) is of no use. This equivalence can function as a powerful heuristic in work on gravitation. However - and this is the point I have been making earlier in this context - an over extension of the equivalence is bound to lead one astray and exactly this is what happened to Einstein in his work on gravitation prior to 1913.

I would prefer to say that the ultimate significance of the uniqueness of free fall does not lie in a limited equivalence of acceleration and gravitation. Rather I would say that it lies in the fact that we are able to treat gravitational fields formally as a part of the structure of spacetime, as opposed to an entity contained within it. It is when we seek a more concrete expression of this result that the heuristic power of the limited equivalence of acceleration and gravitation comes into play. The fact that the effects of inertial fields can be represented by terms resembling an affine connection suggests that similar terms can also be used to represent gravitational fields. Out of this comes your statement of the "equivalence principle" and it is this principle which captures the significance of the uniqueness of free fall to gravitation theory.

This I think makes the status of the equivalence of gravitation and acceleration clearer. The important results are the uniqueness of free fall and the resulting representation of gravitational fields by the affine connection. The equivalence of gravitation and acceleration acts as an heuristic, a useful intermediary in the passage from the first result to the second. But in the last analysis it seems to belong only to the psychology of discovery, taking little part in the final logical structure of the theory.

I would also agree that Einstein's oblique recognition of your "equivalence principle" played an important role in the development of general relativity. In particular, it enabled him to conclude as early as 1907 that gravitation could not be dealt with adequately within the spacetime structure of special relativity and that gravitational fields could be dealt with as a part of an extended spacetime structure by representing the gravitational potential by the (variable) speed of light. In my dissertation I review in some detail the development of Einstein's understanding of his equivalence principle. It evolved in form and function away from Einstein's original 1907 idea of the equivalence of acceleration and gravitation to one much like yours. A 1918 statement of the principle reads:

"Äquivalenzprinzip: Trägheit und Schwere sind wesensgleich. Hieraus und aus den Ergebnissen der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie folgt notwendig, dass der symmetrische 'Fundamentaltensor' ($g_{\mu\nu}$) die metrischen Eigenschaften des Raumes, das Trägheitsverhalten der Körper in ihm, sowie die Gravitationswirkungen bestimmt..."

(Ann.d.Phys. 55(1918), 241)

Replace "fundamental tensor" by "affine connection" and we virtually have your statement of the equivalence principle! (In view of Einstein's later recognition of the significance of the affine connection, there is certainly reason to believe that he would have condoned such a substitution.)

With regard to my coming to the U.S. to work with you, it now appears that I have a Fulbright grant, which would cover travel expenses, and a possibility has arisen that I can cover living expenses with a loan from my parents. My commitments in Australia run until December this year - I have agreed to lecture two courses on the history and philosophy of cosmology at the university here. So I would be interested in coming to the U.S.A. in about December '81, for a period of about one year, if this is possible.

In order to enable final approval of the Fulbright Grant, it is necessary for me to provide evidence of institutional affiliation in the U.S.A. Specifically they require:

"A letter from the Department (or admission section for student grantees) must accompany your form. The letter should state clearly that you have a firm invitation and give details of timing and any financial support to be given."

May I ask you to arrange this?

I presume that the institution concerned here would be the Institute for Advanced Study. If this is the case, then I should note that I made an

for the academic year 1981-82. I hope the starting date of December '81 does not create any difficulties. My wife expects to come to the U.S.A. to commence study in a Master in Architecture program in September '81 and I would like to come over and join her as soon as I have no further commitments here.

As for the work I have in mind, I would like to continue research into the history of general relativity. In particular, I have become very interested in Einstein's pre-1913 work on gravitation and his work on Nordström's theory of gravitation. However, I am prepared to allow the material available from the Einstein Archive to lead me wherever it may.

Finally, in your letter of February 16, you allude to an earlier letter in which you wrote about the possibility of my coming to work with you. Unfortunately I received no such letter.

May I ask you to confirm the feasibility of these arrangements as soon as possible? My wife and I are finding it very difficult to juggle the dates and places of our forthcoming visit to the U.S.A. She needs to know when and where (Princeton?) I will be in the U.S.A. in order to finalise her choice of university and complete the enrolment procedure. (Hence I have sent this letter express!)

Let me thank you once again for your time and interest. I look forward to the opportunity of working with you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Norton". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

John Norton

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME John Daniel Norton

DATE OF BIRTH June 11, 1953; Sydney, Australia.

MARITAL STATUS Married, no children.

ACADEMIC RECORD

1971-1974 B.E.(Chem.Eng.) with Hon.1 & University Medal in the School of Chemical Engineering, University of N.S.W., Sydney, Australia.

1978-1981 PhD candidate in the School of History & Philosophy of Science, University of N.S.W. (Expected completion date: 1981)

AWARDS

1971 U.N.S.W. Chemical Engineering Association Scholarship
"Best Student", Chemical Engineering Year I

1972 - 1974 Shell Oil Scholarship
Shell Prize for Fuel Science & Engineering I
George Wright Prize for Chemistry II
"Best Student", Chemical Engineering Year II

1973 Shell Prize for Chemical Engineering Principles II and Chemical Engineering Design IA and IB
"Best Student", Chemical Engineering Year III

1974 Abbott Lab. Prize for B.E. in Chem.Eng. Degree course Year IV
1st Class Honours and University Medal (awarded in 1975)

1978 - 1980 Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Award

EMPLOYMENT

1975-1976 Technologist with Shell Oil Refining, Clyde, Sydney. Duties involved general plant troubleshooting and operation, including supervision of catalyst regenerations.

1979-1980 Tutor in courses on the history of modern and ancient cosmology at the School of History and Philosophy of Science, University of N.S.W. The courses covered the development of cosmological thought from its birth in primitive cultures, through the ancient Greeks and the 17th century scientific revolution to modern relativistic cosmologies.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

"Einstein, Light Signals and the ϵ -Decision" with J.Saunders in What? Where? When? Why?: Essays in Induction, Space and Time, Explanation ed.R.McLaughlin Harvester, Sussex, 1981.

PAPERS AND
PUBLICATIONS
continued

"Einstein, Mach's Principle and the Origins of the General Theory of Relativity" Proceedings of the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science 1980-81 (forthcoming) (Paper delivered at AAHPSSS conference Dunedin, New Zealand May 1980)

"On the Origins of the General Theory of Relativity" Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science Conference May 1980 Adelaide, Australia.

Review of A.Koyré Galileo Studies in Proceedings of the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science II(1979-80), 18-21

MEMBERSHIP OF
PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS

Graduate member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers

Member of the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science.

RESEARCH
INTERESTS

- (1) History of general relativity theory (topic of doctoral dissertation). History of special relativity theory. Foundations of special and general relativity theory. The philosophy of space and time. The history and philosophy of cosmology.
- (2) Problems of science, technology and society. Energy policy. The environment.

CONTACT

School of History and Philosophy of Science,
University of N.S.W.,
P.O.Box 1,
Kensington,
N.S.W. 2033
AUSTRALIA

OR

37 Haig Street,
Maroubra,
N.S.W. 2035
AUSTRALIA
Phone: 349 5177



Boston University

111 Cummington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Department of Physics

April 1, 1981

Mr. John Norton
The University of New South Wales
P.O. Box 1
Kensington, New South Wales
AUSTRALIA

Dear Mr. Norton:

I am pleased to invite you to join the Center for Philosophy and History of Science as Research Associate for the academic year 1981-1982, or for a period of four or five months if that is preferable for your work.

We would be pleased to have you join in our research seminars and colloquia in the epistemological foundations of science and in the general conceptual analysis of modern scientific theories in their philosophical and historical development with emphasis upon the history of general relativity. In particular, we would expect that you would join in collaborative work with Professor Stachel and myself at Boston University and with other colleagues at MIT, Harvard, and Brandeis where there are persons with related interests.

I should hope that you might be free to come on leave from the University of New South Wales for this further period of study and research in the United States.

As you may know, we hold a colloquium from time to time, and we would invite you to participate fully in those meetings. I enclose a copy of the calendar of the Boston Colloquium for the Philosophy of Science for 1980-1981 so that you can see the general scope and interest.

The usual facilities of the university will be at your disposal, including library and office space. There is no formal stipend awarded with this appointment and I am pleased to note that you might apply for a research fellowship from the Fulbright Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Cohen
Professor of Physics and Philosophy
Chairman, Center for Philosophy and
History of Science

cc: Marx Wartofsky
John Stachel
Joan Laws

DN

April 10, 1981

C
O
P
Y

Professor John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear John:

Just a short note to reply to yours of 27 March.
I wish I had some ideas on behalf of the Russian Jewish
scholar, who remains unnamed in your letter as well as
his, but I am afraid I do not. In any case, I will
keep it at hand should something develop.

Thank you for your effort on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

JOHN STACHEL
C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

27 March 1981

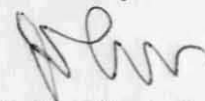
Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry:

The enclosed letter from a Russian Jewish scholar more or less speaks for itself. He has been translating Gerry Holton's book, and Gerry put him in touch with me. Do you have any ideas how one could get him an invitation to some academic institution in this country? Is there any agency which might underwrite a stay at the Institute, for example? I do not think one really risks much, because his chances of being allowed to come seem slim to me--but of course if one tries, one should always be prepared for the consequences of success.

With warmest best wishes,

as ever,



John Stachel

JS:lys

enclosure

14. 2. 1981.

Dear Dr. Stachel,

Thank you very much indeed for your very kind letter and the off-prints. I hope you will forgive my delayed reply but I got your message several days ago only and I couldn't help reading your papers before answering. Earlier I have had pleasure to read only your work on rotating disk which was lent me by my friend Dr. V. P. Vizgin. I have read all the other texts with great interest, especially that one on the genesis of general relativity. And if my emotions about this very informative story of the evolution of Einstein's ideas could be called professional then my feelings induced by your essay published in "The Sciences" and especially by your short paper "Einstein on civil liberty" transcend the strict limits of professional estimation. On reading this paper I have realized once more all the scale of Einstein's personality, the personality of the greatest scientist and thinker who ranked ethical qualities above purely intellectual achievements. I can recollect on that case the last phrase of Einstein's short life-description concluding the book of a physicist V. Smilga "In search for beauty" (I hope I have translated the title from Russian into English properly). The phrase is: "Probably

...the most attractive persons in all the history of mankind." And he really was!

I am quite sure, Dr. Stachel, that we could share a lot of mutual interests. I would be really happy to discuss with you my recent paper (yet unpublished) where I have tried to build a model explaining the absence of references to Planck and Poincaré in the first paper on special relativity. The model, to put it shortly, is constructed in the framework of historical sociology of science: I have described there some set of the communicative functions of scientific references and proposed some hypothesis explaining the adaptation of each function from the set by scientific communities. As it follows from these considerations, ~~that~~ the function which would be realized by references to Planck and Poincaré was already adopted in the beginning of our century but not by the whole physical community - only by rather esoteric community of theoretical physicists. So this function couldn't yet be internalized by Einstein as an outsider who didn't have possibility for adopting the paradigms of communicative behaviour accepted by this community.

I would be glad to send you this article but it has never been published and I am afraid it will not be published in this country. Three weeks ago I was fired from my job and I have no real chances to find something else. I hope to publish two articles accepted by "Природа" (the ~~scientific~~ scientific magazine of the USSR Academy of Sciences run by physicists) but I am certain that they will be my very last publications here (I'll gladly

my other papers on general epistemology, history of science and sociology of science already designed for printing ~~are~~ have been abolished or will be abolished very soon. I have completed recently my new work presenting a model of social evolution of the American university (this evolution seems to be very interesting from the point of view of science studies) but all my planned reports on the subject have been cancelled. You can see, dear Dr. Stachel, that my possibilities of providing scientific communications are very restricted.

And now. I'd like to ask you a favour. I have to find some ways to leave this country if I want to continue any intellectual activity. I am very thankful to you for the invitation to visit Princeton, and I certainly would be happy to make such a visit. But what I really need now is a formal and official invitation - from any American scientific institution (properly registered and mailed) to spend some period of time at this institution. After receiving such invitation I could (theoretically, at least) apply for exit visa. I can well realize that it would be impudence to ask for an invitation at Institute for Advanced Study but you may have some opportunity to suggest the idea to your colleagues from some other institution. The cost of the transcontinental flight can be paid in the Soviet currency and I am ready to pay it myself (being out of work I cannot expect a Soviet agency to pay my travel expenses but although I am pressed for money I can afford it). I really hate to bother you but I hope you will be able to understand my life situation (after all, it is

far from being caught in the history of science).

Now I find myself in the state of excommunication and I literally live only by hope to keep in touch with my colleagues abroad and to have some help from them. This is the most wonderful side of science that it provides the opportunity for human relations transcending all the state frontiers and national differences. Theoretically I was always certain of it but now I am realizing it on the ground of my own experience.

Yours very cordially



PRINCETON WEEKLY BULLETIN, 2 February 1981

Princeton University in the news



George B. Eager

Beginning today, scholars will have access to the papers, letters and notes of Albert Einstein, affording them insight into the scientific, political and personal life of the "father of modern science."

Princeton University... is making available to the public duplicates of Einstein's papers—an estimated 43,000 documents.

"It will help scholars understand what happened in science during the first half of the 20th Century and Einstein's role in Zionism and pacifism," a university spokesman said.

Before today, Einstein's papers were available only with the permission of his estate, or on microfilm, a difficult medium for researchers to work with.

Aside from offering scholars photocopied documents to work from, the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton will provide researchers with a comprehensive index of the papers—grouped according to chronological order, Einstein's own filing system and by correspondence.

The photocopying of the papers, which fill 91 legal-size storage boxes, and the compilation of the 11-volume index took more than two years. The project was funded by the National Science Foundation and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in cooperation with the university, the estate and the Institute for Advanced Study, where

At the ceremony opening the new duplicate Einstein archive at the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library were four of the principal participants in the project. Examining the collection's massive computer index are (from left) Ronald J. Overmann of the National Science Foundation, University Librarian Donald W. Koepp, Boston University Professor John Stachel, and Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of Princeton University Press.

Einstein worked.

John Stachel, a Boston University professor who led the Einstein project, said the papers had been microfilmed and photocopied to preserve the originals and to maintain a set of the documents in the United States. The originals eventually will be donated to Hebrew University, in keeping with Einstein's will.

"The originals are extremely valuable and in a condition that could not stand abuse," he said.

Stachel said the index would permit a researcher to locate, for example, the letters between Einstein and other noted scientists—such as Neils Bohr and Max Planck—that contributed to his discoveries.

"And there are letters to world leaders, philosophers, literary artists and musicians in the archives," he continued.

Among those dignitaries are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bertrand Russell, George Bernard Shaw and Pablo Casals.

The documents are not expected to be available to the public at large; their

availability will be limited to those researchers who can demonstrate serious scholarly purpose, a university spokesman said.

The general public would have difficulty using the documents anyway, since most of the documents are written in Einstein's native German.

But scholars will be able to gain insight into Einstein, the scientist, through notes and correspondence that led to such discoveries as the Special Theory of Relativity—which transformed our understanding of time and space—and the "photoelectric effect" that paved the way for the development of the television tube.

And they will be able to better understand Einstein, the man, through family documents, personal letters and notes, and several folders of verses and limericks.

—"Scholars obtain a 'relative' look at Einstein papers," by Wes Dvorak, *Newark Star-Ledger*, 14 January 1981

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1981

Princeton and Executors Clash on Einstein Papers

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Last week, as a prolonged legal battle over publication of the vast collection of Dr. Albert Einstein's papers neared a climax, Princeton University announced that its library was making photocopies of the 43,000 documents available to qualified scholars.

Yet, 10 years after the signing of a contract for publication of the papers in what would probably come to 20 volumes, the project remains bogged down in an acrimonious dispute with no early prospect for resolution.

Correspondence and Diaries

The controversy is between the Princeton University Press and the literary executors of the Einstein estate, chiefly Dr. Otto Nathan, a former associate of Einstein, now 87 years old but still spry and determined.

The other executor is Helen Dukas, long Einstein's secretary, a few years younger than Dr. Nathan and now archivist of the collection, housed at the

Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J.

The collection includes early drafts of Einstein's papers, correspondence with other scientists and world leaders, as well as diaries and notes. The material is believed to cast light on many aspects of Einstein's thinking, including factors that enabled him to break away from traditional thought and develop the relativity theories that revolutionized man's concept of nature.

Dr. Nathan termed Princeton's action "illegal" and "immoral." He said bitterly that he had not been given notice of the plan to make the photocopies available.

According to the university library, however, the estate retains control over the copies. Scholars who peruse them are not allowed to make copies without permission from the estate.

The arbitrator of the publication dispute, while crediting Dr. Nathan with high motives, has found that he "acted

in objective bad faith in refusing to perform the publishing contract and attempting to terminate it."

The arbitrator was Harold R. Tyler Jr., former Deputy Attorney General of the United States and a Federal judge of the Southern District of New York. He agreed with the contention of the university press that Mr. Nathan's refusal to sign an employment contract with Dr. John Stachel, selected editor of the papers, had been not only "arbitrary and capricious," but was also a breach of the 1971 contract.

Further delay in publication, Mr. Tyler said, "would be a tragedy for humanity." Ample evidence had been presented, he added, that Dr. Stachel "is qualified to be the editor."

Dr. Nathan vehemently disputes the finding and has asked the estate's lawyers to appeal it to the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court. Mr. Nathan said last week that, if the finding were not reversed, he would take the issue to the highest state court — the Court of Appeals.

Designated Literary Executor

The litigation has dismayed science historians and physicists who feel the legal fees would have been better spent on getting the papers published.

Dr. Nathan came to know Einstein and was later designated his literary executor after Einstein came to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1933. Dr. Nathan was an economist on the Princeton University faculty. The institutions are separate.

The dispute appears to be rooted in relations among Dr. Nathan and the other key figures of the project — Dr. Stachel and Herbert Bailey, head of the university press. According to scholars close to the situation, Dr. Nathan, who lives in New York, felt constrained to keep a close watch on the project to protect Einstein's reputation.

Dr. Stachel is a physicist who left his post at Boston University to begin editing the papers in January 1977. A search committee had recommended him, and the appointment was accepted by Mr. Bailey and Dr. Nathan.

Aid Denied

Before the year was out, however, Dr. Nathan said he was dissatisfied. The situation was exacerbated when the National Science Foundation rejected, as drafted, an application for money, recommending changes in the design of the project.

Dr. Nathan maintained that Dr. Stachel lacked the "integrity" needed for the job and sought to expand the editorship to three or more people, retaining Dr. Stachel as one of them.

The university press rejected this as costly and unnecessary, but in January 1978, it agreed to treat Dr. Stachel as temporary editor until the issue was resolved and he could finish computer indexing the collection as it became available in photocopies. From his efforts, computer printouts of the catalogue are available.

The question of editorship was referred to the project's editorial advisory board, which unanimously recommended Dr. Stachel remain as the single editor.

'Devoted in Their Own Ways'

The 1971 contract provided for arbitration of disputes, and in February 1979, the university asked for it. Despite court actions by the estate to block it, the matter was heard by Mr. Tyler, now in private practice, during 10 days last April and May.

Mr. Tyler said in his finding that the three men involved, Mr. Bailey, Dr. Nathan and Dr. Stachel, were "truly devoted, in their own ways, to the great project which lies at the center of this controversy."

THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN, 14 January 1981

Mudd library to house documents of Einstein

By RICHARD WAECHTER

A large collection of Albert Einstein's personal papers, including scientific writings and correspondences with prominent politicians, will open on campus today, marking the first time they have been available for inspection by members of the scientific community on a more than limited basis.

The archives contain about 43,000 documents collected from Einstein's 22 years at the Institute for Advanced Study, according to a university press release. The collection will be permanently housed in the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library.

The papers and correspondences are duplicates of the original archives, which are kept at the Institute. The original collection has been open to scholars on a very limited basis because of its high value and fragility.

Qualified scholars only

"Qualified scholars" will be able to view the documents, Director of Communications George B. Eager said yesterday. Eager speculated students investigating Einstein's research would have access to the collection. University Librarian Donald W. Koepp, who has authority over who can view the archives, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Included in the new archive is a computer-based control-index prepared by Professor John J. Stachel of Boston University. It is the first complete guide to Einstein's papers and correspondences. Professor Stachel has been editor-in-chief of Einstein's published papers for four years.

Preparation of the duplicate archive and index was supported by the National Science Foundation and by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

The collection "will make available the richest existing treasure house of information of 20th century physics," Eager said. Because of Einstein's "many interests and activities," the collection will also be useful to historians of pacifism, of Zionism and of modern philosophy.

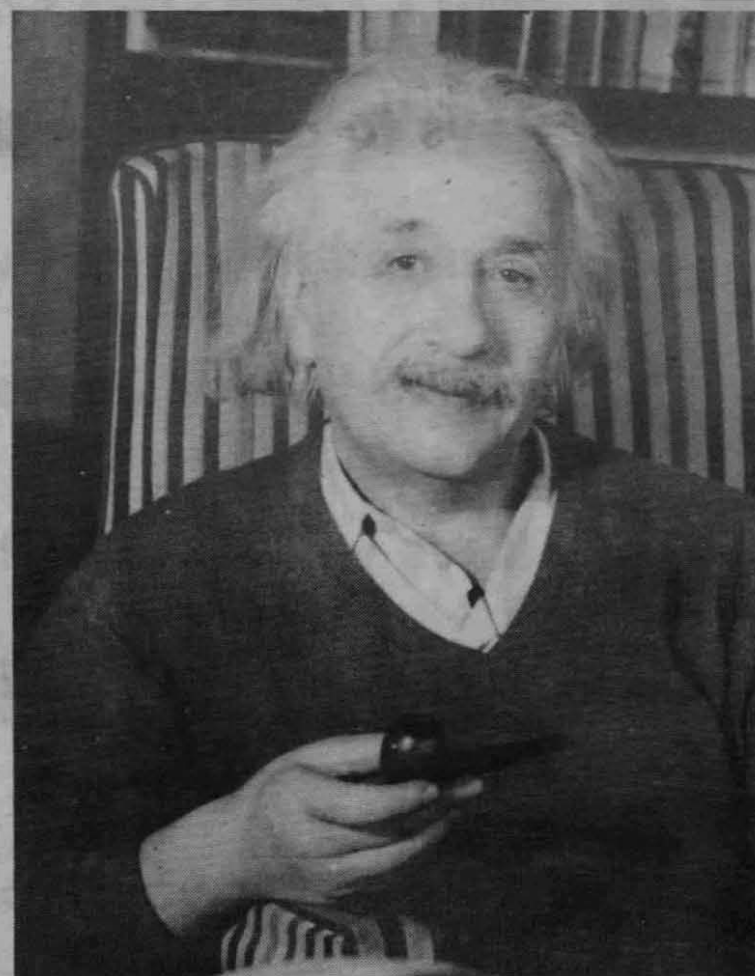


Photo by Alan W. Richards

EINSTEIN ON DISPLAY — Albert Einstein's personal papers will be made available for inspection at the Seely G. Mudd library.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

*regretted
for JH
5 Jan 1981*

You are invited to attend
the opening of the

ALBERT EINSTEIN ARCHIVE
(a complete duplicate of the original in
the Institute for Advanced Study,
with a computer index)

Wednesday, January 14, 1981

4:00 p.m.
at the

Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library
(Olden Street, opposite the Engineering School)

R.S.V.P. (regrets only)
The Librarian's Office
609-452-3170

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1972

The Einstein Papers: Childhood Showed a Gift for the Abstract

By WALTER SULLIVAN

When a boy was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879, his head was so large and angular that his mother feared her child was deformed until she was reassured by her doctor that it would grow normally. The baby was given the name Albert Einstein.

As recounted later by his sister, "When Grandma, after some time, first saw him she clapped her hands over his head in astonishment and cried: 'Much too fat! Much too fat!'"

This account of the birth of the man who became one of the world's greatest scientists forms part of a collection of thousands of private papers, letters, notebooks and scientific manuscripts that the Princeton University Press plans to publish under an agreement with the Einstein estate.

While some of the letters have appeared in various collections which are housed at

This is the first of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., and a few scholars have had access to the papers, the great bulk of the material has never been published.

It is evident from an examination of representative documents by this writer and interviews with those who have studied the whole collection at length that the papers provide new insights into one of the great conceptual revolutions of all time—the development of relativity theory.

They include a vivid account of Einstein's childhood, as well as material documenting some of the factors contributing to the development of a genius. There are hundreds of letters exchanged with world leaders in politics, science, music and philosophy, as well as far more

humble citizens. Some letters are humorous and some poignant.

The documents spell out Einstein's role in scientific debates of the first half of this century and his contribution to the founding of Israel and they bear witness to his vehement dissent against World War I while a resident in Berlin, as well as his pacifist efforts in later years.

Above all, the papers tell of a child whose inability—or unwillingness—to speak until the age of 3 led him to develop an extraordinary capacity for nonverbal conceptualization. In the view of Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, who has worked with the papers for several

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

years, such use of abstract concepts, rather than words, persisted into Einstein's adult life.

This no doubt made it easier for Einstein to break free from the methods of thought that prevented his contemporaries from recognizing the limitations of those concepts of space, time, light, mass and energy that are rooted in the limited capabilities of direct human experience.

Other scientists at the turn of the century, such as Hendrik A. Lorentz and Henri Poincaré, with roughly the same data in front of them, according to Dr. Holton, "simply could not make the jump, although their own work prepared the labors of Einstein and others."

Why was Einstein able to make the jump, whereas others could not? The answer is one of importance to all who seek to break new ground in science—or to prepare others for doing so.

The controlling factors, as Dr. Holton has pointed out, include early training, family influences, personality, philosophical outlook and placement among colleagues. Seeking such clues to Einstein's development will, it is expected, keep generations of scholars busy, once the material has been published.

Unpublished Manuscript

Probably the most revealing document concerning Einstein's early childhood is an unpublished manuscript by his sister, Dr. Maja Winteler-Einstein. It was written in 1924 when, as she put it, she was the only person alive who had direct knowledge of his early years. Maja had been born two years after her brother, when the family had moved to Munich.

Why Maja's biography has never been published is uncertain, but may be related to Einstein's dislike of publicity. There is a tendency among scientists to look with scorn on those who pro-

mote themselves in the public eye, and he may therefore have discouraged his sister from publishing the account during his lifetime.

Einstein's father, Hermann, operated a small electrical and engineering plant while the family lived in Munich. It was a time when home use of electricity had begun its meteoric rise. However, like virtually all of Hermann's enterprises, this one was doomed to commercial failure.

Einstein's mother, Pauline Koch by birth, was an accomplished pianist and, according to his sister, was responsible for his taking up the violin.

While young Albert grew up to be an adult of remarkable gentleness and sensitivity, as a small boy, his sister said, he displayed a quick temper, perhaps inherited from his maternal grandfather, Julius Koch. The Kochs, like the Einsteins, had long been residents of the Württemberg region of Germany.

The young Einstein, as described by his sister, turned yellow in the face when enraged—except for the tip of his nose, which turned white—and he lost control of himself.

Once, after he had begun home tutoring and violin lessons at the age of 5, he became so furious at his teacher (for reasons that Maja did not explain) that he threw a chair at her. The teacher, according to the account, "received such a fright that she fled in terror and never allowed herself to be seen again."

Hurls Bowling Ball at Sister

In another childhood quarrel he threw a heavy bowling ball at his sister and once, she reported, he tried with a toy trowel to "knock a hole in her head." From this, she added, "it is doubtless evident that a healthy skull is a necessity for the sister of a thinker."

However, she added, his hot temper vanished when, at the age of 7, he

Articles from the New York Times,
March 27, 28, 29, 1972
announcing the plans for publication
of the Einstein papers
by Princeton University Press.

© 1972, The New York Times Company
Reprinted by permission

started school. He did not thrive in the regimented educational system of nineteenth-century Germany. The multiplication table, his sister reported, was taught by raps on the knuckles and this did not inspire young Einstein to become an arithmetic whiz.

In fact, she said, at this stage there was no sign of any special ability in mathematics. He had little facility at sums, even though he was careful and persevering. He found particularly difficult those problems that were "dressed up" in complex situations and often, when he reached the final calculation, he made mistakes.

It was not until his uncle, Jakob Einstein, began challenging him with mathematical puzzles, she said, that he blossomed. Jakob Einstein, an engineer, was adept at mathematics and, on one occasion, showed the boy the Pythagorean Theorem—that the sum of the squares on the two sides of a right triangle equals the square on the hypotenuse.

Einstein then set about proving the theorem by a method of his own, quite different from the orthodox proof.

Another uncle, Cäsar Koch, a grain merchant, also played a role in stimulating the development of the young Einstein. On his return from a trip to Russia, he presented the lad with a working model of a steam engine. Its chugging operation made such a deep impression on the boy that 30 years later, in writing a nostalgic letter to his Uncle Cäsar, he drew a remarkably precise diagram of the little engine.

This letter is one of the less technical items in the massive collection of the Einstein papers. Another is one of the two objects that, Einstein said in later years, played a special inspirational role in his life. This was a geometry book that sent his mind racing off in new directions as a boy.

The book, with his marginal scribbles, is in the filing cabinets at Princeton, but the other inspirational object—a compass given Einstein by his father when he was 4 or 5—has vanished. The mysterious, all-pervading "field" of magnetic force that controlled the compass needle fascinated the little boy.

It was a fascination that ultimately led him to challenge contemporary concepts of magnetic fields and to develop an entirely new formulation of gravitational fields. Dr. Holton, whose studies of the roots of relativity theory have been collected for publication by Harvard University Press this fall, believes Einstein's habit, from infancy, of thinking in concepts rather than words played a key role.

He cites a comment by Einstein to a friend when they were discussing the genesis of his ideas. "These thoughts," he said, "did not come in any verbal formulation. I rarely think in words at all. A thought comes, and I may try to express it in words afterward."

Elsewhere Einstein put it thus: "The words or the language, as they are written or spoken, do not seem to play

any role in my mechanism of thought." He said that he formulated his ideas in "physical entities . . . certain signs and more or less clear images which can be 'voluntarily' reproduced and combined."

This, he continued, "seems to be the essential feature in productive thought—before there is any connection with logical construction in words or other kinds of signs which can be communicated to others."

Would Repeat Words

"The above-mentioned elements are, in my case, of visual and some of muscular type," he said. "Conventional words or other signs have to be sought for laboriously only in a secondary stage when the mentioned associative play is sufficiently established and can be reproduced at will."

Such laborious searching for words was anticipated in his early use of speech, as recounted by his sister. After each spoken sentence—"no matter how commonplace," she said—the young Einstein would silently repeat the words with his lips, a practice that he finally gave up when he was 7.

This curious habit might have been a mark of his thoroughness and precision—characteristics also reflected in his construction of extraordinary playing-card houses, some of them 14 stories high.

Furthermore, his proclivity for composing German limericks in later life showed that he was—at least after childhood—not seriously handicapped in the use of words.

The school in Munich where he did his early studies during the eighteen-nineties was word-oriented. The teaching was largely by rote and, according to his sister, his room teacher reported that "nothing good" would ever come of the young Einstein.

Furthermore, the school was run on very strict lines, in part, to prepare the youngsters for the military service that confronted them. Under German law, Einstein would have had to submit to such service—or be declared an evader—unless he emigrated before the end of his 16th year.

Hence, his sister said, he obtained a medical excuse from his doctor and left for Milan, where his father was embarked on another ill-fated attempt to establish a solvent electrical plant. After spending about a year in Milan, the young Einstein sought admission to the Federal Institute of Technology, the Swiss counterpart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—but he failed the entrance examination.

To prepare for a second attempt at entrance he went to the cantonal school in Aarau and found himself in a liberal teaching environment that allowed his capabilities to flourish. It was there, at the age of 16, that he performed a "thought experiment" symptomatic of his growing interest in the nature of light.

In 1864 James Clerk Maxwell in England had proposed a series of equations to explain light waves in terms of rapidly moving, oscillating magnetic fields. In his "thought experiment"

(continued)

Einstein imagined himself to be riding through space, so to speak, astride a light wave and looking back at the wave next to him.

What he should have seen, according to the Maxwell formulation, was "a spatially oscillating electromagnetic field at rest," he wrote later. Yet, he said, "there seems to be no such thing, whether on the basis of experience or according to Maxwell's equations."

Stubborn and prolonged pursuit of a single problem was typical of Einstein, he noted himself, and it was 10 years later, at the age of 26, that he published his explanation of the paradox—embedded in the first of his relativity papers.

On his second attempt he was admitted to the "Poly" in Zurich, but his studies there were clouded with dismay over his father's misfortunes. For the third time, despite advice to the contrary by the elder Einstein's "sensible but still young son" (as Maja put it) he had set up an electric plant, only to have it fail.

Difficulties in Switzerland

"What hits hardest, of course," wrote the 19-year-old Einstein to his sister, "is the misfortune of my poor parents, who for so many years have not enjoyed one minute of good fortune."

"Furthermore it hurts me deeply that I, as a grownup man, must look on helplessly without being able to do the least thing. In fact I am nothing but a burden for my family. . . . It would be a lot better if I were not alive at all."

After four years at the "Poly" he secured a job at the Patent Office in Berne as technical specialist and moved to that city in 1902. A year later he married Mileva Marie, who bore him two sons.

It was while at the Patent Office that Einstein, in his spare time, generated a scientific revolution. His papers published in a single year—1905, when he was 26—not only set forth the special theory of relativity but laid the foundations of quantum theory as well.

Fame was slow in coming, however. The correspondence at Princeton tells of Einstein's efforts to obtain the equivalent of a high school teaching post, which he thought would give him more time for his theoretical work. This was three years after the publication of his first paper on relativity. He pointed out modestly that he was "also" qualified to teach physics. He was turned down.

After he had obtained a post as unpaid lecturer—according to the academic custom of those times—at the University of Berne his sister came to visit him. At that time, she wrote, many poor, ill-clothed—but often very intelligent—Russian Jews were studying in Berne.

However, the Swiss, in their "peaceful, clean, well-ordered" city, did not think much of them, nor, apparently, of Einstein, whose hair and clothes were somewhat disheveled. When his sister inquired after Einstein of a university attendant, he replied with a scornful epithet: "What, that . . . Russian is your brother!"

Tomorrow: Einstein and relativity.

To Gather Material, It Took Patience

The plan for publication of Dr. Albert Einstein's papers, assembled through years of search, negotiation—and, to some degree, a diplomatic ruse—represents one of the more ambitious publishing ventures of the century.

If the necessary funds are forthcoming, it is assumed that the series would run to about 20 volumes. The editorial work of the project will take at least five years and cost substantially more than a half million dollars. According to Herbert S. Bailey Jr., head of Princeton University Press, potential donors are being approached for funds.

The agreement on publication is between the trustees of Einstein's literary estate and Princeton University Press, with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton serving as host to the project. Einstein was associated with the Institute for many years and the collection is housed there.

The trustees are Dr. Otto Nathan, a long-time friend of Einstein, and Miss Helen Dukas, who was the physicist's secretary from 1928 until his death in 1955. When the trust terminates, upon death of Miss Dukas and Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot, the collection will go to Hebrew University in Israel. However, it is expected that microfilm copies will be retained in this country.

Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has been invited to be general editor, but final arrangements have not yet been made.

The documents will be published in the language used by Einstein and those with whom he corresponded. In many cases this was German. The reason, according to the prospectus for the project, is that "papers of such significance should be preserved in print exactly as the author had prepared them."

However, it is envisioned that "at least a large selection" will also be translated and published in English.

The history of the collection, which includes some of Einstein's student notebooks, lecture drafts, numerous articles (published and unpublished) and voluminous correspondence, has at times been dramatic. Its nucleus was left in Berlin when Einstein paid his annual visit to the United States in the fall of 1932. During his absence the Nazis came to power and he never returned.

However, one of his stepdaughters, Ilse, and her husband were able to rescue his Berlin files, and the French Embassy secretly shipped them to Paris via diplomatic pouch. From there they were sent on to Einstein, who at the time was living at Le Coq-sur-Mer in Belgium.

Since Einstein's death it has been his

former secretary, Miss Dukas, who has been chiefly responsible for the day-to-day work of collecting, organizing and cataloguing the papers. They now fill 28 file drawers at the Institute for Advanced Study.

In 1961 Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard, obtained an initial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to cover the cost of this cataloguing, and he provided general supervision of the project.

Miss Dukas was taken on as Einstein's secretary while he lay recovering from a heart attack in 1928. A rather self-effacing young woman then (she still abhors publicity), she was overcome with misgivings, she recalls, as she was brought into the great scientist's bedroom for an interview. Her misgivings were partly the result of her ignorance of physics but, as she tells it now, Einstein held out a hand, saying "here



The New York Times/William E. Sauro

Helen Dukas, Einstein's secretary, with the physicist's papers in Princeton

and a Ruse

lies an old corpse," and immediately put her at her ease.

She now lives in the white clapboard house on Mercer Street in Princeton where Einstein lived for many years, sharing it with Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot.

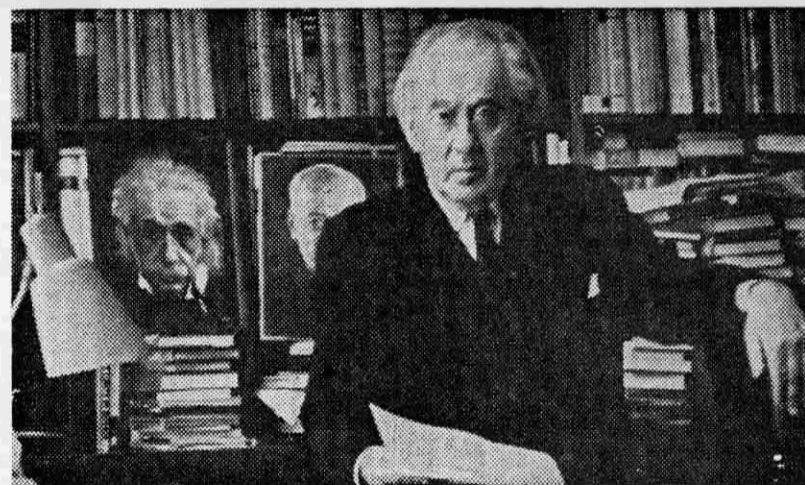
Dr. Nathan, the other trustee of the collection, knew Einstein slightly during the Berlin days and was on the Princeton faculty as an economist when Einstein came there in 1933. Within a day or so of the arrival, Dr. Nathan says, he went to call on Einstein and offer his help "as a fellow refugee."

Dr. Nathan became one of Einstein's close friends, sharing passionately in his pacifist and general political views. When Einstein died, leaving him as his sole executor, Dr. Nathan says, he considered it one of his most important responsibilities to make the literary estate accessible through publication as soon as possible. In the years that followed he undertook a variety of negotiations to that effect.

Furthermore, he and Miss Dukas were able to acquire a considerable amount of additional Einstein material, which was added to the archive. Meanwhile, Dr. Valentine Bargmann, professor of mathematical physics at Princeton, assumed the task of editing Einstein's published scientific papers for publication in book form by Princeton University Press. These will form part of the projected series of volumes.

In his lifetime Einstein published 274 scientific papers and 333 papers of general content; a part of this material has not been easily accessible to the average student.

Dr. Nathan himself drew from the Einstein archives those letters and other documents relating to the physicist's peace efforts and published them



The New York Times/Neal Beenzel

Dr. Otto Nathan, a close friend of Einstein, is a co-trustee of the papers

in a book entitled, "Einstein on Peace."

Miss Dukas has worked with Dr. Banesh Hoffmann of Queens College, a former associate of Einstein, on a popular book that draws, to some extent, on the archives. It is to be published in August by Viking Press under the title, "Albert Einstein — Creator and Rebel."

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto. Excerpts from the biography by Maja Winteler-Einstein are published with the permission of Mrs. Lydie Besso, who shares in ownership of its copyright. The photograph of Einstein in school, ©1971 World Publishing Company, is from "Einstein: The Life and Times," by Ronald W. Clark. The photograph of Einstein and his sister is from The Bettmann Archive.

Dr. Klein, who it is hoped will become general editor of the project, has studied the collection in an effort to document the debate between Einstein and Niels Bohr concerning quantum theory. This argument, of fundamental importance in the history of physics, continued for more than a third of a century. He has also drawn on the Einstein archive in preparing a book on Paul Ehrenfest, a close friend and scientific colleague of Einstein.

However, the bulk of the collected Einstein material has never been studied and its publication will open it to all scholars.

According to the prospectus, Einstein made it clear that, upon his death, there should be no funeral, memorial service, or marked grave, and that his name should not be improperly exploited. It has therefore been proposed by those responsible for the publication project that his writings would be the most fitting monument for him.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1972

The Einstein Papers: A Flash of Insight Came After Long Reflection on Relativity

By WALTER SULLIVAN

"At that point," wrote Albert Einstein, "there came to me the happiest thought of my life." It was a thought that was to revolutionize concepts of gravity, space and time, and lead to the so-called "general" theory of relativity.

The step-by-step process whereby Einstein came to this realization in 1907 is described in a comparatively simple, non-mathematical essay written in Einstein's own meticulous hand about 12 years later. This as yet unpublished document is one of many to be published under an arrangement between the trustees of the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

Some Views Incorrect

While scholars have only worked through a fraction of the collection, housed at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, it is already evident that prevailing views as to the immediate origins of the theory of relativity are incorrect.

The collection includes thousands of letters, scientific articles (both published and unpublished), notebooks and other material documenting the development of both of Einstein's relativity theories and much other theoretical work.

The first or "special" theory of relativity, published in 1905, dealt with light, time and the relationship between mass and energy. It thus set the stage for release of the

vast energy stored in the atom, leading to the atomic bomb and nuclear power plants.

The second or "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, applied the principles at the basis of the special theory to gravity. As noted in Einstein's essay, it was in 1907, when he was writing an account of his initial discovery, that he realized its applicability to gravity.

It was this, he recalled, that constituted "the happiest thought of my life."

The general view is that Einstein was primarily motivated to attack the problem that he resolved with his revolutionary concept by the puzzling results of certain experiments with light conducted by others. In particular, there was one carried out in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881 by Albert A. Michelson and E. W. Morley.

Doubted He Knew of Test

A 1965 publication of the American Optical Society, for example, says Michelson, "first American scientist to win the Nobel Prize in Physics, made the measurements on which are based Einstein's special theory of relativity."

However, in the Einstein archives there are a number of documents to the contrary. One of these is a letter from Einstein to an American history teacher named Davenport explaining that, while

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Milky Way Galaxy and the movement of the galaxy itself, relative to the universe.

With the ether constantly flowing past the earth, light waves traveling in the direction of this flow would presumably be given a boost and travel faster than light waves traveling in the opposite direction. Testing this was difficult, for the difference in speed would be slight compared to the total speed of light.

The velocity of the earth around the sun is 20 miles a second whereas the speed of light is 186,284 miles a second. Thus, if there was an ether wind blowing past the earth, light should travel "downwind" at 186,304 miles a second and "upwind" at 186,264 miles a second. Michelson and Morley devised an experiment capable of recording the speed to within a fraction of a mile per second. To their surprise they could detect no such difference.

What chiefly challenged Einstein, however, was a related problem arising from Maxwell's theory of electrical phenomena and their relation to light waves. It was a natural interest for the young Einstein, for both his father, Hermann, and his uncle, Jakob Einstein, were in the business of electrical engineering and manufacture.

From research carried out in the Einstein archives Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, has concluded that Einstein's formulation of his original relativity theory was strongly influenced by an almost forgotten treatise on Maxwell's theory.

The author of the treatise himself remembered today by only a few older physicists, was a German named August Föppl. His text was entitled "Introduction to Maxwell's Theory of Electricity" and it stated in straightforward manner the dilemma that gripped Einstein's imagination.

James Clerk Maxwell, some 35 years earlier, had laid the foundations of modern electrical theory with a series of mathematical formulations. He postulated an "ether" as the medium through which electrical and magnetic phenomena are transmitted.

Under Maxwell's formulation, light waves are an electromagnetic phenomenon, as, it was discovered later, are all the related waves, such as those of radio and X-ray, which also were thought to be carried by the ether.

Einstein saw in the contemporary interpretation of Maxwell's equations a discordant note that ran counter to his view of a basic symmetry and consistency in nature. The discordance concerned a phenomenon, discovered by Michael Faraday, that is the basis of the typical dynamo: When a magnet moves, relative to wire windings or some other material capable of conducting electricity, an electric current is generated in that material.

In some dynamos it is the wire, in the form of a rotating armature, that moves within a stationary magnetic field. In others it is the magnet that rotates and the wire is fixed. In Maxwell's theory, firmly rooted in the hypothetical existence of an ether, the mathematical treatment of the two processes was formulated in two quite different ways.

As noted in Einstein's hitherto unpublished essay, one formulation applied to the situation in which the conductor is in motion. Another covered the reverse situation, where the magnet moves and the conductor is "motionless."

What caught Einstein's eye, however, was the fact that the amount of current produced was the same in both cases, given the same relative speed

between wire and magnet.

"The thought," Einstein wrote in his essay, "that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could be only a difference in the choice of reference point."

What troubled him most was the thought that perhaps one formulation could be applied where two were now used. In this he appears to have been guided in part by Föppl's approach. The latter had drawn attention to the fact that kinematics — the study of motion — "usually rests on the axiom that in the relationship of bodies to one another only relative motion is of importance."

In part Einstein was also influenced, early in his work, by the Dutch physicist Hendrik A. Lorentz. He had spelled out the mathematical transformations needed to relate time and distance, recorded in a moving frame of reference, to time and distance in a stationary reference frame. Einstein recognized, however, that there is no such thing as a "stationary" frame in an absolute sense.

That is, from the point of view of formulating the laws of physics, any observer has an equal right to regard himself as at rest and the others in motion.

While in our every day human experience we have learned to believe that time flows equally for all, Einstein saw that this also was not so. For example, it would seem that two events that occur simultaneously in one reference frame should also be simultaneous if seen from another reference frame in motion with respect to the first.

In a fundamental sense, however, Einstein recognized that the concept of simultaneity does not have the same meaning to observers in relative motion.

The argument is often stated in terms of two observers, one in a rapidly passing train and one alongside the track. Assume that at just the moment the man in the train is abreast of the man alongside the track, two bolts of lightning strike the track, one a mile in front of the train and the other a mile behind the train.

If the bolts seem simultaneous to the man alongside the track, they will not seem so to the train rider, assuming the train is moving fast enough. The reason the man on the track will give is that, because of the train's motion, light waves from the bolt ahead of the train will reach the train rider before light waves that are pursuing him from behind.

Einstein produced a single formulation of electromagnetic phenomena applicable to all situations of relative motion. And in doing so he also resolved the dilemma represented by the Michelson-Morley experiment (even if he was unaware of the experiment itself).

His paper, entitled "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," was published in a 1905 issue of *Annalen der Physik* [Annals of Physics]. This formulation of his special theory specified that the speed of light has the same value when measured in all uniformly moving systems, regardless of the relative speed between the systems. It provided, as well, that the laws of nature are the same in all such systems.

But as a result — and it was this that seemed most incredible — his equations stated that other measurable elements — time intervals, distance and mass — vary when observed from different reference frames, depending on the relative motion.

Thus the speed of light looks the

same to everyone in the universe, regardless of their motion with respect to one another, because their relative motion modifies the calibration of their clocks and yardsticks to make the light measurement always come out the same.

In his original 1905 work, Einstein focused his attention on rewriting the equations of physics so that they would not change if one moves from one coordinate system to another. But his equations spelled out the other effects. For example, they showed that as objects acquire added energy, they also increase in mass.

This was later stated in terms of the famous equation $E=Mc^2$, meaning that energy released in the conversion of matter to energy equals the original mass multiplied by the speed of light squared — an enormously large amount.

As stated in Einstein's 1919 essay, it was while preparing an account of his discovery that he realized that the same relativity principle could be applied to situations where the reference frames were accelerating relative to one another. In other words it could be applied to situations involving gravity as well as electromagnetism.

This thought developed into the "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, which had deep cosmological as well as physical significance. It held that in a universe permeated with gravity, space was, in effect, curved — that is, straight lines, on the grand scale of the universe, become curved. The theory also held that light and time were subtly under gravitational control.

The first, dramatic confirmation came in the 1919 observations of a solar eclipse. It was shown, as Einstein had predicted, that a star, visible alongside the sun during the eclipse, would seem out of place because its light had been bent by solar gravity. The theory also predicted that light waves emitted from within a strong gravity field would lose energy, becoming "redder" — an effect that subsequently was observed.

Einstein's theoretical achievements were not created full-blown. In the correspondence, says Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale, "You can see him picking up ideas and rejecting them." Even, sometimes on a day-to-day basis, the evolution of his theories can be followed. Dr. Klein himself has sought to trace the historic debate between Einstein and his contemporaries concerning quantum theory — the manner in which atoms absorb and emit packets of energy.

In the collection are 11 of Einstein's notebooks — two of them from his student days at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich — several dozen unpublished manuscripts, a few travel diaries and several folders of published articles, some of them in draft form, as well as thousands of letters.

His lecture notes in statistical mechanics, according to Dr. Klein, "show his unifying grasp" in a way that is lacking in the published papers.

With regard to the genesis of relativity theory, Dr. Holton has noted the repeated remarks by Einstein that major advances in science owe much to intuition and to "being sympathetically in touch with experience." Or, as Einstein put it another time, he came to it by continuing to ask himself questions about space and time that only children ask.

Tomorrow: Einstein the internationalist and humanitarian.

This is the second of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Michelson's result was "an immortal contribution to scientific knowledge," Einstein doubted that he had even been aware of it when he devised his relativity theory.

Michelson and Morley had demonstrated with great precision a paradoxical phenomenon. This was that the speed of light, when measured by an observer, is always the same, regardless of the observer's motion relative to the light source.

There was extensive evidence that light is a wave phenomenon (although it was later shown that light can also be regarded as a stream of particles). It had therefore been assumed that light waves must travel through some kind of medium, just as water waves are propagated through water and sound waves travel through air.

This led to the concept of a hypothetical medium — the "ether" — filling all of "space."

If such a medium exists, it was reasoned, the earth must be sailing through the medium while in its various motions — the daily spin of the earth, the earth's flight about the sun, the sun's motion about the center of the

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1972

Quantum Theory Posed Enigma of Freedom in Causality

Probably nothing in the scientific developments of his lifetime so dismayed Albert Einstein as the evidence that individual atoms can emit particles, light waves or other forms of radiation at unpredictable times, in unpredictable directions, and with no discernible, immediate cause.

Such radiation, whose behavior can be defined only in terms of probabilities (or in the average performance of large numbers of atoms), is basic to that part of modern physics known as quantum mechanics. According to quantum theory, atoms absorb or emit energy in bundles rather than in a steady stream.

While Einstein was, to a large extent, the founder of quantum theory, he was never able to accept that part of it which allowed for the unpredictability of such events. For more than a third of a century he debated this problem with his contemporaries and, in the view of some physicists, the problem remains unresolved.

This debate, which helps illuminate Einstein's personal philosophy, runs like a thread through many letters in the Einstein collection at Princeton, N.J. While some of these letters have appeared in collections of his correspondence with individual scientists, the bulk of the material is unpublished.

To Einstein the debate was an emotional one, for his philosophy was strongly rooted in causality. It was inconceivable to him that the timing of events in nature, explainable on the average, should be determined individually by whim. While most physicists now accept quantum theory more or less fully, there are still those who share Einstein's doubts.

Among those with whom Einstein debated this problem was Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist. Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has said: "The extraordinary personal and intellectual qualities of the two men and the unprecedented difficulty and depth of the issues they debated make these discussions unique in the history of physics."

The late phases of this discussion have been known to science historians, Dr. Klein points out, but the early part, documented in the letters — many of them to scientists other than Bohr — remains to a considerable degree unexplored.

In a 1924 letter to Hedwig Born, wife of the German physicist Max Born, Einstein noted that "Bohr's views on radiation interest me very much." However, he continued, "I shouldn't let myself be pushed into renouncing strict causality before it has been defended altogether differently from anything done up to now."

"The idea that an electron ejected by a light ray can choose of its own free will the moment and direction in which it will fly off, is intolerable to me," he said. "If it comes to that, I would rather be a shoemaker or even an employee in a gambling casino than a physicist."

His attempts to explain such phenomena, in a direct cause-and-effect manner, "have failed again and again," he added. "But I am far from giving up hope."

The phenomenon to which he referred in this instance was one that had led Einstein himself to help found the theory whose implications so troubled him.

In 1900 Max Planck in Germany had been able to describe mathematically the relationship between the color and temperature of hot, glowing objects. Specifically, he had shown the relationship between the wave length of "light waves" and their energy. His formulation seemed to depend on a peculiar new

assumption that energy could not be emitted continuously but only in packets consisting of definite amounts.

Planck himself considered this assumption to be only a mathematical convenience. Then Einstein, in 1905, argued that radiation itself really did behave as though it consisted of particles of energy or light "quanta," as he called them.

Although his relativity theory was published in the same year, it was still so controversial in 1922 that, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1921, it was for his paper on packets of radiation rather than his revolutionary relativity concept.

In the radiation paper he explained a recently discovered puzzle. When light of a certain wave length or color falls on a metal plate or other suitable substance, electrons are dislodged from the plate and fly off. However, as one increases the intensity (brightness) of the light, there is no change in the energy of the ejected electrons as long as the color, or wave-length of the light remains the same. More of them fly off, but always with the same energy.

Excerpt From Essay by Einstein On 'Happiest Thought' in His Life

Following is an excerpt entitled, "The Fundamental Idea of General Relativity in Its Original Form," from an unpublished essay written by Albert Einstein in longhand about 1919:

In the development of special relativity theory, a thought—not previously mentioned—concerning Faraday's work on electromagnetic induction played for me a leading role.

According to Faraday, when a magnet is in relative motion with respect to a conducting circuit, an electric current is induced in the latter. It is all the same whether the magnet moves or the conductor; only the relative motion counts, according to the Maxwell-Lorentz theory. However, the theoretical interpretation of the phenomenon in these two cases is quite different:

If it is the magnet that moves, there exists in space a magnetic field that changes with time and which, according to Maxwell, generates closed lines of electric force—that is, a physically real electric field; this electric field sets in motion movable electric masses [that is, electrons] within the conductor.

However, if the magnet is at rest and the conducting circuit moves, no electric field is generated; the current arises in the conductor because the electric bodies being carried along with the conductor experience an electromotive force, as established hypothetically by Lorentz, on account of their (mechanically enforced) motion relative to the magnetic field.

The thought that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could not be a real difference, but rather, in my conviction, could be only a difference in the choice of reference point. Judged from the magnet there certainly were no electric fields; judged from the conducting circuit there certainly was one. The existence of an electric field was therefore a relative one, depending on the state of motion of the coordinate system being used, and a kind of objective reality could be granted only to the electric and magnetic field together, quite apart from the state of relative motion of the observer or the coordinate system. The phenomenon of the electromagnetic induction

The explanation proposed by Einstein was that light "waves" are really particles, or quanta, whose energy (related to their color) is transmitted to the electrons. But, as noted in his agonized letter to Hedwig Born, the fact that the time and direction for each electron emission could not be predicted from known laws deeply troubled him.

In any case it was 17 years before the experiments of others provided clear proof that Einstein's description of light "waves" as quanta was correct. He fought a lonely battle for his thesis. Even fellow physicists who greatly admired his work, such as Planck and Hendrik A. Lorentz, found the idea unacceptable.

The correspondence reflects Einstein's deep affection and admiration for Lorentz who, in 1911, invited him to lecture at the University of Leiden in Holland, where Lorentz was teaching.

While he was looking forward to the lecture, Einstein replied, his chief reason for coming was "the discussion with you about the radiation problem."

He said Lorentz had been misled, if he regarded Einstein as an "orthodox"

adherent of light quanta. But he said he was "enormously curious" to hear Lorentz's reactions to some of his new ideas on the subject. "In these unfinished things," he added, people understand one another with difficulty unless talking face to face.

The chief challenge to the concept of quanta lay in the evidence that light does behave as though formed of waves. For example, when light from a pinhole source is split and then, by means of mirrors, is brought together on a screen, a banded pattern appears on the screen. This, it was assumed, is because light "waves" reinforce or interfere with one another, producing bright and dark bands.

In 1921 Einstein proposed a complex experiment that he thought would settle the matter. If, he said, the effect predicted as a consequence of the wave theory of light was not observed, then that theory would be disproved.

On Jan. 11, 1922, according to Professor Klein's reconstruction of the debate from published and unpublished material, Einstein wrote to his close friend, Paul Ehrenfest, that the experiment had been performed by a Berlin group and that the effect predicted from the wave theory had not been observed.

If this finding stood up, Ehrenfest replied to Einstein, the latter would have discovered "something completely colossal."

Two days later Ehrenfest wrote suggesting an alternate explanation for the result. However, he prefaced his comment by saying: "Of course you are such a devil of a fellow that naturally you will turn out to be right in the end."

In his letter of reply, Einstein noted that all of his colleagues were against him in this argument. He said that he and Max von Laue had had a "regular duel" over the matter, arguing the validity of various aspects of the experiment. Ehrenfest continued to express his doubts and finally Einstein capitulated.

"You were absolutely right," he wrote to Ehrenfest on Jan. 30. He had reworked his calculations and discovered an error that invalidated his argument.

Two years later Einstein was particularly upset by a proposal by Bohr and two others that, in order to preserve the wave concept of light, it was necessary to abandon causality and the classical conservation laws of energy and momentum, except in terms of statistical averages. It was this that provoked Einstein's comment that, if this were true, he would rather be a shoemaker or casino employee.

However, Professor Klein does not think Einstein ever considered that his concept of light simply as particles or quanta was the whole truth. As early as 1909, Einstein wrote that "the next phase of the development of theoretical physics will bring us a theory of light that can be interpreted as a kind of fusion of the wave and emission [particle] theories."

Such a fusion finally emerged in the concept of light as quanta moving in a wave-like manner. But Einstein never felt the theory was adequate.

In 1937 he wrote to Ernst Cassirer at the University of Goteberg in Sweden that he considered the use of probabilities "an incomplete description of the 'truth'."

It is a view still shared by some of his survivors.

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

*In this consideration one must naturally neglect air resistance.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1972

The Einstein Papers: A Man of Many Parts

By WALTER SULLIVAN

On Feb. 27, 1939, six months before the German attack on Poland, the great German physicist Max von Laue secretly wrote to Albert Einstein in the United States that certain German scientists wanted to "cleanse" his relativity theory of its "Jewish taint."

Adolf Hitler was in his heyday, and it was a time of intense anti-Semitism in Germany. Because Einstein was a Jew, German physicists who supported his views were unable to find employment and German students were unable to come to grips with a theory that had already revolutionized physics and would soon revolutionize warfare.

The efforts within the Nazi state to misrepresent Einstein's role as father of relativity and thus avoid having to deny the truth of his thinking throw into sharp relief the harshly repressive impact that totalitarian policies were having on the German science of that day.

Refused Israeli Nomination

The von Laue letter is only one of thousands of hitherto unpublished documents on file in the collection of Einstein papers at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., many of them further demonstrating Einstein's long involvement with politics and world events.

For Einstein, in addition to his scientific achievements, was a man of many parts—amateur but serious violinist, impassioned humanitarian and internationalist, affectionate husband, father, brother and friend, kind adviser and

This is the last of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

teacher of strangers—and each part is reflected in his papers, which are to be published by the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

The papers tell of his long efforts in behalf of the creation of a Jewish national

state and of his sad refusal when asked by the Israeli government in 1952 to accept nomination to the presidency of that country as successor to Chaim Weizmann.

In addition to correspondence with a galaxy of leading physicists as well as

friends and family, the collection includes communications with such figures as Sigmund Freud, Bertrand Russell, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert Schweitzer, Thomas Mann and George Bernard Shaw. In the correspondence with Freud, Einstein discussed the possible psychological roots of war and aggression. With many

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

The most unfortunate part of the whole sorry business, von Laue added, was that Lenz hoped thereby to win "better treatment" for theoretical physics from the Nazi Party. Lenz had already made a deal with an official of Hamburg University that after the appearance of his article a course in relativity theory would be—as von Laue caustically put it—"graciously permitted."

In particular, von Laue said, Lenz hoped that his strategy would enable Werner Heisenberg to obtain a faculty post in Munich. Seven years earlier Heisenberg had won a Nobel Prize in physics, but now he was being denounced as a "white Jew" because of his support for relativity.

Von Laue said that in a letter to Lenz he had quoted passages from Poincaré written several years after Einstein published his paper on special relativity. These, he said, showed that while Poincaré knew the mathematics of the theory and had even contributed to it, he had never gone on to take "the really decisive step."

Von Laue said that his effort to have the paper withdrawn had failed and so he was writing something he hoped the journal would run as a postscript to the Lenz article. But if it was not published he urged Einstein to see that a rebuttal was submitted to the British journal "Nature," which, he asserted, sometimes spoke out "in delightfully vigorous tones."

Einstein was at liberty to use the information in the letter, von Laue said, "only my name should not be mentioned lest it happen to me, as in Mozart's 'Abduction from the Seraglio': 'Erst geköpft und dann gehangen' 'Aufgespießt auf glühnde Stangen...'"

Roughly translated, the lines say: "First beheaded and then hanged, 'Spitted on a fiery stake...'"

Von Laue ended his letter with a warm reaffirmation of his good wishes for Einstein's 60th birthday.

While Einstein is well known for his internationalism and pacifism in later life, he was no less opposed to nationalism and wars of aggression as a younger man. He spoke out with particular bitterness while living in Berlin during World War I. The episode is another of those, previously unknown, that has come to light through the collection of the papers at Princeton.

At the height of the war Einstein was asked by the Goethe Society of Berlin to write an essay, apparently for its publication. The resulting exchange brought Einstein, the internationalist, face to face with German nationalism, and finally forced him to make deletions from his own article.

The request from the Goethe Society had been sent on Oct. 23, 1915, and Einstein replied: "Of course, I will not be surprised, or even indignant, if you do not make use of my remarks. However, in that case, I ask you to send the essay back to me."

"I ask you in particular," he continued, "not to be angry at my words;

I assure you that what I say is my conviction."

What he submitted did, indeed, dismay the Goethe Society, for Einstein equated patriotism with the worst of aggressive animal instincts. After some correspondence he agreed to delete one passage and wrote, on Nov. 16, "I have tried to meet your wishes without being in any way dishonest and without having to say anything direct about patriotism."

However, he said in conclusion, "should you, with the more sensitive feeling that you have from your contact with the local populace, still find the altered contents offensive, please let me know."

The essay that so upset the members of the Goethe Society began with an assessment of the aggressive instinct:

"The psychological roots of war, in my view, lie in a biologically based, aggressive peculiarity of the human being. We 'masters of creation' are not the only ones who may claim the glory of this gift; we are surpassed in this respect by many animals, such as the bull or rooster."

"Whenever human beings confront one another, this aggressive tendency becomes manifest," he said. "In a tightly constricted society it comes out in quarrels and even murder."

He said he would never forget "what an open hatred" his classmates in grade school had had for the students of a neighboring school. Numerous fights took place, with many a battered head resulting.

"Who can doubt that blood revenge and dueling spring from this feeling? I even think that the honor which we so carefully nurture receives its chief nourishment thence."

"The better philosophers of all ages were united in the belief that war is the bitterest enemy of human development, that everything must be done to prevent it. I am also convinced that, despite the unspeakably sad situation at present, there will be formed, in the not-so-distant future, a European governmental organization to prevent European wars, just as the German Reich now bars a war between Bavaria and Württemberg."

It was, however, the next passage that Einstein was asked to delete, for it degraded the concept of patriotism that was the chief prop for the morale of the German troops who were bogged down in trenches along the various fronts. Einstein wrote:

"One may ask oneself why is it that in peacetime, when the social system suppresses almost all expressions of virile pugnaciousness, the attributes and drives that during wars generate mass murders do not disappear? In that respect it seems to me as follows:

"When I look into the home of a good, normal citizen I see a softly lighted room. In one corner stands a well-cared-for shrine, of which the man of the house is very proud and to which the attention of every visitor is drawn with a loud voice. On it, in large letters, the word 'patriotism' is inscribed.

"However, opening this shrine is normally forbidden. Yes, even the man of the house knows hardly, or not at all, that his shrine holds the moral requisites of animal hatred and mass murder that, in case of war, he obediently takes out for his service."

"This shrine, dear reader, you will not find in my room, and I would rejoice if you came to the viewpoint that in that corner of your room a piano or a small bookcase would be more appropriate than such a piece of furniture which you only find tolerable because, from your youth, you have become used to it."

"It is beyond me to keep secret my international orientation, to keep anything secret," Einstein continued. He said that the state, to which he belonged as a citizen, "does not play the least role in my spiritual life; I regard allegiance to a government as a business matter, somewhat like the relationship with a life insurance company."

Thus ended the passage that Einstein finally agreed to delete. He concluded the essay, however, by saying: "But why so many words, when I can say everything in one sentence, and also in a sentence that suits my being a Jew: Honor your master, Jesus Christ, not only with words and hymns, but above all through your deeds."

When the Nazis took power in January, 1933, Einstein was in the United States on a lecture visit. Before he and his wife left Germany, he may have had a premonition of what was to come. For he urged his wife to take a good long look at their home, and observed sadly that they might never see it again. And they did not. Indeed, they never again set foot in their native land.

Einstein had already accepted a position with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and once settled there, in his later years, he became fixed in the role of sage.

Although he fretted at the notoriety, he carried on a heavy correspondence covering a wide range of subjects, scientific, personal and political. He always preferred to communicate in German, but he spoke and wrote English fluently.

While he exchanged views with the great and the powerful, he often answered with special care letters from ordinary citizens—an Army private, for example, who wondered how the universe could be limited in size. What would happen if you poked a finger through the edge?

In a letter glowing with paternal humor Einstein responded to a very young acquaintance who was complaining that she had never seen her Uncle Albert. That he had "a modest paunch" and an "awkward walk" but no "crooked legs and warts" and so was "quite handsome." Although somewhat stooped, Einstein was taller than average height.

His years in Princeton were marked by a number of sadnesses. His wife, Elsa, died in 1936, her daughter (Einstein's stepdaughter) Ilse having died in Paris two years earlier. His other stepdaughter, Margot, has been living in his Princeton home since 1934. (He preferred to refer to both girls as his own daughters.)

Elsa was Einstein's second wife. The first, Mileva, bore him two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard, but the marriage ended in divorce. In 1951 his family circle dwindled further when his sister, Maja, passed away.

These were years when Einstein, in addition to his voluminous correspondence, was trying to unify into a single comprehensive theory the laws governing both gravity and electromagnetism.

It was his deep conviction that such a unity must exist in nature, but he was

(continued)

never sure that he had it within his grasp, and his frustration on this score shines through his correspondence.

One of the most poignant exchanges in his role as a philosopher came when he was 70 and living in Princeton.

An ordained rabbi had written explaining that he had sought in vain to comfort his 19-year-old daughter over the death of her sister, "a sinless, beautiful, 16-year-old child."

"A human being," wrote Einstein in reply, "is a part of the whole, called by us 'Universe,' a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts and feelings as something separated from the rest — a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole nature in its beauty. Nobody is able to achieve this completely, but the striving for such achievement is in itself a part of the liberation and a foundation for inner security."

It was in Princeton that Einstein died — on April 18, 1955, at the age of 76. To the end he was adamant against public display, asking that he be cremated without any ceremony. His ashes were scattered at an undisclosed place.

Einstein Urged Physicists Help Bar Arms Race

In December, 1944, in the midst of World War II and only seven months before the first atomic explosion, Albert Einstein proposed that the world's leading physicists—including two Russians—be mobilized to prevent a postwar weapons race.

He did so in a letter to his old friend, Niels Bohr, the Danish physicist who had himself been seeking to persuade Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt that a nuclear weapons race between the United States and Soviet Union would be disastrous.

It was Bohr, in the winter of 1938-39, who brought to the United States news that the uranium atom had been split in a German laboratory. This fission had released vast amounts of energy—considering the tiny scale of the reaction—as predicted by Einstein's relativity theory of 33 years earlier.

Now Bohr was back in this country, having escaped from German-occupied Denmark in a small boat, and as soon as he received Einstein's letter he hastened to call on him in Princeton.

Bohr had been much closer than Einstein to the atomic bomb project then under way and possibly briefed him on some of the behind-the-scenes activities—including, presumably, those relating to the post-war situation. He persuaded Einstein to maintain secrecy

and not make any moves on his own.

This little-known episode has come to light through study of documents in the Einstein collection at Princeton. One of them is a letter from Einstein to Bohr telling of visits by the physicist, Otto Stern, a consultant to the bomb project.

"A little while ago," Einstein wrote, "Stern came to see me, greatly alarmed, and said in effect that when the war is over there will be in all countries the pursuit of secret armaments with technological means that will inevitably lead to preventive war . . ."

The politicians, Einstein said, seemed unaware of the catastrophic implications of such an arms race. He therefore proposed that scientists with political

influence be mobilized to prevent it. Among those that he mentioned were Peter Kapitza and A. F. Joffe, both in the Soviet Union.

It is not clear, from the letter, whether Einstein meant that this should be done before the war ended, but in any case the idea of bringing the Russians into the effort would hardly have been welcome in Washington at that time, and Einstein in any case was persuaded by Bohr to remain silent.

Einstein had played a role in setting the bomb project in motion with his famous letter to President Roosevelt of

Aug. 2, 1939. In the letter he drew the President's attention to some recent developments in physics related to his own special theory of relativity. "This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs," he said. He pointed to the alarming news that Germany had suspended exports of uranium from the mines in Czechoslovakia.

In reply, the President wrote: "I found this data of such import that I have convened a board consisting of the head of the Bureau of Standards and a chosen representative of the Army and Navy to thoroughly investigate the possibilities of your suggestion . . ."

It was not until the eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that a decision was made for an all-out effort to develop an atomic bomb. Many physicists who were associated with the development of the bomb became concerned that they would have no influence on how it was used.

A few months before the Hiroshima blast Einstein wrote Mr. Roosevelt to introduce Leo Szilard, who was seeking a hearing for the scientists at the highest level of government. Roosevelt died before taking any action on the letter. It was referred to Harry S. Truman but apparently had little effect on what followed.

Still, Einstein never gave up. He devoted much of his time after the war to an effort to achieve a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. And he never lost his sense of horror, his friends recall, at the prospect that the fruits of his theoretical work should again be used for mass destruction of human life.

Some of Einstein's Reflections, Aphorisms and Observations

(From a letter dated April 16, 1954, to S. Fleisch of Vienna):

I do not visualize God at all [in a personal manner] but let it suffice for me to admire the structure of the universe as far as it is revealed at all to our weak powers of recognition.

(From a letter dated Feb. 12, 1945, to a United States Army private who had asked how the universe could be of finite dimension):

Truth in physical matters can, of course, never be founded on mathematical and logical considerations alone. This is, of course, also true concerning the question: Is physical space (more accurately, the space-like section of the four-dimensional space-time continuum) finite or not? The answer is still doubtful but there are good arguments in favor of a finite space. However, the answer can be given only on the basis of empirical facts (value of the mean density of stellar matter in space). You are asking further whether it is possible to give a perceptual interpretation (imagination) of a finite space. This can be easily done but I have not time to give it in a letter. The method is to work out the three-dimensional analogon of the two-dimensional geometry which holds on the surface of a sphere of finite radius.

(From a letter dated Sept. 30, 1920, to an 8-year-old acquaintance):

I hear you are unhappy because you did not get to see Uncle Einstein. Therefore, I will tell you what he looks like: Pale face, long hair, and a modest paunch. In addition, an awkward walk, and a

cigar between jaws—when he has one—and a pen in pocket or in hand. However, crooked legs and warts he does not have, and so he is quite handsome, also no hair on the hands, as many ugly men have. So it is a pity, after all, that you did not see me.

(In response to a request for a statement submitted by a Berlin society for aid to the Jewish elderly, late 1926, or early 1927):

Through the lot of the elderly, one can recognize the state of cultural development of the young.

(From a letter dated March 30, 1950, to an elderly cousin in which Einstein discusses, among other things, his efforts to merge his two relativity theories, dealing with gravity and electromagnetism, into a unified field theory):

It has been my fate that, for reasons unknown, my achievements have been immensely overrated. People need a couple of romantic idols to serve as spots of light in the colorless panorama of their mortal lives. They have made me into such a spot of light, but for me their choice of the particular person is inexplicable and irrelevant.

As a result of this, so many are exerting pressure on me that I must live like a prisoner who cannot move at liberty lest he make the dust whirl, leading to unpredictable complications. Moreover, I have acquired a guilty conscience, since I cannot read nor answer the countless manuscripts and queries that are pelting me incessantly—an insufficiency that only grows as the years go by.

As my endeavors go, they are not so

very bright, as you may imagine. But just don't believe everything irresponsible newspaper scribes say. After years and years of incessant effort I perfected the theory of relativity, but because of the enormous mathematical difficulties am unable myself to judge whether the completion of the theory hit the mark correctly.

The present generation of my colleagues think not, so that I stand more or less alone in my basic concepts, without being sure whether I have come upon the right track or not. Nevertheless my arguments are good. . . .

Enjoy your days in tranquillity and don't be deluded by the outward appearances of things. Rejoice that only a few people concern themselves with you, and believe me, it has many advantages. Better to be an appreciative spectator than a flood-lit actor.

(From Einstein's last letter to his old friend, Max von Laue, dated Feb. 3, 1955, declining an invitation from scientific societies in West Berlin and East Germany to a joint celebration of the 50th anniversary of his first papers on relativity and quantum theory):

Above all, I am glad that in this unusual case I have been the cause of brotherly cooperation and not of controversies.

Age and illness make it impossible for me to take any part in such celebrations, and I must also confess

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

that this ordinance of providence has something liberating for me. Because everything connected somehow with the cult of the person has always been embarrassing to me. The more so in this case because here a development of thought is concerned in which many took an essential part, a development which is far from being completed. So I decided not to take part in any way in these commemorative celebrations, several of which are planned at various places.

If I have learned one thing in pondering throughout a long life it is this, that we are much further from a deeper insight into the elementary processes than most of our contemporaries believe (but you are not included), so that noisy celebrations are definitely not very appropriate to the actual state of affairs.

(From a 1930 letter to Prof. Oswald Veblen granting Princeton University permission to inscribe on a mantelpiece his well-known saying, "God is subtle, but He is not malicious"):

Nature hides her secrets through her intrinsic grandeur, but not through deception.

(From a letter dated March 21, 1955, less than a month before his death, to the Besso family on the death of his lifelong friend, Michelangelo Besso):

With the departure from this strange world, he now has gone a little ahead of me. This is of no significance. For us believing physicists, the separation between past, present and future has only the meaning of an illusion, albeit a tenacious one.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

August 25, 1980

TO: The Trustees of Princeton
University Press
The Editorial Advisory Board
John Stachel
Arthur S. Wightman
Arthur S. Link

COPY: Robert G. Sugarman

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

SUBJECT: The Papers of Albert Einstein

As you have already heard from Mr. Sugarman, while I was on vacation, the decision of the arbitrator on the dispute between the Einstein Estate and the Press was favorable to the Press. With great relief we then expected to proceed in full force, with Professor Stachel as editor, in accordance with the decision.

I regret to report that the Estate is now attempting to challenge the decision of the arbitrator in court, so we must again have delays on account of legal proceedings. Particularly on account of the arbitrator's decision, we feel confident of a favorable outcome. Nevertheless the delay is frustrating. I shall keep you informed.



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

August 14, 1980

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey
Princeton University Press
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Herb:

Thank you very much for arranging to have the information about the Arbitrator's decision in favor of the Press, with regard to the dispute with the Einstein Estate, forwarded to me. Perhaps we can now look forward to the quiet, scholarly task of getting on with the job.

With warm regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES

767 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

(212) 758-7800

TELECOPIER: (212) 752-3976

CABLE: WEGOMA

TELEX: 424281

423144

HORACE S. MANGES

GABRIEL KASLOW
COUNSEL

MARTIN D. GINSBURG

TAX COUNSEL

1101 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE: (212) 431-6820

(202) 857-0141

TELECOPIER: (202) 857-0194

JESSE D. WOLFF
ARTHUR M. KREIDMANN
ROBERT TODD LANG
IRA M. MILLSTEIN
PHILIP T. KAPLAN
HARVEY R. MILLER
MARTIN J. RABINOWITZ
MICHAEL K. STANTON
ARTHUR P. JACOBS
IRVING SCHER
STEPHEN E. JACOBS
GERALD S. BACKMAN
ELIHU FIER
PETER GRUENBERGER
CARL D. LOBELL
CHARLES A. GOLDSTEIN
LEO L. SCHMOLKA
A. PAUL VICTOR
ALAN B. MILLER
GORDON D. HENDERSON
STEPHEN H. COOPER
RONALD F. DAITZ
MICHAEL D. HESS
STUART M. ROSEN
MARK A. VOGEL
STUART D. AMES

JOSEPH W. GELB
SAMUEL H. LAITMAN
MARTIN B. AMDUR
DENNIS J. BLOCK
MICHAEL L. COOK
MARK A. JACOBY
PETER D. STANDISH
ROBERT G. SUGARMAN
JOEL B. HARRIS
ALEX E. WEINBERG
JOHN R. WING
BRUCE BODNER
KEVIN P. HUGHES
ALAN A. LASCHER
LAWRENCE J. LIPSON
MARVIN E. JACOB
CARL D. BELLWS
ALAN J. WEINSCHL
JAMES W. QUINN
DAVID P. STONE
SALEM M. KATSH
RICHARD P. KRASNOW
CARLYN S. McCAFFREY
BRUCE R. ZIRINSKY
JOHN M. LEWIS, P. C.

August 4, 1980

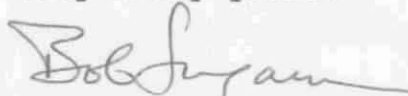
Dr. Harry Woolf
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, NJ 08544

Dear Dr. Woolf:

At Herb Bailey's request, I am pleased to inform you that the Arbitrator has found in favor of the Press in its dispute with the Einstein Estate. As a result, John Stachel will be the editor of the Einstein papers and the Press and Estate have been directed to negotiate, execute, deliver and perform a contract fixing the terms and conditions of his employment.

Enclosed is a copy of Judge Tyler's decision. If you have any questions about the decision or the probable course of future events, please do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,


Robert G. Sugarman

RGS:ds
cc: Herbert S. Bailey

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

- - - - - x
In the Matter of the Arbitration between :
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, :
Claimant, : Case Number:
- and - : 1310 0333 79
OTTO NATHAN and HELEN DUKAS, as Trustees :
under the will of Dr. Albert Einstein, :
Respondents. :
- - - - - x

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD--
INCORPORATING FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF FACT AND LAW

This arbitration was heard on April 3, 4, 10, 14, 16, 21 and 22, and May 1, 2 and 13, 1980, in New York City. Pre-hearing memoranda were submitted to the arbitrator by counsel for Princeton University Press (the "Press") and counsel for the trustees under the will of Dr. Albert Einstein on March 31, 1980, and a reply memorandum was submitted to the arbitrator by counsel for the trustees on April 2, 1980. Argument was heard on May 13, 1980, in New York City. All proposed findings of fact and conclusions of fact and law were finally submitted to the arbitrator by counsel for the parties by June 20, 1980. Based on the testimony and other

evidence adduced at the hearing, and the argument and the submissions of the parties, the arbitrator makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Fact and Law, and renders an award based thereon.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This arbitration was initiated by a demand for arbitration dated May 22, 1979 by the Press, as claimant, allegedly pursuant to paragraph 17 of a written contract dated February 22, 1971 between the the Press and the trustees (the "Publishing Contract") regarding the publication of an edition of the complete works of Dr. Albert Einstein, both scientific and nonscientific (the "Einstein Papers").

2. Thereafter the trustees began two separate proceedings in the courts of New Jersey: (i) Otto Nathan, Helen Dukas, as Trustees of the Estate of Dr. Albert Einstein v. John Stachel, Princeton University Press and Herbert S. Bailey, Docket Number C-4676-78, and (ii) Otto Nathan, Helen Dukas, as Trustees of the Estate of Dr. Albert Einstein v. American Arbitration Association and Princeton University Press, Docket No. C-1522-79E, Superior Court of New Jersey, Chancery Division, Mercer County.

3. In the second action the Estate sought to enjoin the American Arbitration Association and the Press from holding an arbitration in New York City. By decision rendered on January 11, 1980, Judge Greenberg of the Superior Court granted summary judgment for the defendants, applying

New Jersey law and holding that the American Arbitration Association had jurisdiction under the arbitration agreement between the Press and the trustees to decide the place of arbitration, that the Association's decision to hold the arbitration in New York City was not unreasonable, and that the Association's decision was binding on the parties.

4. By stipulation dated February 26, 1980, the Press and the trustees agreed to the dismissal with prejudice of the first action pending in New Jersey (No. C-4676-78), and that the trustees would refrain from bringing any further actions to enjoin the arbitration. By the same stipulation the parties agreed to submit to the undersigned, as arbitrator, (a) the issues set forth in the demand for arbitration dated May 22, 1979 and (b) the issues raised in the action dismissed by the stipulation.* The parties further stipulated that either party could raise (i) the issue of arbitrability of any issue and (ii) the issue of whether the arbitration should be governed by the law of New York or the law of New Jersey.

5. Before the arbitrator the Press has contended that (i) New York law applies; (ii) the arbitrator has

* It appears that the only issues raised in that action which were still outstanding at the time of this arbitration were questions of access to and control of two documents referred to as the "duplicate archive" and the "duplicate duplicate archive," which are photocopies of the materials referred to as the "Einstein Archive" in paragraph 19, below. By stipulation on the record on May 13, 1980 (Tr. 1134-36), the parties, through their attorneys, resolved all the outstanding issues to their satisfaction. As a result, this award does not address those issues.

jurisdiction to decide whether or not the February 22, 1971 Publishing Contract remains in effect, that is, whether the purported cancellation of that agreement by the trustees is effective; (iii) the Publishing Contract does remain in effect; (iv) the arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide whether or not the trustees have breached their obligations under the Publishing Contract to deal fairly and in good faith in the performance of that agreement, because they have acted arbitrarily and capriciously with respect to the appointment of Dr. John J. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers, and in purporting to terminate the Publishing Contract; (v) the trustees have breached their obligation under the Publishing Contract to deal fairly and in good faith with the Press, because they have in fact acted as described in (iv) above; (vi) the arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide whether or not a board of three or more co-equal editors should be established to edit the Einstein Papers; (vii) such a board of three or more co-equal editors should not be established; (viii) the arbitrator has jurisdiction to direct the trustees to perform the Publishing Contract in good faith, by cooperating with the Press in appointing (or re-appointing) Dr. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers; and (ix) the arbitrator should direct the trustees to perform the Publishing Agreement by cooperating with the Press in appointing (or re-appointing) Dr. Stachel as editor.

6. Before the arbitrator the trustees have contended that: (i) New Jersey law applies, (ii) the arbi-

trator has jurisdiction to decide whether or not the Publishing Contract remains in effect; (iii) the Publishing Contract does not remain in effect, that is, the purported cancellation of that agreement by the trustees is effective; (iv) the arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide whether or not a board of three or more co-equal editors should be established to edit the Einstein Papers; (v) a board of three or more co-equal editors should be established for that purpose; (vi) the arbitrator does not have jurisdiction to direct the appointment of Dr. Stachel as the editor of the Einstein Papers, because (a) the Press and the trustees, which had a dispute under the Publishing Contract on that point, settled that dispute by letter agreement dated February 16, 1978 between the trustees, the Press and Dr. Stachel, terminating Dr. Stachel as editor, thus taking the issue out of arbitration, and (b) the Publishing Contract requires that both the Press and the trustees agree on the appointment of an editor, and, if the arbitrator directs the appointment or reappointment of Dr. Stachel over the objection of the trustees, the arbitrator would be reforming the parties' Publishing Contract, which the arbitrator has no jurisdiction to do; (vii) the trustees have not breached their obligation, under the Publishing Contract, to deal fairly and in good faith with the Press in the performance of that agreement, because the trustees have not acted arbitrarily or capriciously; (viii) the arbitrator should not direct the

appointment (or re-appointment) of Dr. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers; (ix) the Publishing Contract established a joint venture which, pursuant to New Jersey law, should be dissolved because the parties can no longer cooperate in harmony; and (x) the Publishing Contract is now impossible to perform, given the alleged lack of harmony and cooperation between the parties.

II. ISSUES PRESENTED

7. Whether New York or New Jersey law applies.
8. Whether the Publishing Contract remains in effect or has been properly cancelled by the trustees.
9. Whether the trustees acted in good faith, or acted arbitrarily and capriciously, in purporting to terminate the Publishing Contract.
10. Whether the trustees acted in good faith, or acted arbitrarily and capriciously, in insisting that a board of three or more co-equal editors be established for the Einstein Papers.
11. Whether a board of three or more co-equal editors for the Einstein Papers should be established.
12. Whether the trustees acted in good faith, or acted arbitrarily and capriciously, in refusing to agree with the Press to the continuation of Dr. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers.

13. Whether the arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide any of the issues stated in the paragraphs numbered 7 through 12 above, more particularly, with respect to the issue stated in paragraph 12:

- (a) whether the letter agreement dated February 16, 1978 between the trustees, the Press and Dr. Stachel, settled the dispute between the Estate and the Press over the appointment of Dr. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers, and thus removed this issue from the jurisdiction of the arbitrator; and
- (b) whether the arbitrator lacks jurisdiction to direct the trustees and the Press to continue Dr. Stachel as editor, because to do so would be to "reform" the Publishing Contract, which is beyond the jurisdiction of the arbitrator.

14. Whether, as a matter of law, the Publishing Contract should be rescinded, either upon (i) the theory of frustration or impossibility of performance or (ii) the rationale that the Contract created a joint venture which must be dissolved, because of lack of harmony and cooperation between the parties.

III. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

15. The arbitrator has carefully followed the testimony in the hearing, extending over nine days, and has studied the more than 150 exhibits entered in the record. The arbitrator has had the benefit of the able arguments and submissions of counsel for both sides. The arbitrator has

had an opportunity to observe the demeanor and conduct of the witnesses, particularly the three principal actors in the history rehearsed in this proceeding: Dr. Nathan, Mr. Bailey and Dr. Stachel. In the view of the undersigned, all three men have been and are truly devoted, in their own ways, to the success of the great project which lies at the center of this controversy: the publication of the complete papers, both scientific and nonscientific, of Dr. Albert Einstein. All three men are intelligent, hardworking, able, honest and honorable; throughout they have sought and continue to seek the truth and to speak it as they know it. The essential tragedy of this litigation is that, in spite of all the talent and intelligence, the high goals and shared purpose, and the time and the effort manifested since 1971, these good men have fallen into a dispute requiring arbitration.

16. The arbitrator emphasizes that, putting aside legal formulations, his role and purpose is to resolve the differences of the parties under the broad arbitration clause of the Publishing Contract. The arbitrator has, in the course of this proceeding, caught something of the sense of high purpose which has motivated the parties and witnesses. The arbitrator believes that it would be a tragedy for humanity if the publication of the complete works of Dr. Einstein were to be further delayed by any continuation of the dispute presented here for decision. The arbitrator has

shaped an award to permit the publication of the Einstein Papers to go forward. The arbitrator admonishes the parties to make a clean break with the past and to move forward, in good faith, to accomplish the goal that all seek.

17. Several issues have been raised in the course of this arbitration, but the central issue underlying all is the issue of "good faith" or, in the negative sense, whether certain conduct has been "arbitrary" or "capricious." These terms are legal ones, with long histories of usage by lawyers, judges, scholars -- and arbitrators. Of course, the terms have ordinary meanings as well, which are not dissimilar to their legal ones. But for our purposes "good faith" and "arbitrary and capricious" differ in one crucial respect from their ordinary meanings. Legally, these terms refer to objective standards of conduct recognized by the courts in the decision of disputes which arise under contracts; these terms do not refer to subjective states of mind. Thus it is possible for a party to a contract to act with complete sincerity and the highest and purest of motives, according to his or her own value system, and still be found to be in "bad faith" under the law. Even duty to God will not justify, in the courts of law, conduct to avoid or prevent the performance of a contract once entered. See A. Corbin, Contracts §654D (Kaufmann Supp. 1980).

IV. FINDINGS OF FACT

18. Dr. Albert Einstein died on April 18, 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey, while the leading and most celebrated member of the Institute for Advanced Study. During the course of this arbitration, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death passed.

19. By Article XIII of his will, Dr. Einstein directed that all his literary property, including manuscripts and copyrights, be held in trust during the lifetimes of his secretary, Helen Dukas, and his step-daughter, Margot Einstein, to be used for their support, and after their deaths, that the trust terminate and all of his literary property then remaining be transferred to Hebrew University, in Israel. The trustees of that trust, appointed by Dr. Einstein's will, are Dr. Otto Nathan and Miss Helen Dukas.* Dr. Nathan resides in New York City and maintains an office of the trust there. Miss Einstein and Miss Dukas live in Princeton, New Jersey. In Princeton Miss Dukas has custody of the original documents and other materials constituting the tangible literary property held in trust (the "Einstein Archive") and acts as archivist therefor. The Archive is located on the premises of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

* The parties throughout the course of this arbitration and their prior dealings have referred to the trust of literary property established under Article XIII of Dr. Einstein's will as the "Estate" of Dr. Einstein.

20. The complete works of Dr. Einstein, both scientific and nonscientific (as noted above, herein called the "Einstein Papers"), have not been published. The Einstein Archive at Princeton holds the great bulk of the original documents and other materials which would form the basis for the publication of the Einstein Papers, now approximately 33,000 items. Documentary material has been discovered and added to the Einstein Archive since Dr. Einstein's death, in large part through the continuing efforts of Dr. Nathan as trustee. It is likely that additional documentary material will be added to the Archive in the future.

21. Dr. Nathan and Miss Dukas have consulted with each other regarding their decisions as trustees for the trust, but Miss Dukas has principally devoted her time to the documentary material in the Einstein Archive, and Dr. Nathan has principally devoted his time to questions of rights and obligations with respect to literary property and has negotiated with the Princeton University Press and others on behalf of the trustees. One of the principal objectives, if not the single most important objective, of Dr. Nathan in his stewardship of the literary property of Dr. Einstein has been to get the full body of Dr. Einstein's work published, so that scholars and the public at large may have access to both the scientific and the nonscientific thought of Dr. Einstein. Dr. Nathan has pursued this goal,

at some times, with single-minded and, certainly at all times, with vigorous devotion. Dr. Nathan is 87 years of age; Miss Dukas is only a few years younger.

22. The Princeton University Press is located in Princeton, New Jersey; it has close ties with Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study, both, of course, also located in Princeton. The Press published editions of the Meaning of Relativity, by Dr. Einstein, both before and after his death, and has taken an interest in the publication of Dr. Einstein's works in a complete edition since some time shortly after his death.

23. The Press, represented by Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of the Press, and the trustees, represented by Dr. Nathan, negotiated the Publishing Contract and executed it on or about February 22, 1971. In addition to agreeing on terms for the publication of the Einstein Papers, the parties in that contract agreed on provisions to govern the preparation of the Papers for publication. The parties agreed that "[t]he work [would] be performed with the editorial cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study" (paragraph 2), and that the parties would jointly appoint, "in consultation with the Institute for Advanced Study," an Editorial Advisory Board of not less than seven persons (paragraph 3). The parties agreed that, "[o]n the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board," they would "jointly appoint the Editor, who will have the primary responsibility of

organizing and preparing the material for publication." The parties agreed that the Editor could appoint, with the parties' consent, "associate editors or assistant editors for individual volumes or series of volumes." (Paragraph 4.)

24. In addition, the parties agreed that the Publishing Contract could not be changed or terminated orally (paragraph 18) and provided for the resolution of disputes as follows (paragraph 17):

"In case of disagreements between Proprietor [i.e., the trustees in their fiduciary capacity] and Publisher [i.e. the Press] for which they cannot find a solution themselves, the controversial matter will be submitted to the American Arbitration Association whose decision will be binding upon both parties."

25. Both the Press and the trustees acted throughout the negotiation and execution of the Publishing Contract without the advice of legal counsel.

26. This arbitration is the first that either party has brought under paragraph 17 of the Publishing Contract.

27. The Editorial Advisory Board was appointed by the parties pursuant to the Publishing Contract and held its first meeting on April 3, 1971. The principal subject at that meeting was the appointment of an editor for the Einstein Papers.

28. The Editorial Advisory Board at that meeting recommended one of its own members, Professor Martin J. Klein,

an historian of science at Yale University, as the first choice for editor. The trustees and the Press agreed that Professor Klein was the leading candidate, and he remained so until he declined an offer of the editorship early in 1973. Thereafter, the Press and the trustees, with the advice of members of the Editorial Advisory Board but without consulting a formal meeting of the Board, considered several additional candidates, none of whom was appointed editor. Although the Press and the trustees were able to identify several candidates or potential candidates with scholarly qualifications satisfactory to them in physics or mathematics or the history of science, the chief difficulty was finding a scholar who was willing to move to Princeton, the location of the Einstein Archive, and devote what was anticipated to be substantially the remainder of his or her scholarly career to the editing of the Einstein Papers.

29. In the fall of 1975, the trustees and the Press appointed three members of the Editorial Advisory Board, Professors Arthur Wightman, Peter Bergmann and Martin Klein, as a committee to assist them in identifying candidates to serve as editor of the Einstein Papers. This search committee submitted its final report to the Press and the trustees on June 16, 1976. Prior thereto, Dr. Nathan and Mr. Bailey interviewed three persons identified by that committee as principal candidates: Professor Allen Janis, a physicist, Professor Russell McCormmach, an historian of

science, and Professor John Stachel, a physicist. Mr. Bailey and Dr. Nathan agreed that Dr. Stachel was the best of these three for the job. Among the factors favoring the selection of Dr. Stachel were his willingness to move to Princeton to undertake the editing of the Einstein Papers, and the fact that he could do so beginning in January of 1977, when he was scheduled to begin an 18 month leave from his post as professor at Boston University.

30. The trustees and the Press arranged for Dr. Stachel to meet with members of the Editorial Advisory Board in Princeton in June of 1976 and solicited the comments of the Board on the selection of Dr. Stachel, without consulting a formal meeting of the Board. Those members of the Board who conveyed their views to the trustees and the Press supported the choice of Dr. Stachel as editor.

31. Both in a preliminary draft and in their final report, submitted after the trustees and the Press had decided to offer the post of editor to Dr. Stachel, the search committee suggested alternative ways to organize the editorial staff for the Einstein Papers, including (a) one editor-in-chief, (b) multiple independent editors for different categories of documents, and (c) a board of co-equal editors. In its final report the committee concluded that "a satisfactory choice [of "arrangements among editorial personnel"] would very likely depend on the persons involved and ought to be made by the Trustees and the Press only

after informal consultation with the proposed candidate or candidates" (emphasis original). However, throughout their efforts from 1971 through 1976 to set up the editorial staff for the Einstein Papers, both the trustees and the Press sought to appoint one person as editor in overall charge of the Einstein Papers project, although both the trustees and the Press recognized the necessity for that editor to have associate and assistant editors (and other staff) to assist him or her.

32. The trustees and the Press offered the post of editor of the Einstein Papers to Dr. Stachel on or about June 9, 1976, and Dr. Stachel accepted the offer on or about June 22, 1976. They all anticipated that Dr. Stachel and the trustees and the Press would enter a written contract.

33. Sometime in June Mr. Bailey and the Press furnished to Dr. Stachel a copy of the Publishing Contract and a draft of a letter of agreement appointing Dr. Stachel as editor of the Papers. By letter dated June 24, Dr. Stachel stated that he was "willing to accept appointment as Editor of the Papers of Albert Einstein, subject to working out the details of such appointment." In that letter Dr. Stachel commented on several of the provisions of the draft letter of appointment. Thereafter, on July 2, 1976, Mr. Bailey sent Dr. Stachel a draft of the letter agreement revised to reflect Dr. Stachel's June 24 comments, and Dr. Nathan, Mr. Bailey and Dr. Stachel met on July 13, 1976 in

Princeton to discuss the July 2nd draft letter agreement, among other matters. The draft letter agreement was revised again by Mr. Bailey in light of the July 13th meeting, and he sent this letter (the "July 13th Draft Agreement") to Dr. Nathan and Dr. Stachel shortly thereafter.

34. The July 13th Draft Agreement was never executed by any of the parties thereto. Dr. Stachel began to work as editor on January 14, 1977 without having executed a written contract. About that time the trustees were preparing some further revisions to the July 13th Draft Agreement. On March 7 and 8, 1977, Dr. Stachel and Mr. Bailey exchanged letters under which they agreed, at least between the Press and Dr. Stachel, to be bound by the July 13th Draft Agreement until a definitive agreement could be drafted and executed. While the trustees were not parties to this exchange of letters, they were given notice of the letters, and thereafter they in fact expected that the relations between the trustees and the Press on one side and Dr. Stachel on the other side would be governed by the July 13th Draft Agreement.

35. Notwithstanding their common consent to be governed by the July 13th Draft Agreement, however, the Press, the trustees and Dr. Stachel all treated the July 13th Draft Agreement as subject to negotiation and change up through the middle of September, 1977, when efforts to reach a definitive agreement halted. Although the trustees from

May, 1977 onward (that is, after the filing of the National Science Foundation grant application, see paragraph 36, below) expressed concern that no definitive agreement had been reached, and all parties recognized that their arrangement was not satisfactory, all parties pursued their common goal of a definitive contract in, at best, a desultory fashion. Only the trustees and Dr. Stachel sought legal counsel, but both did so only after the proposed agreement had been through several drafts, and neither asked counsel to participate in negotiating the definitive agreement. At no time after July 13, 1976 and prior to September 12, 1977, did the parties sit down together, even without legal counsel, to attempt to hammer out their differences.

36. Upon his arrival in Princeton in January, 1977, Dr. Stachel found that his first duty would be to draft a proposal to be submitted to the National Science Foundation ("NSF") for funding for the Einstein Papers project; he had understood that, under the July 13th Draft Agreement, the trustees and the Press would be responsible for obtaining such funding. This proposal was finally submitted on May 16, 1977. On June 4, 1977 a panel of scientists from NSF interviewed Mr. Bailey, Miss Dukas, Dr. Stachel and perhaps others at Princeton regarding the application. By letter dated July 20, 1977, the NSF administrator responsible for the application reported the preliminary response of NSF and the panel. The trustees, the Press and

Dr. Stachel were all displeased and dismayed by the response, which stated NSF would require that the application be resubmitted, with significant changes both as to the substantive plan of work and the arrangements for administering the project.

37. Beginning just after the submission of the NSF application, Dr. Nathan on behalf of the trustees began to voice dissatisfaction with Dr. Stachel's performance as editor, initially to Mr. Bailey and then later to Dr. Stachel. The intensity of Dr. Nathan's reaction increased after the trustees, the Press and Dr. Stachel received the July 20, 1977 letter of comments from NSF.

38. The trustees, Mr. Bailey of the Press and Dr. Stachel met in Princeton on September 12th to discuss, among other matters, the response to be made to NSF and the preparation of a new draft definitive agreement to replace the July 13th Draft Agreement. However, as of September 21st, these efforts halted, because that day Dr. Nathan told Miss Dukas and Mr. Bailey in Princeton that he could not sign an employment agreement designating Dr. Stachel, or any other individual, as sole editor. Instead, he said that the Einstein Papers should be edited by a panel of three or more co-equal editors, one of whom might be Dr. Stachel. Dr. Nathan at that meeting and thereafter (down to his testimony in the present arbitration) maintained that he had changed his mind regarding the editorship of the Einstein Papers and

that a panel of three or more co-equal editors was much superior to any single editor. As to Dr. Stachel, Dr. Nathan found he lacked the requisite "integrity" to serve as the sole editor, but that he could serve as one of a panel.

39. Dr. Nathan contended, and continues to contend, that Dr. Stachel lacked "integrity" because he had failed to sign the July 13th Draft Agreement (or any of the versions thereof developed after July 13, 1976) up through September of 1977, that Dr. Stachel had failed to live up to the July 13th Draft Agreement in several respects, and that Dr. Stachel had failed to heed Dr. Nathan's advice properly in preparing the NSF proposal and failed to give Dr. Nathan adequate opportunity to review the final draft of the proposal before submitting it to NSF. The respects in which Dr. Stachel allegedly failed to live up to the July 13th Draft Agreement were that (1) he had failed to supply a plan of work to the trustees and the Press as that Draft Agreement calls for, (2) he had submitted a five year budget to NSF (attached to the proposal) which had neither been approved nor seen by the trustees, contrary to the requirement of the Draft Agreement that Dr. Stachel prepare an annual budget for the approval of the Press and trustees, and (3) he had given his two editorial assistants access to the original documents in the Einstein Archive, contrary to what Dr. Nathan said were the express terms of the July 13th Draft Agreement.

40. Between September, 1977, and February 16, 1978, the Press and the trustees attempted to resolve their dispute with respect to the editorship. Dr. Stachel had been appointed and was functioning as the single editor but no definitive written agreement had been reached with respect to the terms of his employment. The Press took the position that there should be one editor and Dr. Stachel should be the one; the trustees, at least Dr. Nathan, took the position that there should be three or more editors, of which Dr. Stachel could be one. The Press wanted to seek the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board on these issues; Dr. Nathan, for the trustees, took the position that the Editorial Advisory Board need not be consulted, since the decision on an editor was to be made by the Press and the trustees under the terms of the Publishing Contract. The trustees and the Press were thus in a stalemate.

41. Toward the end of January, 1978, the stalemate to some extent was broken. The Press agreed to call a halt to Dr. Stachel's performance of many of his duties, if Dr. Stachel could complete certain computer indexing work he had begun, which the Press believed would be lost if not completed. The trustees agreed to ask the Editorial Advisory Board to meet to advise the Press and the trustees on the main issue which divided them: whether there should be a board of co-equal editors or a single editor. The trustees also agreed to allow Dr. Stachel to be called "editor pro

tem" and to complete the computer indexing work he had begun. Dr. Nathan made it clear throughout the negotiations of this agreement, executed as of February 16, 1978 (the "February 16 Letter Agreement"), that he was willing to accept Dr. Stachel as one of the co-equal editors but not as the sole editor. Mr. Bailey made it clear that he wished Dr. Stachel to be the sole editor. (Nathan Note to the Files, June 25, 1978, Ex. 110). Indeed, immediately following the execution of the February 16 Letter Agreement, Dr. Nathan continued to indicate to Mr. Bailey that the trustees opposed the appointment of Dr. Stachel as single editor but did not cite the February 16 Letter Agreement itself as having decided that issue. (Letter, Nathan to Bailey, March 17, 1978, Ex. 36; letter, Nathan to Bailey, June 17, 1978, Ex. 133.)

42. At its May 6, 1978 meeting, the Editorial Advisory Board voted unanimously in favor of the existing editorial structure, one editor, and against a board of co-equal editors. The Board also voted unanimously that Dr. Stachel should be retained as editor. Dr. Nathan had been invited to attend the meeting but declined to do so, because Dr. Stachel, while he had agreed not to attend the meeting at Dr. Nathan's request, had made himself available to meet individually with the members of the Board, if they wished. Dr. Nathan desired the Board to discuss only the choice between a board and a single editor and not Dr. Stachel's

performance, and he did not wish an adversary relationship to develop between himself and Dr. Stachel and Mr. Bailey before the Board. Dr. Nathan did send a letter discussing his reasons for believing an editorial board should be established, which was read and carefully considered by the meeting. Miss Dukas did attend and did participate in the Board meeting.

43. Dr. Nathan did not accept the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board as represented in its actions at the May 6 meeting.

V. CONCLUSIONS OF FACT AND LAW

44. A court sitting in New York and hearing this dispute would follow New York's choice of law rules, see Klaxon Co. v. Stentor Electric Manufacturing Co., Inc., 313 U.S. 487 (1941). A New York court, applying those rules, would apply the local law of New Jersey to decide the substantive legal questions regarding performance of the 1971 Publishing Contract. Index Fund, Inc. v. Insurance Co. of North America, 580 F.2d 1158, 1162 (2d Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 440 U.S. 912 (1979); Intercontinental Planning, Ltd. v. Daystrom, Inc., 24 N.Y.2d 372, 382, 248 N.E.2d 576, 300 N.Y.S.2d 817, 825-26 (1969); Auten v. Auten, 308 N.Y. 155, 124 N.E.2d 99 (1954). Similarly, a New York or New Jersey court, when asked to enforce an arbitrator's award, would follow the law of its own state. I.S. Joseph Co. v. Toufic

Aris & Fils, 54 A.D.2d 665, 388 N.Y.S.2d 1 (1st Dep't 1976);
Sonotone Corp. v. Hayes, 4 N.J. Super. 326, 67 A.2d 184, 185
(App. Div. 1949); see generally Restatement (Second) of Conflict
of Laws § 220 (1971). However, under the law of either
state, an arbitrator need not follow the law of the state in
which he or she sits, but is charged with the duty of reaching
an equitable result. SCM Corp. v. Fisher Park Lane Co., 40
N.Y.2d 788, 358 N.E.2d 1024, 390 N.Y.S.2d 398, 402 (1976);
Raisler Corp. v. New York City Housing Authority, 32 N.Y.2d
274, 298 N.E.2d 91, 95, 344 N.Y.S.2d 917 (1973); Ukrainian
National Urban Renewal Corp. v. J. L. Muscarelle, Inc.,
151 N.J. Super. 386, 376 A.2d 1299, 1303-06 (App. Div. 1977);
Collingswood Hosiery Mills v. American Federation of Hosiery,
31 N.J. Super. 466, 107 A.2d 43, 45 (App. Div. 1954). The arbi-
trator will refer, as appropriate, to the decisions of both
New Jersey and New York courts, because the law in both
states, to the extent relevant to the issues decided here,
is substantially the same. However, the arbitrator here
specifically states that he has decided this dispute on the
equities.

45. The arbitration clause in paragraph 17 of the
Publishing Contract is extraordinarily broad; it does not
even limit the parties' agreement to arbitrate to issues
related to the Publishing Contract, although all the issues
here presented do relate to the Publishing Contract. New
Jersey decisions indicate that such a broad arbitration

clause would encompass the issues raised in this dispute. See, e.g., Harsen v. Board of Education of West Milford, 132 N.J. Super 365, 333 A.2d 580, 585-86 (Law Div. 1975); William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc. v. New Jersey Guards Union, 64 N.J. Super. 301, 165 A.2d 844, 848 (App. Div. 1960). Moreover, by the stipulation dated February 26, 1980, the parties further agreed to the arbitration of all the issues here presented. Before the arbitrator, the trustees have argued that certain issues are not arbitrable, as described above at paragraph 6(vi), but the trustees have submitted the issue of the arbitrability of these issues to the arbitrator for decision, both by the February 26 stipulation and by their arguments here before the arbitrator. Clearly, if the arbitrator decides that those issues are arbitrable, contrary to the trustees' contention, then the trustees would be bound by that decision, as both paragraph 17 of the Publishing Contract and the February 26 stipulation recite. Thereafter the trustees would be bound by the arbitrator's decisions on those specific issues.

46. The arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide all the issues presented in this arbitration.

47. The Publishing Contract requires joint action of the Press and trustees to appoint an editor; it also requires joint action by the Press and trustees to terminate the appointment of an editor once appointed.

48. In June 1976 the trustees and the Press appointed Dr. Stachel as editor of the Einstein Papers, and, although the July 13 Draft Agreement provided a mechanism for the termination of this appointment after an 18 month initial term (paragraph 5), this appointment was not, in fact or in law, a probationary one.

49. From September, 1977, to the present the main issue between the trustees and the Press has not been Dr. Stachel's appointment or conduct but whether there should be a multi-member board of co-equal editors or one editor.

50. The dispute over the continuation of Dr. Stachel as sole editor only arose because Dr. Nathan unilaterally declared, on September 21, 1977, that he believed there had to be a board of three or more co-equal editors, and that he therefore would not sign a contract with Dr. Stachel for Dr. Stachel to serve as the sole editor, although he would accept Dr. Stachel as one of the board members. Dr. Nathan continued in this position at least through the execution of the February 16 Letter Agreement.

51. Under the law of New York and the law of New Jersey, every contract has the unstated requirement that it be performed in good faith; e.g., Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. v. Graver Tank & Manufacturing Co., 470 F.Supp. 1308, 1316 (N.D.N.Y. 1979); Palisades Properties, Inc. v. Brunetti, 44 N.J. 117, 207 A.2d 522, 531 (1965). The unilateral action by Dr. Nathan in September, 1977, which has led in the end to

this arbitration, was, as the law comprehends the phrase, arbitrary and capricious. Dr. Nathan sincerely believed that what he was doing was in the best interests of the publication of the complete Einstein Papers. But what he effected was a breach of the Publishing Contract, and a deliberate one. He knew, and he has testified, that he entered the Publishing Contract in 1971 intending that there be one editor. He knew, and he has testified, that he continued to hold this belief up until some time in August, 1977. He knew, and he has testified, that when he came to believe in a board of co-equal editors some time in August of 1977, he changed his mind on this issue. He knew, and he has testified, that he could have attempted to amend the Publishing Contract to provide for a board of three or more co-equal editors instead of one, but he did not attempt to do so. He did not discuss amending the Publishing Contract with Miss Dukas, his fellow trustee, or with Mr. Bailey, the representative of the Press. Instead, he announced that Dr. Stachel could not be the sole editor, but there had to be at least two more co-equal editors. The Press never agreed to this position of Dr. Nathan. It is not clear from the record when Miss Dukas came to agree with Dr. Nathan; in September, 1977, clearly she did not agree.

52. The February 16 Letter Agreement must be interpreted in light of all the evidence submitted, and in light of the fact that it was only executed because of Dr.

Nathan's breach of the Publishing Contract. The first sentence of the February 16 Letter Agreement, which of all the text of that Agreement most clearly states its purpose, is ambiguous at best.* The February 16 Letter Agreement did not, in fact or in law, cancel Dr. Stachel's 1976 appointment by the Press and trustees as editor of the Einstein Papers. The February 16 Letter Agreement merely ended the existing uncertainty with respect to Dr. Stachel's duties for the period following that Agreement. Both the trustees and the Press entered the February 16 Letter Agreement for the purpose of ending the stalemate under the 1971 Publishing Contract with respect to the issue of the multi-member board. Both anticipated that, once that issue was resolved, Dr. Stachel could continue his editorial duties. The trustees expected that he could continue as one of three or more editors; the Press expected that he could continue as the sole editor. Each side expected, or at least hoped, to persuade the other of the correctness of its views. Neither expectation was realized. But this does not change the fact that when on February 16, 1978 they agreed with each other and with Dr. Stachel that his employment as "editor"

* "This letter terminates, as of July 14, 1978, all present arrangements between us and constitutes a new agreement for your work as Editor pro tem of the Papers of Albert Einstein, taking effect on July 15, 1978, and terminating on July 14, 1979."

would "terminate" on July 14, 1978 and his subsequent employment as "editor pro tem" would "terminate" on July 14, 1979, the Press and the trustees both expected Dr. Stachel to continue to edit the Einstein Papers for a fixed term, and that Dr. Stachel could, or would, continue to edit the papers, alone or with others, after the end of that term.*

53. The February 16 Letter Agreement, thus, did settle one dispute between the parties, but it did not settle whether or not Dr. Stachel would continue to edit the Einstein Papers. Although from time to time thereafter the Press and trustees have referred to the prospective "appointment", "reappointment" or "continuation" of Dr. Stachel as editor, the Press and the trustees never agreed, on February 16, 1978 or at any other time, in fact or in law, to cancel Dr. Stachel's appointment as editor of the Einstein Papers.

54. Having breached his duty to the Press to perform the 1971 Publishing Contract in good faith, Dr. Nathan has extended that breach to the present time. All of his acts since September, 1977, to induce the Press

* Whether his title was "editor" or "editor pro tem" or "editor-in-chief," Dr. Stachel performed substantial duties, all of which, as a matter of fact, were appropriate for an editor. The trustees' contention that his duties as "editor pro tem" were not sufficiently dignified is unfounded. In an age when nearly every scholarly project requires the assistance of computers, supervising the preparation of a computer index of documents in the Archive is the job of an editor.

to accede to his position have been continuations of that breach. His attempts to terminate the Publishing Contract and to construe the February 16 Letter Agreement as a termination of the Publishing Contract have merely continued the original breach. The Publishing Contract remains in effect and has not been cancelled.

55. Damages would not be an adequate remedy for breach of the Publishing Contract, as the trustees, if not the Press, have conceded on the record.

56. The arbitrator need not decide whether there should be a board of three or more co-equal editors for the Einstein Papers. It is clear on this record that the Publishing Contract provides that there be one editor (with associate and assistant editors, to be sure), that the parties intended that to be their agreement, that the parties have never amended the Publishing Contract, that the parties have never agreed on any board of co-equal editors, and that the Editorial Advisory Board, in May, 1978, endorsed the single editorship called for by the Publishing Contract.

57. Similarly, the arbitrator need not decide whether Dr. Stachel is qualified to be editor of the Einstein Papers.* He is the only person who has ever been appointed

* However, there is ample evidence in this record that Dr. Stachel is qualified to be editor of the Einstein Papers.

as editor by the Press and trustees, and his appointment has never been cancelled, in fact or in law, by both Press and trustees. The Press and trustees have had a long dispute over whether there should be other editors co-equal to Dr. Stachel and over what he should do in the interim, while they decide their primary dispute. That dispute, over a board or a single editor, is here finally resolved, as indicated in paragraph 56, above.

58. The arbitrator concludes that the alleged breaches by Dr. Stachel of the July 13 Draft Agreement and the other specific acts and omissions enumerated in paragraph 39, above, which allegedly demonstrate Dr. Stachel's lack of "integrity," while certainly of great importance to Dr. Nathan, are not material, in fact or in law, and in no way justify any attempt to terminate the Publishing Contract or to cancel Dr. Stachel's appointment as editor.

59. The arbitrator concludes that the alleged breaches by the Press of the Publishing Contract, as stated at pages 49-52 of the trustees' June 9, 1980 submission, while certainly of great importance to Dr. Nathan, are not material, in fact or in law, and in no way justify any attempt to terminate the Publishing Contract.

60. The contention of the trustees that the Publishing Contract establishes a joint venture under the law of New Jersey (or, for that matter, under the law of New

York) is unpersuasive. A plain reading of the Publishing Contract indicates, inter alia, that the parties do not intend to share the profits, if any, from the published papers, nor do they agree to share the losses. See, e.g., Wittner v. Metzger, 72 N.J. Super. 438, 178 A.2d 671 (1963). The Publishing Contract clearly provides that the Press will underwrite the expenses of the project and pay the trustees stipulated royalties from the proceeds of the publication and distribution of the Einstein Papers. Cf. Steinbeck v. Gerosa, 4 N.Y.2d 302, 151 N.E.2d 170, 175 N.Y.S.2d 1, appeal dismissed, 358 U.S. 39 (1958). The Publishing Contract neither establishes, nor suggests that the parties have established, a joint venture as a creature of law.

61. The trustees also argue, albeit not very strenuously, that the doctrine of impossibility or frustration of performance applies in this case, thereby requiring that the Publishing Contract be rescinded by the arbitrator. More specifically, the trustees appear to contend that because there are already disagreements, which would allegedly only be exacerbated should the arbitrator direct "reinstatement" of Dr. Stachel, it follows that the intentions of the parties would be frustrated, requiring rescission. The New Jersey authorities cited by the trustees for this argument do not support it. New Jersey, as do most jurisdictions, adheres to the rule of law that difficulty of performance is ordinarily

no excuse for failure to perform a contract. A. Leet Leasing Corp. v. Kingshead Corp., 150 N.J. Super. 384, 375 A.2d 1208, 1214 (App. Div. 1977); Adams v. Central Jersey Power & Light Co., 36 N.J. Super. 53, 70, 114 A.2d 776 (Law Div. 1955), aff'd, 21 N.J. 8, 120 A.2d 737 (1956); Edwards v. Leopoldi, 20 N.J. Super. 43, 89 A.2d 264 (App. Div.), cert. denied, 10 N.J. 347, 91 A.2d 671 (1952); see generally 18 S. Williston, Law of Contracts §1932 (3d ed. 1978). New Jersey courts do not allow a defense of frustration unless it can be shown that the desired object of both parties has become impossible to attain or has ceased to be desirable to either; e.g., Edwards v. Leopoldi, 20 N.J. Super. 43, 89 A.2d at 270-71. Here, if the arbitrator were to direct the "resin-statement" of Dr. Stachel, only the trustees would complain. Dr. Stachel's "reinstatement" would, in fact, effectuate the contract as written, since he is the editor whom the Press and the trustees have jointly appointed.

62. The Press in its final submissions has requested that the arbitrator rule that he will continue to be available under paragraph 17 of the Publishing Contract to resolve any future disputes under that agreement. The arbitrator declines to grant this request for the reason, among others, that paragraph 17 by its terms clearly requires that the parties turn to the American Arbitration Association for the appointment of an arbitrator. The arbitrator doubts whether he has the power to designate himself as a "continuing" arbitrator

under that contract provision. If the parties hereafter desire to resort to arbitration, and if, further, the American Arbitration Association and the parties or their counsel request the undersigned to act in such a role, he will consider such a request under the circumstances then and there obtaining.

63. Hereafter the parties are in the same position they occupied prior to Dr. Nathan's unilateral announcement on September 21, 1977. The remaining issue, then, for the Press and the trustees to resolve with respect to Dr. Stachel is not whether he should be editor, but what should be the terms of the definitive contract the Press and the trustees were attempting to draft with Dr. Stachel prior to September 21, 1977.*

64. In sum, the claimant, the Press, has demonstrated that Dr. Nathan has acted in objective bad faith in

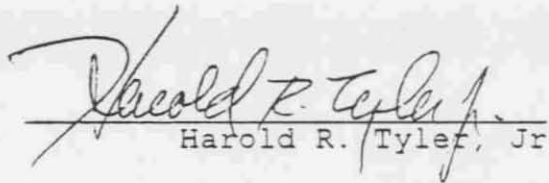
* Dr. Stachel is not formally a party to this arbitration. If he were and if he were claiming he had been prevented from carrying out his editorial duties by the action of the Press and trustees, there is no doubt that an arbitrator could order the Press and trustees to permit him to continue. Cf. *Staklinski v. Pyramid Elec. Co.*, 6 N.Y.2d 159, 160 N.E.2d 78, 188 N.Y.S.2d 541 (1959). When law or equity so requires, courts have been willing to invade even the sacred region of academic tenure to secure for an individual a position to which he or she is entitled. E.g., *Kunda v. Muhlenberg College*, 22 Empl. Prac. Dec. ¶30,674 at 14,569-70, 22 FEP Cases 62 (3d Cir. 1980); *American Ass'n of University Professors v. Bloomfield College*, 129 N.J. Super. 249, 322 A.2d 846, 858-59 (Ch. Div. 1974) aff'd, 136 N.J. Super. 442, 346 A.2d 615 (App. Div. 1975).

refusing to perform the Publishing Contract and attempting to terminate it. The respondents, the trustees, have not demonstrated that the February 16 Letter Agreement ended a dispute between the Press and the trustees with respect to Dr. Stachel's appointment as editor. As Dr. Stachel's appointment has never been cancelled, there is no need to "reform" the Publishing Contract to allow only one party to appoint an editor. The two parties have appointed Dr. Stachel.

65. Since the two parties are in the position they occupied before this dispute began, they have the obligation, with all deliberate speed, to negotiate a contract with Dr. Stachel. The parties are hereby directed to negotiate, execute, deliver and perform a contract fixing the terms and conditions of Dr. Stachel's employment as editor-in-chief, or sole editor, of the Einstein Papers. The arbitrator heartily recommends that the parties do so with the advice of, and through, legal counsel. The parties are also directed, once that contract has been executed and delivered, to do nothing which would hinder, obstruct or prevent the performance of that contract by Dr. Stachel. The parties are reminded that their rights are determined by the Publishing Contract, and that the arbitrator has found that the Publishing Contract does not create a joint venture. Neither party has license, under the Publishing Contract, to intervene in or direct the performance of editorial duties by the editorial staff, whoever may comprise that staff.

66. Let the award, therefore, be in favor of the claimant, Princeton University Press. Pursuant to Section 50 of the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association, all expenses of this arbitration, other than the expenses of the trustees' witnesses and the cost of the stenographic record, shall be assessed against Princeton University Press.

Dated: New York, New York
July 18, 1980


Harold R. Tyler, Jr.

JS

JOHN STACHEL
C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

12 August 1980

Dr. Harry Woolf
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry:

This is a belated thanks for your note of July 17; I just returned from a month abroad to find a pile of mail. In the meantime, as you know, the arbitrator has reached a decision 100% favorable to the Press. The Estate is challenging the decision--a sad but not unexpected development, which will delay things a bit more.

I hope you and Pat are having a good summer.

With best wishes,

Yours,



John Stachel

JS/ac

July 17, 1980

Dr. John J. Stachel
Einstein Papers
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear John:

A belated but not the less sincere note
to thank you for the copy of the Guide to the
Duplicate Einstein Archive.

I am pleased to have it, and I recognize
what an enormous amount of work it represents.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

xc: JH

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees,* CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 6, 1980

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director, The Institute for
Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

It was good to talk to you on the telephone about your letter of May 2. You are correct that, under our contract with the Estate dated February 22, 1971, and with the approval of the arbitrator (assuming we win), we want to arrange for the Institute and the Editorial Advisory Board to take scholarly responsibility for the Einstein project. We are hopeful that the arbitrator will give us an order that will enable us to work things out along this line. John Stachel would be reappointed to the position of Editor-in-Chief and would be responsible in a scholarly sense to the Institute and the Editorial Advisory Board. As you know, the Estate has asked for the 1971 contract to be canceled, but we are hoping that the arbitrator will reaffirm it in such a way that we can go ahead under that contract free from unreasonable interference by the Estate. In other words, on the 1971 contract we want to build a stable edifice that includes a role for the Estate and the Editorial Advisory Board as the responsible authorities in a scholarly sense. This will take some working out, but as you suggest in your letter, I am confident that it can be done once our dispute with the Estate is settled favorably. The last day of hearings (I hope!) is scheduled for next Friday, May 9, and I think it is reasonable to expect a decision by the end of June. I shall certainly let you know as soon as I hear anything.

Meanwhile thanks for your continuing interest.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

*Good thing to go back to us
no answer to us
guy, but
not will
answer
JH*



May 2, 1980

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey
Director
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Herb:

I have been looking over the three pages, dated April 28, 1980, that you sent to us concerning the possible arrangements between the Institute and the Press with regard to the Einstein Papers. Of course, I am anxious to see the project go well and as rapidly as is commensurate with quality. With equal fervor and concern, I am a deep believer in good contracts. This brings me to focus upon the sentence in which you refer to the Institute and responsibility for housing the project, assisting in fund-raising, and providing for scholarly oversight. These are things we have talked about and for the sake of good understanding let me share with you my view of these items. I have always believed that the scholarly responsibility should fall under the aegis of the Editorial Advisory Board and the Institute for Advanced Study. I believe this is what you meant by a "recognized scholarly institution." The Institute then, through the Editorial Advisory Board, could provide for the appropriate reviews of the manuscript of each volume. Additionally, I believe the quality of the Editor and the Associate Editors should be the responsibility of the Editorial Advisory Board and the Institute. Item 7 on page 2 divides that responsibility into two categories for one of which the Institute and the Board are disqualified, to wit, the appointment of the Senior Editor and the overseeing of his task. The Board and the Institute are given that role with regard to Associate Editors and other staff in the project. This seems to me to create a condition for continuous difficulty. Going back to paragraph 2 on the first page, I am really saying that the power of scholarly responsibility should be genuinely given to the Board and the Institute and not partially or with binding restrictions that prevent scholarly judgment from functioning effectively.

I believe we can reach such an understanding rapidly for it is implicit in all we have said to each other and needs now only to be made explicit in the language of texts and contracts.

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf

April 28, 1980

If the Arbitrator decides in favor of Princeton University Press, as we hope, there must be a workable way to continue the project in spite of the aftermath of feelings engendered by the dispute. We offer some suggestions, *with the thought that similar suggestions should be suggested to the Estate.*

1. The February 22, 1971, contract (the basic contract) should of course be held intact, and both parties should abide by it, both in letter and in spirit.

2. Under the basic contract, a further agreement should be made between the Press and the Institute for Advanced Study, with the Press in its capacity as Administrator. The Estate should cosign the agreement as an indication of its approval. The Institute should then assume responsibilities to house the project, to assist in fund-raising, and to provide for scholarly oversight. For this purpose the Editorial Advisory Board should be asked to advise the Institute as well as the Press and the Estate. This arrangement would place the scholarly responsibility away from the Press and the Estate, in the hands of a recognized scholarly institution. It should relieve the Estate's concern about Professor Stachel's or the Press's "integrity." The Institute should be asked to provide for appropriate reviews of the manuscript of each volume of the Einstein Papers as it is completed. The Institute has expressed a willingness to assume such responsibilities. This possibility was being explored when it was interrupted by the dispute.

3. A long-term contract (the editor contract), very like the proposed contract of February 10, 1977, should be made with Professor Stachel by the Press and the Estate jointly. A few changes will be

*desire from
↓
Make the
press genuine*

necessary as suggested by Professor Stachel's lawyer.

4. It should be the responsibility of the Press, with the help of the Institute, to offer a suitable arrangement to Professor Stachel so that he can hold a tenured position while working as editor-in-chief of the Einstein Papers. This is essential to protect his editorial independence and also his financial future. This could be a long-term leave from Boston University, a professorship at Princeton, or some other arrangement.

5. The Press and the Institute should assume primary responsibility for fund raising. Help in this regard from the Estate would be gratefully accepted, but the Estate has supplied the Archive, and it should not be expected to bear financial responsibility. No Einstein papers should be sold to provide funds for the project.

6. It should be understood that an important function of the editor-in-chief will be to collect documents related to Einstein, including documents that may later be declared by the Estate to be private and unpublished. Private documents need not be placed in the archive that is open to scholars generally. It is known that a number of documents exist (besides those of Elizabeth Reboz Einstein) that should be obtained for the archive. One cannot know what is in these documents until they are obtained. Professor Stachel's testimony on this subject is, we think, convincing.

7. Under the agreement between the Press and the Institute it should be the responsibility of the Institute, with the advice of Professor Stachel and with the consent of the Estate and the Press, to appoint associate editors and other staff of the project. Neither the Estate nor the Press should unreasonably withhold consent for such appointments.

We ask the Arbitrator to decide both issues under arbitration in favor of the Press. We ask that the decision incorporate a set of statements, such as the above, that will enable the project to go forward. We ask that the Arbitrator retain jurisdiction to prevent any effort by the Estate to frustrate the intent of the decision.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

May 14, 1980

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf
From: John Hunt *JH*
Subject: Conversation with Herb Bailey

Herb called today to say that he and his lawyer are cautiously optimistic about PUP's chances of winning its case against the Estate. He also pointed out that the agreement with the NSF calls for one duplicate copy of the contents of the archive to be placed under lock and seal until the project can get started again. Otto Nathan has apparently insisted that this sealed copy be located at the Princeton University Library. Therefore, the Press will be removing the duplicate copy tomorrow and placing it in the University Library, where special precautions will be taken for its safekeeping. An additional copy is already at the Library where it is available for use by the scholarly community. Meantime, Herb has raised the question with Otto Nathan of preparing a certain number of copies of the computer index and guide. One of these would go to the archives here, two others would become part of the two copies located at the Princeton University Library, and a dozen others would be placed on file at appropriate university libraries for use by interested scholars.

If there is anything in all this which bothers you, you should contact Herb first thing Thursday morning.

D.K.
q/w

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
ALVIN B. KERNAN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 6, 1980

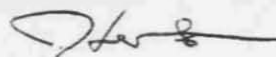
Dr. Harry Woolf
Director, The Institute for
Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

It was good to talk to you on the telephone about your letter of May 2. You are correct that, under our contract with the Estate dated February 22, 1971, and with the approval of the arbitrator (assuming we win), we want to arrange for the Institute and the Editorial Advisory Board to take scholarly responsibility for the Einstein project. We are hopeful that the arbitrator will give us an order that will enable us to work things out along this line. John Stachel would be reappointed to the position of Editor-in-Chief and would be responsible in a scholarly sense to the Institute and the Editorial Advisory Board. As you know, the Estate has asked for the 1971 contract to be canceled, but we are hoping that the arbitrator will reaffirm it in such a way that we can go ahead under that contract free from unreasonable interference by the Estate. In other words, on the 1971 contract we want to build a stable edifice that includes a role for the Estate and the Editorial Advisory Board as the responsible authorities in a scholarly sense. This will take some working out, but as you suggest in your letter, I am confident that it can be done once our dispute with the Estate is settled favorably. The last day of hearings (I hope!) is scheduled for next Friday, May 9, and I think it is reasonable to expect a decision by the end of June. I shall certainly let you know as soon as I hear anything.

Meanwhile thanks for your continuing interest.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba



DRAFT - NOT FOR QUOTATION

GUIDE TO THE
DUPLICATE EINSTEIN ARCHIVE AND CONTROL INDEX

by John Stachel

Introduction

Before describing the duplicate Archive and the Index to it, I shall give a brief account of earlier work on the Einstein Archive, and of my work on editing of the Einstein papers, which resulted in the production of the duplicate Archive and Index. This provides an opportunity to acknowledge the contributions made by many others; and to give some idea of the difficulties under which this Index and Guide were completed, in the hope that this information will incline the user to be more charitable in evaluating any faults that he or she may find.

- 2 -

The Einstein Archive is housed at the Institute for Advanced Study. At the center of work on the Archive has always been--and hopefully will remain for a long time--Miss Helen Dukas. Starting in 1928 as Prof. Einstein's secretary, she remained with him until his death, and was personally involved in the preparation and handling of most of the documents in the Archive after that date. Her excellent memory constitutes the single most important resource of the Archive; her amiable and helpful manner provide one of the great pleasures of working with it.

After Prof. Einstein's death, as one of the two Trustees of his Estate (the other is Dr. Otto Nathan), she set about the enormous task of annotating, cataloguing, copying and making available to the scholarly community the vast riches of the Einstein Nachlass.

Among those who contributed to these efforts over the intervening years one name stands out: that of Prof. Gerald Holton of Harvard University. Over the years since Einstein's death, but especially during the decade of the 60's, he played a crucial role in the task of ordering, cataloguing, abstracting, and microfilming a major portion of the documents in the Archive, as well as searching for additional documents. I hope that some day he will tell this story himself, but I must here record at least his successful efforts to secure funding, twice from the Rockefeller Foundation and later from the Sources for the History of Quantum Mechanics Project of the American Institute for Physics, to support various aspects of the work of the Archive. Prof. John Wheeler, then at the Princeton Physics

Department, encouraged and supported these efforts from the start. His interest to make the Einstein papers available to the scholarly community has continued down to the present. He not only helped find funding, but also candidates from Princeton graduate students for work on the cataloguing and description of a large part of the collection under the supervision of Miss Dukas and Prof. Holton. Among the products of these efforts were a catalogue of a large part of the scientific correspondence and manuscripts, with a brief description of each item; and an eight-reel microfilm of a portion of the collection. Prof. Martin Klein of Yale later prepared a chronological copy of this catalogue.

In 1971, the Estate of Albert Einstein and the Princeton University Press reached an agreement to publish the Complete Writings of Albert Einstein. Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., the Director of the Press, had long wanted such an edition as a fitting continuation of Einstein's association with Princeton during the last two decades of his life. His enthusiasm for and devotion to this project have served to move it forward over the decade since and keep it alive through many difficult moments.

A complete microfilm of the Archive was made under the auspices of the Trustees of the Estate, with the cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study and the Princeton University Library. The work was carried out by the Princeton Microfilm Corporation at the Institute for Advanced Study under the supervision of Miss Dukas, and resulted in 61 reels of microfilm.

Three copies of the microfilm were made: one was deposited in the

Firestone Library of Princeton University; one in the Library of the Institute for Advanced Study; and one was reserved for the Editor of the Einstein Papers.

The Estate and the Press secured a planning grant from the Division of History and Philosophy of Science of the National Science Foundation to enable work to begin on the planning of a complete edition of the writings of Albert Einstein. Work since then has been financed by this grant and its various renewals, from contributions provided by the Estate and the Press, and by a grant from the Sloan Foundation.

I started work on the Project in January 1977. Office space and all its other facilities were made available by the Institute for Advanced Study. I should like to acknowledge warmly the hospitality and help provided by the Institute and its Director, Dr. Harry Woolf, during the three years I have worked here. It became clear that a duplicate of the Archive would have to be made, in order to respect the legitimate desire of the Estate that the original documents be handled as little as necessary in the course of the editorial work. It was decided to make a copyflo from the microfilm negative, and then to conform each page of the copyflo to the corresponding page (or pages) of the original document, noting any peculiarities of the original on the copy, and directly copying illegible pages, missing pages, or documents added to the Archive since the micro-filming was done. The aim was to construct as exact a duplicate of the Archive as possible, with each document filed in a folder corresponding to the folder in the Archive to facilitate access to the original, should

- 5 -

the particular copy prove inadequate for any later editorial purpose.

The copyflo was made and I started to work on it in mid-1977, with the help of my assistant at that time, Ms. Franny Blasky, and-- during the summer of that year--of Mr. Peter Galison, then just graduating from the Harvard University History of Science program. At first all three of us worked on conforming the copies to the originals. I had direct access to most of the Archive (there was one file kept under combination lock to which I had access only through Miss Dukas). Ms. Blasky and Mr. Galison received original documents from and returned them to Miss Dukas. However, Dr. Nathan raised objection to this procedure, and insisted that only the Editor have access to the originals. From August 1977, I had to carry out all conforming of copies to the originals personally.

While I was doing this, Ms. Blasky, and after her departure my new and most capable assistant, Mrs. Alice Calaprice, took the conformed copies, gave each page control numbers, and prepared preliminary descriptions for our computerized control index. A description of the control numbering system and indexing procedure will be found in the sections: Control Numbers and Control Index on pp. 12-14 .

It was originally estimated, on the basis of the number of documents in the early years, as well as a "guesstimate" of the total number of frames in the microfilm, that there were about 10,000 documents in the Archive. Much of the early planning was based on this estimate, which proved to be off by a factor of four. We originally had ambitious plans to develop

- 6 -

a content as well as a control index, and early decided that the index should be computerized. A visit to Dr. Nathan Reingold at the Joseph Henry papers in the Smithsonian Institution, who very kindly showed me his system and provided material for describing it, helped to shape this decision. With the help of Mr. Robert Stachel, my son and then a student at Brandeis University, we worked out a preliminary plan for coding the information for the computer in a very flexible form, which would enable us to employ a relatively large number of untrained people to do the indexing work. However, we were never able to realize these plans; but the decisions made then influenced the course of the later work.

As it turned out, under the constraints that will be explained in the following paragraphs, it was possible to provide only a control index, not an index of contents. If and when the work can be continued, a content index should be prepared. Moreover, it developed that there were some 42,000 rather than 10,000 documents. This put an unexpected strain on our efforts to complete the work in the designated time.

By September 1977 it had become clear that there was a sharp difference of opinion between the Press and the Estate as to whether I should continue as Editor of the Einstein papers. In order to allow preliminary work to proceed under grants from the National Science Foundation, it was finally

- 7 -

agreed that I should be appointed Editor pro tem for a term to end in July 1979.

In the autumn of 1978, as the much larger number of documents in the Archive than was first estimated became clear, it was decided that additional help was needed; Mrs. Edith Laznovsky started work on the indexing, assisting Mrs. Calaprice. By then it had also become clear that, with the expiration of my term as Editor pro tem in mid-July 1979, access to the original documents might be denied (as indeed proved to be the case). Thus, my first priority became completion of the conforming. Originally, I had hoped to be able to check preliminary descriptions of all documents made in the control index by Ms. Blasky and later by Mrs. Calaprice and Mrs. Laznovsky, while continuing to conform the copies. And indeed, this was done for the first few reels. Now I had to drop that aspect of the work, to assure completion of the conforming by July 14, 1979; and the checking of the control index was put off until afterwards. The duplicate Archive was completely conformed by this deadline, and I was able to start work on checking the index entries. At this point, the Estate sued the Press, Mr. Bailey and myself to stop all work, including work on the duplicate Archive. On this account, with the advice of our lawyers, the Press and I agreed on a deadline of March 1, 1980 for completion of the index and finding guide. By this time, Mrs. Calaprice and Mrs. Laznovsky had completed the preliminary indexing, and we decided

- 8 -

to share the rechecking of the entries; I did the first thirty reels, and they divided up the other thirty-one, each checking the other's work. We finished early in January 1980.

The National Science Foundation, in accordance with an agreement between the Press and the Estate, provided funding for a copy of a second duplicate Archive to be made, and this work was proceeding under the able supervision of Mr. John Leypoldt of the Princeton University Library. The work on the copy of the Archive now in the Mudd Library was done by Liliana Margarita Costanza, Chin Hyo Kahng, Sung Ja Kim, Paul Miller, and Jong Oak Kyung. It seemed important to have the control index available for use with this copy of the Archive, which will soon be available to scholars.

As will be evident from this history, the control index was originally conceived for use as part of the editorial work of the Einstein Project. Although we have tried to make it as useful as we could to outside scholars, it still bears traces of its original purpose. I am very happy that a copy is now available to all interested scholars, together with the index and this Guide.

In any undertaking involving the indexing of some 42,000 items, there are bound to be errors. In particular, because of the constraints of time and access to the original Archive, we have not been able to do all the checking we would like to have done, or to prepare a content index. We shall be grateful to any users who discover errors if they will (after cussing us out for wasting more of their time) fill out one of the "ERROR REPORT FORMS" available from the Librarian. You have our thanks in advance, and the thanks of the users who follow you.

* * * * *

It remains only to thank the many people who have worked on the Archive, its duplicates and the index: the help provided to me by Herbert S. Bailey, Jr. and Alice Calaprice stands out especially in my mind; and gratefully to acknowledge the cooperation and support of the Division of History and Philosophy of Science of the National Science Foundation, and later the Sloan Foundation, which have provided funding for this project since 1977. Dr. Ronald Overman, Assistant Program Director for History and Philosophy of Science, and Mrs. Betsy Clark, of the National Science Foundation, and Mr. Steven White of the Sloan Foundation played especially helpful roles.

Grateful acknowledgment is also due to the Princeton University Cyclotron staff, particularly Prof. Frank Calaprice, Dr. Richard Kouzes, and the many physics graduate students who have been willing to share the facility's computer system at virtually no cost to the Einstein Project. Dr. Kouzes has also provided us with the final program for the control index, as well as much valuable "on-the-job training" in use of the computer and its editing system for Mrs. Calaprice.

- 10 -

THE DUPLICATE ARCHIVE

As mentioned in the Introduction, there are about 42,000 documents in the Archive. However, this does not mean that there are 42,000 distinct documents. In a number of cases, copies of one single document have been filed in various folders where relevant.

It must also be borne in mind that the Archive itself is a changing thing. Documents are added and sometimes transferred from one place to another. Annotations may be added, changed or removed. The duplicate Archive in the Mudd Library is an attempt to faithfully reproduce the Einstein Archive as it was about the middle of 1979. Hopefully, it will be updated from time to time by the inclusion of later additions to the Einstein Archive.

The materials in the Archive have been divided into the following categories: Scientific Papers, which are included in Reels 1 - 27; and Non-Scientific Papers, included in Reels 28 - 61. The Scientific Papers are further subdivided into Scientific Manuscripts and Notebooks, in Reels 1 - 5; and Scientific Correspondence, in Reels 6 - 27. Similarly, the Non-Scientific Papers have been subdivided into Manuscripts on Subjects Other Than Science, Travel Diaries, and Personal Documents, in Reels 28 and 29; and General Correspondence, in Reels 30 - 61.

The aim in preparing the duplicate Archive has been to reproduce the organization of the material just as it is in the original Archive.

The duplicates have been organized into folders which themselves duplicate the organization of the folders of the original Archive. These folders have been labelled, like the originals, to indicate their contents. There are about 685 folders. A complete list of the folder titles, with an indication of the control numbers contained in each, will be found in Appendix A. For example, Folder 29-9 is the ninth folder in the material corresponding to the 29th Reel. It is labelled: Family Documents and contains items with control numbers 29-145 to 29-179.

The best way for someone to gain general over-all familiarity with the contents of the Archive is to read through this list of folder titles. For another useful survey, the Guide to the Microfilm of the Papers of Albert Einstein may be consulted.

One may then turn to the files themselves. Each drawer is labelled to indicate which documents are contained therein.

CONTROL NUMBERS

Each document in the duplicate Archive has been given a control number, based on its position in the Archive. Since the 61 reels of the microfilm of the Archive follow this order, and to facilitate reference to the microfilm should that be needed, we adopted the microfilm reel number as the first part of the control number. The documents within the portion of the Archive included in each microfilm reel were then numbered sequentially. Thus, document 39-243 represents the two-hundred and forty-third document in the material covered by Reel 39. Note, however, that there are documents in the duplicate Archive (as in the original, of course) that are not included in the microfilm (because of error, illegibility, inability to reproduce on microfilm, or addition to the Archive after it was microfilmed). Therefore, this does not necessarily mean that it is the two-hundred and forty-third document on microfilm Reel 39. To allow for decisions to subdivide documents, later additions to the Archive, etc., we adopted the decimal system. Thus, document 39-243.1 would follow document 39-243 and precede document 39-244, for example. (In just a few places--due to inadvertant numbering errors--we have had to go beyond once decimal point.) Thus, if the numbers in the material corresponding to Reel 39 go from 1 to 733 (as they do), this does not mean that there are only 733 documents--although it probably means that there are not many more. On the other hand, due to numbering errors, some control numbers have resulted in "Blanks"--i.e., there is no document for that number. This is indicated by the code "BLANK" preceding the control number in the Index.

- 13 -

THE CONTROL INDEX

Each document in the duplicate Archive is entered in the control index, a computerized index to the collection, stored on magnetic tape at the Princeton University Computer Center. Several print-outs of the data stored in the index are available. Before discussing the various print-outs, the user must familiarize himself/herself with the format used in the individual entries.

We shall consider a couple of typical entries for this purpose:

TLSX; 16-106; DA 25/08/34; FROM BERG, W * MANCHESTER, ENG; TO EINSTEIN, ALBERT * PRINCETON; NOTE 16-107, 108 ENC; PP 1;.

The entry is subdivided by semicolons into a series of fields, or categories. The first field is a code, identifying the nature of the document. In this case, "TLS" means "Typed Letter, Signed" and the "X" means that the Archive item is a Xerox or other type of duplicate.

The major categories (followed by the symbol **used**) into which the items have been divided are: (1) letters (L), post cards (PC), and Telegrams (TLGM); these are all treated by the same general format, illustrated in the above example; (2) documents, autograph or typed, other than letters (D); (3) Notebooks (N); (4) printed documents (REPT, PL, or PD and their variations); (5) photographs (PHOT); (6) calculations by Einstein (CALC). In addition, there are various abbreviations used to modify these basic descriptions: autograph (A); typed (T); draft (F); Xerox or other photocopy (X); file carbon copy (C); signed (S). We have also used the codes TR, TTRL, TTRP and TTRT to identify transcriptions of documents - letters, postcards and telegrams, respectively - made for purposes of the Archive; as opposed to a typescript (which would be a TD) made shortly after an autograph for submission to a publisher, for

- 14 -

example, although it was sometimes difficult to be sure of the distinction. With these hints, it should not be difficult to decipher any of the code descriptions, but a complete list is included in Appendix B.

The control number of the document is entered as the second field. Thus, the document in the above example is item one hundred and six in the material covered by the 16th Reel. The third field is the date of the document, preceded by the letters DA. The letter listed above is thus dated August 25, 1934. The date is given in Arabic numerals in the sequence day/month/year. If any of these are unknown, a 00 is entered. For years in this century (which covers most items) only the last two digits of the year are given. Thus 12/01/43 means January 12, 1943; 00/01/43 means sometime in January 1943; 00/00/43 means sometime in 1943; 03/07/1896 means July 3, 1896, etc. A question mark means there is doubt about the date (sometimes further information will then be found in the note field). For a printed document, the date usually refers to the date of publication; otherwise there will be an indication to the contrary in the note field. If the item is a letter, as in the above case, there follows the field with name and place of origin (preceded by FROM) and destination (preceded by TO); a star separates the name and the place. We have not been consistent, I fear, in assigning names of institutions to the name or the place: examples of both will be found.

Next follows the Note field, if needed. It is marked "NOTE" and includes any other information deemed necessary or helpful in describing the document. In the present case, it is noted that items 16-105 and 16-107 were enclosed with this letter. Peculiarities of dating, that the document itself was an

- 15 -

enclosure, or descriptive phrases such as "re AE-Levi-Civita correspondence" are other examples of material that may be found in the note field.

Finally, there follows the field giving the number of pages in the document. In the present case we note that it is a one-page letter.

Now we shall discuss a couple of typical non-letter entries:

ADF; 5-152; DA 30/01/55; NOTE DRAFT OF MESSAGE TO GANDHI MEMORIAL SERVICE, WASH DC, DATE GIVEN OF SERVICE; PP 1;.

ADSF; 5-088; DA 00/00/00?; "RELATIVITAETSTHEORIE"; NOTE NO DATE GIVEN; ORIG HEBREW UNIV; JERUSALEM; PP 2;.

The first three fields are just the same as for the case of letters (and telegrams and post cards, we might add): The code for the nature of the documents--autograph drafts in both the above cases, signed in the second case, of which only a duplicate is in the Archive; then the control number, followed by the date--unknown in the second case. Then follows the title of the manuscript, if it has one, in quotation marks. Thus, the first item bears no title, while the second is titled "Relativitaetstheorie." Then follows the note field: in the first case it describes the item as a message to a Gandhi Memorial in Washington, D.C., and notes that the date given refers to the date of the meeting. If no comment on the date occurs in the note field, it may be assumed that the date given refers to the date of publication of the document. Thus, in the case of the second item, it was never published and there is no evidence as to its date, nor has any been suggested in the Archive by Miss Dukas. It is also noted that the original of the document is owned by the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Again, the entry ends with the number of pages in the item.

- 16 -

One important peculiarity of our indexing code is indicated by the next example:

ADF; 1-065; DA 06/01/27; READEX 171; NOTE PART 1, DATE GIVEN OF ACADEMY SESSION WHEN PAPER WAS PRESENTED; PP 16;.

This is an autograph draft manuscript, and a control number and date are given as usual; but in the title field the entry "Readex 171" appears. In order to save space and time, we have used "A Bibliographical Checklist and Index to the Writings of Albert Einstein (Readex Microprint Edition)", (Readex Microprint Corporation, New York, 1960), compiled by Nell Boni, Monique Ross and Dan H. Laurence, as a way to refer to published papers and other writings of Einstein. This is the most complete of the bibliographies available, and while a number of additional items have turned up which are not listed, it has proved very helpful. (This is perhaps the place to note that a complete file of the published writings of Albert Einstein is not included in the duplicate Archive--indeed, one is not included in the original Archive, although there is a partial one -- but all items with Readex numbers may be consulted in the Microprint Edition.) Thus, to decipher "Readex 171" one turns to the Readex Bibliography and finds that item 171 is listed thus:

171. Allgemeine Relativitätstheorie und Bewegungsgesetz [First part with J. Grommer].
Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phys.-math. Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, 1927, 2-13, 235-245.

The manuscript is thus of Part I of "Allgemeine Relativitätstheorie und Bewegungsgesetz" (the note field tells us it is Part I only), and the date given is the date on which the paper was presented to the Academy--always short for the Prussian Academy of Sciences in the Index--rather than the date on which it was published. When it could be established, we have

always preferred to give the earliest date associated with a manuscript rather than its final date of publication.

If a document is a manuscript of a Readex item, or if it relates to that Readex item, it will be listed in the Index entry as "READEX". However, actual copies of the printed, published item itself are referred to as "INDEX." Thus, "INDEX 171" would refer to a copy of the printed article by Einstein and Grommer in the Sitzungsberichte.

Where a printed item is not listed in the Readex bibliography, the entry will be given with full title and bibliographic references.

A few other explanations may be helpful. When an item, other than a letter, is not by Einstein--nor a copy or translation of something by him--the entry will contain the notation "THIRD", and an indication of its authorship, if known, will be found in the note field.

Occasionally, reference will be found to "SHIELDS". This refers to the "Bibliography of the Writings of Albert Einstein to May 1951" by Margaret Shields, with "Addenda" and "Supplement to Addenda" in the Third Edition of Albert Einstein, Philosopher-Scientist, ed. by P. A. Schilpp (Open Court, La Salle, Ill., 1970).

It has not been possible yet to cross-reference all of the instances in which copies of the same document appear at different places in the Archive. However, a start has been made and it is hoped that work on this will be possible in the future. In the meantime, further indication of duplication of documents can be gotten by consulting the chronological index, and the index to the correspondence.

INDEX PRINT-OUTS

Now that the user presumably understands how to decipher the individual Index entries, it only remains to discuss the various print-outs of the entries that have been made.

One print-out is a listing of the items in the order of their control numbers, which is of course the same as their order in the duplicate Archive. This may be used to find out the contents of any folder, for example, without actually going to the folder. One need merely consult the list of folders in Appendix A, find the control numbers contained in that folder, and then turn to the entries on this list for those numbers.

The Index to the Correspondence lists all letters, postcards and telegrams, alphabetically by correspondent, and then chronologically. For example, to find out what letters Paul Ehrenfest sent to Einstein in 1921, one would turn to this list.

A third Index is chronological. To find out what items bearing on Einstein are in the Archive for the year 1913, one would consult all entries for that year on the list.

SAMPLE PAGE ONLY

A P P E N D I X A

CONTENTS OF DUPLICATE EINSTEIN ARCHIVE

SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPTS AND NOTEBOOKS

<u>Reel No.</u>	<u>Folder No.</u>	<u>Control Nos.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	1(a)	001-026	Ms. published 1914-22
	1(b)	027-045	Ms. published 1923-24
	2	046-096	Ms. published 1925-30
	3	097-132	Ms. published 1931-36
	4	133-154	Ms. published 1938-48
	5(a)	155-184	Ms. published 1950-53
	5(b)	185-206	Ms. published 1954-55
2	1	001	Ms. published - Stafford Lectures 1921 (Meaning of Relativity)
	2	002-003	Ms. published - "Zum Kosmologischen Problem" Appendix I for 2nd Edition, P.U.P. (Meaning of Relativity)
	3(a)	004-011	Ms. published - Notes, Appendix II.- Princeton Lectures (Meaning of Relativity)
	3(b)	012-019	Ms. published - Notes, Appendix II - Princeton Lectures (Meaning of Relativity)
	4(a)	020-024	Ms. for Schilpp volume (Albert Einstein: Philosopher-Scientist)
	4(b)	025-068	Ms. for Schilpp volume (Albert Einstein: Philosopher-Scientist)
	5(a)	069-090	Ms. unpublished, ca. 1919-21
	5(b)	091-121	Ms. unpublished, ca. 1922-38
	6	122-148	Ms. unpublished, ca. 1940-50
	7	149-161	Jubilee articles: Bohr, Lorentz

A P P E N D I X B

KEY TO DESCRIPTIVE CODES - COMPUTER INDEX

Letter Items

AL - Autograph Letter
ALS - Autograph Letter Signed
ALF - Autograph Letter, Draft
ALSF - Autograph Letter, Signed Draft
ATRL - Autograph Transcription of a Letter

TL - Typed Letter
TLS - Typed Letter Signed
TLF - Typed Letter, Draft
TLSF - Typed Letter, Signed Draft
TLC - Typed Letter (file) Copy
TLSC - Typed Letter Signed Copy
TLCF - Typed Letter (file) Copy, Draft
TTRL - Typed Transcript Letter

PL - Printed Letter (as in newspaper)
PLS - Printed Letter Signed (typed letter reproduced with signature)
PAL - Printed Autograph Letter
PALS - Printed Autograph Letter Signed

APC - Autograph Postcard
APCS - Autograph Postcard Signed
TPC - Typed Postcard
TPCS - Typed Postcard Signed
TTRP - Typed Transcript of Postcard
PPC - Printed Postcard

TLGM - Telegram
TTRT - Typed Transcript of Telegram
ATRT - Autograph Transcript of Telegram

Non-Letter Items

AN - Autograph Notebook
ANS - Autograph Notebook Signed

AD - Autograph Document
ADS - Autograph Document Signed
ADF - Autograph Document, Draft
ADSF - Autograph Document, Signed Draft
ATR - Autograph Transcription of a Document

TD - Typed Document
TDS - Typed Document Signed
TDC - Typed Document (file) Copy
TDF - Typed Document, Draft
TDCF - Typed Document (file) Copy for Draft
TR - Typed Transcript of a Document

Appendix B, cont.

PD - Printed Document
PDS - Printed Document Signed
PADS - Printed Autograph Document Signed

Miscellaneous

PHOT - Photograph (not necessarily original)
REPT - Printed item (generally a published item, as opposed to a PD)
CALC - Calculations made by Einstein
BLANK - No document, due to misnumbering

Notes

Some codes were used only rarely (e.g., PPC).
Some codes may have further explanatory material in the note field to more fully describe the item .
It was often difficult to distinguish between a TD and a TDC (for example, if someone sent Einstein his/her vita or a paper, we were not sure if it was the original or a carbon copy).
It was also often difficult to distinguish between a TDC and a TR, and a TLC and a TTRL.
Any code, except a REPT, may have an X after it, indicating it is a Xerox (or other photostatic) copy.

A - Autograph	P - Printed
T - Typed	X - Xeroxed
D - Document	
L - Letter	
F - Draft	
S - Signed	
C - Copy (file or carbon)	

September 17, 1979

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf
From: John Hunt
Subject: Conversation with Herb Bailey
on Friday, September 14, 1979

Herb called to inform us that the Estate of Albert Einstein has brought suit against the Press, Herb, and John Stachel. Herb does not believe the suit will hold up, but wanted us to know of this latest development. Meantime, arbitration proceedings are going forward. We will probably know more about all this sometime in the next two weeks.

February 6, 1979

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf

From: John Hunt

Subject: Minutes of December 1, 1978, Meeting with Herb Bailey

Harry Woolf opened the meeting by proposing the establishment of an Einstein Center or Program in Einstein Studies at the Institute. Among the various purposes of such an initiative would be to further the publication of the Einstein Papers and to maintain the momentum of this long-term publishing effort.

A primary condition of the Program would be the acquisition of outside funds. One source of funds would be the income from endowment presently pledged to cover the editor's salary. Other funds would come from private foundations and government agencies as the result of a special fund raising effort for this purpose.

At the present moment, endowment funds are still available as part of a pledge to the Princeton University Press. Additionally, the Sloan Foundation has contributed \$150,000 and the National Science Foundation has maintained its interest in the publishing project, subject to an appropriate determination about the editor.

It was agreed that since John Stachel is now negotiating another year's leave of absence, and since his performance was deemed satisfactory by the Editorial Committee, it would be appropriate to seek Stachel's services as Director of the Center and to secure for him a long-term appointment.

By the terms of the application to NSF, Otto Nathan has now opened access to the papers, both scientific and non-scientific. Herb Bailey believes that the copy of the Einstein papers now destined for the Princeton University Library could be transferred or loaned to the Institute's Einstein Center.

Memorandum to Harry Woolf

-2-

February 6, 1979

In sum, the Institute would supply the location, the Press would supply the Director's salary, and outside funds would be sought for salaries, overheads, and other costs.

The following action items emerged from the meeting:

- a) HW will explore the idea of an Einstein Center with the Faculty of the Institute;
- b) HB will explore possible funding arrangements for Stachel's salary with the present donor to the publishing project. If both of these factors are positive, consideration will then be given to:
- c) Securing a long-term appointment for Stachel;
- d) Announcing the creation of a Program of Einstein Studies at the Symposium; and,
- e) Informing the President of Hebrew University of the steps being taken.

JOHN STACHEL

C/O INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

(609) 924-4400, EXT. 225

Dear Harry,

As you said yesterday, the current international situation has an "unreal" quality. What worries me is that the reality that lies behind it may be explained by the enclosed article.

Bon voyage again. I'll be in touch after your return.



John Stachel

The Nation

January 19, 1980 \$1

EDITORIAL

G.O.P. CLICKS IN STICKS

Our show-biz reporter writes: A new Republican game-show pilot hit the home screen on January 5. Called "Who Can You Trust?" the new offering used the venerable minstrel-show format, with interlocutors tossing straight lines to six G.O.P. personalities on the panel, who performed in white face. Interest in the show was heightened by the recent cancellation of the rival Democratic sitcom "Three's a Crowd," after star Jimmy Carter sent word he was being held hostage in the White House by Iran.

The panelists scored with relaxed deliveries, and the absence of the only Hollywood star name, Ronald Reagan, shouldn't hurt ratings (Reagan's agent nixed his boy's appearance on grounds he didn't need the exposure, works best as a single and had lost his ad-lib file).

Clever questions included what would panelists do about the hostages in Iran? End-man Phil Crane quipped that when the hostages were free he would answer the question. Nashville idol Howie Baker drawled that the way to handle the situation was to prevent it from happening.

A unique feature of the pilot was the "isolationist booth." Panelists were tossed a hot potato—the grain embargo—and told to run with it to a voting booth filled with Iowa farmers. Five candidates fell over themselves in a Keystone Kops scramble to condemn the boycott, which won them points with the home folks. Baker may have lost the animal lovers' vote by saying grain embargoes "always starve the wrong people," forgetting that it's the Russian cows and chickens that will be getting it in the neck. John Anderson was disqualified for his offbeat answer, "It seems passing strange that those who are critical of our foreign policy as . . . weak, when the first real test comes . . . are unwilling to accept any measure of sacrifice." The pilot was a winner that should play in Keokuk.

OPEC AND THE
THIRD WORLD
Penny Lernoux

THE LETTUCE
STRIKE STORY
Richard Steven
Street

HUAC'S BIG
BROTHER
Kenneth
O'Reilly

METAPHOR AND
MESSAGE
Neil Postman

THE GRAIN
CARTEL
Robert Engler

'ALL THAT
JAZZ'
Nora Sayre

FIRST STRIKE

THE PENTAGON IS GAINING

ROBERT C. ALDRIDGE

The past year has seen the Pentagon's first-strike weaponry grow steadily ahead toward maturity. The American public has only a vague inkling of what this portends. In my previous articles* I have outlined the variety of technologies which, when they become operational, will give the United States an overwhelming, unanswerable nuclear advantage over the Soviet Union. If development of these weapons systems continues unchecked, their potential for destabilizing the strategic equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union will be a reality in the mid-1980s.

With the so-called death of détente, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter's request that the SALT II treaty be shelved, increased defense spending, the stationing of a new generation of nuclear missiles on European soil and the appointment of a Marine general to command a "Rapid Deployment Force" prepared to intervene with 100,000 troops anywhere in the world, the acquisition of a first-strike capability by the United States becomes all the more frightening. The technological imperatives and momentum of strategic nuclear weaponry increase the risks to us all in ways that tend to be underestimated.

Given this revival of a confrontational foreign policy and a cold-war national consensus, what does a first-strike advantage mean? A preemptive first strike would most likely happen during a period of international crisis when emotions and national pride are soaring high. It could commence with the destruction of the opponent's early-warning, communications and navigation satellites. That would seriously impede the enemy from getting the fire command

(Continued on Page 49)

and pile up profits by selling their lettuce for \$5 to \$6 a carton. The heat and strikes and the knowledge of the wages being paid by Sun Harvest and other vegetable companies, plus the added threat of Chávez's boycott, combined to force more growers to the bargaining table. By mid-September twelve more lettuce companies had agreed to contracts. And on December 16 a tentative agreement with the Admiral Packing Company was announced. This leaves a dozen of the toughest, most intransigent lettuce growers unsigned.

Now Chávez is riding the crest of victory—a victory that many newspapers and journals are calling the most significant in the U.F.W.'s brief and tumultuous existence. The union leadership is confident that with half of the lettuce industry under contract, it will be easier to deal with the other growers. Perhaps. A more realistic view would be this: that when the lettuce season shifts south to the Imperial Valley in January, February and March, the union will once again find itself locked in a tough fight.

What is the price of victory? One U.F.W. member dead from an assassin's bullet; several hundred *campesinos* arrested; the tradition of nonviolence undermined; arson and sabotage of farm equipment throughout the rural districts; hundreds of U.F.W. members who have gone without employment since the strike began January 19, 1979; dozens of union pickets who have been beaten by armed squads.

Chávez consistently denounces the violence and the cries for retaliation. His position has never wavered. He continues to urge militancy, activism and pacifism. He points out, again and again, that the force of law and gun butts has always come down on the heads of the farm workers, that it is the U.F.W. members who get killed and stabbed with lettuce knives, not the growers and their agents. Yet it is also true that his union now has more than 40,000 members, many of them militant young Chicanos and Chicanas. These people refuse to be pushed around as in the past.

The strike and the spontaneous walkouts will not bring contracts with the remaining hard core of lettuce growers. Chávez knows this. He knows that in the entire history of American farm labor, no harvest strike has ever had more than marginal success. The industry is too big, the work force too mobile and spread out, the employment too short, the rural power structure too one-sided to sustain conventional trade union tactics. It has been the boycott and the threat of the boycott, used in conjunction with such unconventional tactics as marches, fasts, masses and hit-and-run walkouts, that have turned the tables on the growers.

Now, as the U.F.W. struggles to grow and transform itself from a movement, from "*La Causa*," into a viable, bread-and-butter union, it faces the challenge of once again shifting the scene of conflict outside the rural districts and into the urban areas where it enjoys wide support. The key is the boycott of Bruce Church and its "Red Coach" label. "That's the only way to do it," Chávez has said. "Go to the court of last resort—that is the American people—and tell them what's happening and get them to support us just like they did with the grapes." □

Pentagon

(Continued From Front Cover)

to its missile commanders before those weapons are destroyed, and any that did survive to retaliate would be less accurate. Within minutes would come the total destruction of enemy military targets on land by a combination of silo-based and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and penetrating bombers. These targets would include missile silos, submarines in port, bomber bases, nuclear stockpiles, communication centers and all command posts. Most of these installations are "hard"; that is, they are buried underground and encased with concrete and steel. Accuracy would be a prime criterion.

Meanwhile, hostile submarines carrying ballistic missiles would be instantly sent to the ocean bottom by a team of antisubmarine warfare forces. But even with the most careful planning and the best of luck, there is no certainty that the attack would be 100 percent successful. Some enemy missiles are certain to escape destruction and would, of course, have to be intercepted before they complete their retaliatory mission. That task will fall to the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense Command.

This combination of first-strike technologies must function in what is called "real time"—meaning instantaneous and synchronized. Meticulous coordination must be accomplished by an intricate network of command, control and communication. The real key to first strike is "machine intelligence"; that is, vast quantities and many kinds of sensors operating by computerized automation to aim and fire weapons systems of almost incomprehensible destructiveness.

Let us start our update with the weapons that would be used to annihilate Soviet military land targets. The lethal Trident-2 submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) continues in the advanced development stage with a steep rise in funding predicted. The first Trident submarine was launched on April 7, 1979, in what was essentially a public relations exercise to cover up missed schedules and profit-maximizing cost overruns by General Dynamics' Electronic Boat Division. Nevertheless, sea trials will begin this year with the operational date set in 1981. Trident will be the ultimate first-strike weapon because the twenty-four Trident-2 missiles on each submarine will have the accuracy to destroy 408 Russian missile silos; the submarine can sneak close

*See Aldridge, *The Nation*: "The Ultimate First-Strike Weapon," February 4, 1978; "Who Will Shoot First in Space?" March 25, 1978; "The Missile Shell Game," May 13, 1978; "Navstar's First-Strike Capability," October 21, 1978; "Diana Moon's Deadly Dust," February 10, 1979; "The Cruise—SALT-Free and Deadly," April 14, 1979; "The Underground Trigger Finger," June 16, 1979.

Robert C. Aldridge is an aerospace engineer who designed submarine-launched ballistic missiles and MIRVs for Poseidon and Polaris submarines. He is the author of *The Counterforce Syndrome: A Guide to U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Strategic Doctrine* (The Institute for Policy Studies) and a forthcoming book entitled *First Strike*.

enough to the Soviet Union so that this can be accomplished within fifteen minutes after the missiles are launched.

The *Fiscal Year 1979 Arms Control Impact Statements*, which the President is required to submit to Congress with the Pentagon budget, have this to say about Trident-2 missiles:

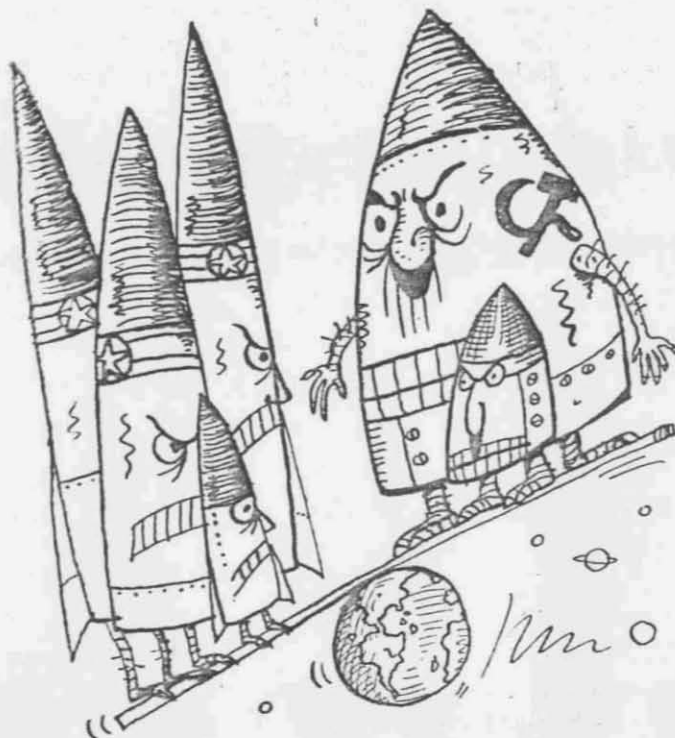
... the potential impact of the Trident-2 missile is less clear and could be negative, due to the significant hard target kill capability it may have ... this hard target capability could stimulate negative effects on Soviet reactions, which, in turn, could lead to instability in the strategic balance and complicate future strategic arms limitation efforts.

... the Trident-2 SLBM (and other U.S. hard target kill capabilities) also could be perceived as a first strike weapon with a significant hard target kill potential against time-urgent targets. ...

The statement goes on to say that Leonid Brezhnev has condemned Trident as a contribution to the strategic arms race and has threatened to deploy the Typhoon submarine system if the United States continues with Trident.

The MX missile is also forging ahead and is now in full-scale development. Moreover, the potential methods of basing these macabre weapons go beyond the proposed rail shuttle among numerous semihard shelters (the so-called race track system) to include multiple hard underground silos and even airplanes. (See Gordon Adams and David Gold, "Derail the MX," *The Nation*, November 10, 1979.) Four years ago I predicted that launching intercontinental ballistic missiles from large aircraft would be the preferred method. Citizen opposition to fencing off massive areas of land for MX bases may well force the Carter Administration (or its successor) to keep the air-mobility option open. The President's arms-control impact statements also have something to say about Missile-X:

If MX as currently envisioned is deployed in substantial



numbers, and the USSR continues to maintain a nonmobile ICBM force of comparable size to that it has currently, the United States will have acquired an apparent capability to destroy much of the Soviet ICBM force in a first strike ... under extreme crisis conditions, Soviet leaders, concerned that war was imminent, and fearing for the survivability of their ICBMs if the United States struck first, nonetheless might perceive pressures to strike first themselves. Such a situation, of course, would be unstable.

Those words have a chilling effect. But they are buried so deep in technical jargon as to be obscure to the public eye. Nevertheless, the warning is there and in the President's own report.

Complementing Trident-2 and the MX are new guidance systems. The Navstar satellite navigation program is now demonstrating a prototype system. By 1985, the full constellation of twenty-four satellites will provide precise three-dimensional positioning plus direction and speed to allow a missile to correct its course during flight. Likewise, development of target-homing maneuvering warheads (MARVs) continues under Air Force management. Navstar and MARVs will enable ballistic missiles to make in-flight course corrections and final adjustments while bearing down on the target, and to demolish with precision the hardest and deepest missile silos and underground command posts.

The cruise missile situation is the proverbial can of worms—a squirming and confusing mass of activity. Along with development of air-launched, sea-launched and ground-launched cruise missiles, there is now a supersonic version called the advanced strategic air-launched missile (ASALM). That is an Air Force project but the Navy is countering in the bureaucratic arena with a tactical version that confuses the dividing line between strategic and tactical even more. ASALM will travel so fast that it will not need wings to remain airborne and outmaneuver interceptor missiles. Its development has been accelerated by two years and the first one will be operational in 1985. It would use an integral rocket/ramjet engine, which has a rocket motor that accelerates the missile to ramjet speed at which point the rocket nozzle liner falls out, leaving a larger ramjet nozzle and the empty motor case, which becomes the combustion chamber for the ramjet engine.

A more futuristic concept will use solid ramjet fuel, and the development of "hard hydrogen"—a sort of hydrogen coal—seems to be the opening wedge. The weight saved by eliminating fuel tanks, lines, valves and metering devices will increase the missile's effectiveness and range. Air Force planners are already talking about hypersonic cruise missiles that will fly six times the speed of sound at altitudes between 150,000 and 200,000 feet. That is well above the reach of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles and interceptor aircraft.

Nor does that exhaust the ambitions for the cruise missile. Pentagon think tanks have also come up with plans for an intercontinental cruise missile that will drop off stages as fuel is consumed. Military officials have already determined that a huge intercontinental cruise missile force could decisively answer a Soviet nuclear attack.

In the category of manned aircraft, the penetrating

January 19, 1980

The Nation.

51

bomber has not been abandoned, despite the "defeat" of the B-1. Defense Under Secretary for Research and Engineering William J. Perry awarded contracts to several aerospace firms in 1978 to study the future role of bombers in the U.S. strategic triad. The study was completed in August 1978, but Dr. Perry requested another \$10 million for last year to make detailed analyses of the specific approaches recommended in the 1978 study. Rockwell International provided five new bomber concepts and Boeing supplied six. They vary from the "flying wing" idea to an aircraft that will fold its wings away completely and blast along rocket-style. Contracts for further proposals are expected to be issued soon. The anti-B-1 coalition forces must regroup for another round. (See Fred Kaplan, "The B-1's Back," *The Nation*, December 22, 1979.)

Meanwhile, in early 1978, the Air Force completed a study of its own called SABER PENETRATOR VII which was aimed at strategic-bomber alternatives for the mid-1980s. Strategic Air Commander Gen. Richard H. Ellis says that the \$10 million requested by Dr. Perry is only the first phase of a penetrating-bomber study which will cover a completely new technology and will be many steps beyond the B-1. A \$15 million request is anticipated for 1981 and the funding curve will turn up sharply after that. Air Force projections call for completion of a design by 1981 and full-scale development by 1985.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is also in the act. It awarded Lockheed Corporation a contract to study a hypersonic jet transport that will burn liquid hydrogen fuel and zip along at 4,000 miles per hour at an altitude of 120,000 feet. Ostensibly, the Lockheed study is a civilian program, but the Air Force has shown a keen interest in this concept for several years. The trend now seems to be away from low-level penetrators like the B-1 and toward very high and very fast strategic aircraft.

In addition to these land-attack weapons, there is also antisubmarine warfare (ASW). The U.S. Navy spends billions a year devising a medley of weapons, sensors and carrier vehicles that will pinpoint and sink any hostile submarine anywhere in the oceans. Financed to the tune of \$6.5 billion annually, U.S. antisubmarine efforts should reach their ultimate capability by about 1982.

The President's *Fiscal Year 1979 Arms Control Impact Statements* evaluate each antisubmarine warfare system independently and then minimize the isolated effect on arms-control negotiations. The benign results of these disjointed studies have been refuted by a January 1979 report prepared by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Whereas each individual ASW program may have little effect by itself, collectively they become extremely destabilizing. The report states:

The United States engages in a wide range of ASW activities. Not only are the various components being upgraded, but they are being coherently and systematically integrated. Indeed it is the achievement of mutually reinforced relationships among the individual elements, rather than the incremental improvement to particular programs

that accounts for the rapid overall increase in ASW effectiveness.

In contrast, the report says, "Today and in the near future the Russians apparently have no effective capability for open-ocean ASW, regardless of the scenario envisaged." At this point it is well to recall that it is the alleged threat of Soviet ASW advances that justifies the entire Trident system. Furthermore, as the report states, oceanwide ASW is offensive—and that is precisely the capability the United States is seeking.

The Library of Congress report more or less parallels information I obtained and published two years ago in that it fits all of the many ASW activities together to show an offensive pattern. It states that: "If the United States achieves a disarming first-strike capability against Soviet ICBMs, and also develops an ASW capability that together with attacks on naval facilities could practically negate the Soviet [ballistic missile submarine] force, then the strategic balance as it has come to be broadly defined and accepted would no longer be stable." Then follows this cogent warning that "*current trends in U.S. ASW programs should fall under close scrutiny*" (emphasis added). To neglect that warning is to invite disaster.

The final two weapons areas associated with a first-strike strategy are space warfare and defense against ballistic missiles. They are similar because knocking a satellite out of orbit is almost the same as shooting down a missile flying through space in a ballistic arc. The sensors and weapons are practically identical.

Mosaic infrared sensors in satellites will be the ultimate detection and targeting instruments against hostile missiles and spacecraft. The use of a computer chip with thousands of small detectors per square inch of surface area will give extreme sensitivity because each detector will stare continuously at the same spot. All of them together will cover a large panoramic view. A preliminary experiment with a mosaic infrared sensor was tested in December 1978 at the Kwajalein Atoll—terminal end of the Pacific Missile Range. It was rocketed into space where it tracked a Minuteman ICBM launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

After being detected, however, these hostile bodies must be destroyed. One means of doing that is with homing interceptor technology (H.I.T.). This involves a nonnuclear warhead fired from the ground by rocket which will seek and destroy its target with impact energy. The proposed collision device is a screen of depleted uranium rods which, because of their density, will have tremendous penetrating power. Although H.I.T. warheads have been considered for intercepts above the atmosphere since the early 1960s, and current development programs along that line are being accelerated, the Army Ballistic Missile Defense Command is now interested in using H.I.T. vehicles against approaching warheads that have already come down into the earth's atmosphere. A \$70,000 contract to study low-altitude intercepts was awarded last February.

The other exotic family of antimissile/antisatellite weapons is called "directed energy." This includes laser

lasers, which are moving ahead in development, but in 1978 the concept of subatomic-particle beams gained notoriety. The Army is working on a ground-based proton beam to zap out enemy warheads as they approach. Beams of positively charged protons, however, would not serve the purpose over long distances in space because they would be bent by the earth's electromagnetic field. That is why both the Army and Air Force are enchanted with Sipapu.

Sipapu (an American Indian word meaning "sacred fire") is a beam of subatomic neutral particles that will be directed from a space station against unfriendly satellites and missiles. Since the particles in this beam are not electrically charged, they will not be deflected by the earth's polarity but they will require a nuclear reactor in space to get them started. In spite of the uproar about the Soviet Cosmos 954 crash that scattered radioactive fuel over the face of Canada, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico is developing just such a power plant. Sipapu is scheduled for demonstration in 1983 with a production contract expected to follow immediately.

Because killer lasers and Sipapu have such fine beams, their aiming device must be very exact in order for them to hit one small object after another over vast distances. For that reason the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been called in. The Draper lab is spearheading the design of a highly precise pointing mechanism for the civilian space-based astronomy telescope. Satellite stargazing is not benign. Those same parameters are needed to aim directed-energy weapons. As the January 1979 Library of Congress report points out: "Advanced weapons systems, such as high-energy lasers and charged-particle beams in the long term and nonnuclear homing intercept technology in the near term, could pose significant arms control problems. . . ."

This has been a very hasty summary of recent first-strike activity and it is by no means a comprehensive review. As I pointed out earlier, there are many so-called "tactical" and "theater" weapons in Europe and other places that have strategic significance and that fit into the preparation for aggressive nuclear war. Foreign arms sales are another aspect which provide a burgeoning business market closely paralleling Pentagon contracts as a source of easy profits. These sales are fueling the kind of unrest in smaller countries that leads to the international crises that can spark a nuclear first strike by one superpower or another.

Nevertheless, this short overview of how the first-strike machinery is rolling along illustrates that the Pentagon is losing no time. The closer that capability comes, the more precarious our relationship to the Soviet Union becomes. Besides the holocaust that might erupt in times of crisis, there is also the upset to arms-control negotiations. It is pure hypocrisy to talk about curtailing weapons while plunging madly ahead with the development of still more formidable ones. And with the postponement of Senate debate on SALT II, hope fades for further, and more comprehensive, arms-control talks under SALT III, which might arrest the development of new weapons.

Behind the development of these unthinkable weapons

systems lies another crucial element of military strategy—the systematic deluding of an already uninformed public. Most prominent here is the Russian scare. To prevent meaningful reductions in weapons during treaty talks (with a corresponding reduction in business profits), the American public is told about all the devices the U.S.S.R. could be or might be building. The Russians are achieving a hard-target kill capability, it is said. Yet this rhetoric fails to make a quantitative comparison with U.S. arms research. A careful analysis of the entire picture, which can be extracted from official documents, if one has the technical knowledge and patience to do it, reveals that the United States is leading in every aspect of weapons development. We have at least a five-year lead and in some cases an advantage of eight or more years. For the most part, Soviet production is struggling to offset U.S. quality. Wide recognition of the delusion that is taking place is a prerequisite to reversing the arms race.

This is not to say that Russian weapons pose no threat. They could annihilate us. But we cannot afford to become paranoid; a level-headed approach is required to counter first-strike ambitions among the U.S. military and damp down the sense of urgency that is impelling the rush to build these weapons.

Putting the brakes to Trident and Missile-X would be a good first step. That will effectively scuttle any potential for a disarming first strike and could be used to lever the Russians into abandoning their potentially mobile SS-16 missile and not deploying the Typhoon submarine. Halting the U.S. cruise missile would open the door for more serious negotiations on arms reduction. And the beauty of the whole situation is that these programs can be abandoned without endangering our own security. In turn, their demise will buy us more time to start addressing other weapons and for negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements such as a comprehensive test ban (which was close to being signed) and a ban on all flight testing. These are treaties that can be easily verified against cheating. Then we can move to removing the "aim points"—the missiles in silos—which are the most critical military targets in both countries. A scientific symposium on disarmament in 1975 revealed that the Russians would be interested in bilateral agreements to this effect. These would be *meaningful* steps.

But time is running out. Aggressive weapons systems can only be stopped while they are being developed. In a scant four years, most of the first-strike technologies will be in or nearing production. By then, there will be so much invested that it will be economically impossible to stop them. If we don't halt those programs in the next few years, a first-strike capability will assuredly be attained—and once it is attained, historic precedents have shown that it will be used at some time in some place. As Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned, it is not "at all clear that an initial use of nuclear weapons—however selectively they might be targeted—could be kept from escalating to a full-scale nuclear exchange." □

Einstein Papers

HW



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

Department of Physics

July 6, 1979

until Aug. 20:
High Island
South Bristol
Maine 04568

Dictated by Prof.
Wheeler but typed
and signed in his
absence.

Professor Banesh Hoffmann
43-17 169th Street
Flushing, New York 11358

Dear Banesh:

Thanks so much for your phone call of June 29 and for the chance to clear up what I meant and didn't mean by sending to you and our other colleagues Whitfield Bell's March 27, 1979, observations upon projects of this kind made, as Whitfield Bell himself said, without immediate contact with the Einstein Project but with much contact with scholarly publishing enterprises of a similar character. What I believed everybody would take seriously was his emphasis on the importance of having a single editor-in-chief. What I assumed everybody would overlook was his concern that there might be attempts to prevent publication of this or that Einstein item as not approved by the Estate. Never have you, never have I and never has anyone I ever talked to suggested such a possibility; so I trust that part of the letter was passed over by all our colleagues.

Granted this clarification--as I understand it--you no longer feel there is any reason to send, as you had first recommended, a copy of the correspondence to the Estate. So I won't. I am happy not to have to. It is so tragic having to arbitrate as we are doing now--and have to do--that I do not wish to do anything whatsoever that might grate on the sensibilities of the Estate.

Warm good wishes!

Sincerely,

John Archibald Wheeler

JAW:rb

xc: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Charles Gillispie
V. Bargmann
Peter G. Bergmann
Marshall Clagett
Freeman Dyson

Gerald Holton
Res Jost
Martin Klein
Schmuel Sambursky
Charles Scribner
Harry Wolf

Harry
Every good wish!
John

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

June 8, 1979

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of the Einstein Papers

COPIES: Otto Nathan
Helen Dukas
John Stachel
The National Science Foundation
The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

FROM: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

SUBJECT: The Einstein Papers

Probably many of you have been wondering what has happened with respect to the Einstein Papers since your meeting in Princeton on May 6 last year. You have received the minutes of that meeting, your recommendations were clear, and you might have expected to receive further word from the Estate and the Press before now. However the Estate and the Press have continued to disagree about the future of the project, and a resolution has not been found. After long consideration and with considerable reluctance, because of our long and pleasant association with the Trustees of the Estate, the Press has decided to ask for formal arbitration, which is provided for under the terms of our agreement with the Estate. We are proposing that Professor Stachel, whose terms as editor is now scheduled to end on July 14, be appointed to a new indefinite term as editor-in-chief. We are doing this on the basis of the advice from the Editorial Advisory Board and from the evidence of the excellent progress Professor Stachel has made on the work. The Estate, in turn, has proposed that the contract between the Estate and the Press be cancelled. The Press opposes the cancellation of the contract; we do not believe there is a basis for such a cancellation and we consider that we have a long-term commitment to the project.

As for the project itself, I am glad to report that Professor Stachel has almost completed the conforming of the duplicate archive to the originals. We originally made an estimate of the number of documents from examination of a couple of reels of the microfilm, but it has turned out that the average document is much shorter than we expected, and so there are many more documents altogether. Thus the computer control index is taking longer than anticipated, and that will run on for a while. Arrangements have been made to complete that, however. I think this is a good place for me to express my personal admiration for Professor Stachel's diligence and dedication to this project during this difficult time.

I shall of course let you know of any future developments, and I continue to be grateful for your advice and help.



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

H. S. Bailey Jr.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900) pu

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 29, 1979

Dr. Harry Woolf
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry,

I have talked to John Hunt from time to time about progress on the Einstein matter, which has been slow lately. However we have now filed a formal statement of complaint with the New York Arbitration Association, and I am enclosing a copy herewith for your information. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter that I wrote to Dr. Nathan not long ago, to which I have had no reply. With the matter now before the New York Arbitration Association, I imagine we shall have more activity soon. I shall certainly keep you informed. Meanwhile thanks for your continuing interest.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

Enclosures



bcc: Mr. Howard S. Tuthill
Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr. ✓
Mr. Thomas H. Wright
Mr. Charles Scribner, Jr.
Dean Aaron Lemonick
Mr. Michael K. Stanton

May 23, 1979

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue, No. 815
New York, New York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I have received your letter of March 31, and I am disappointed that you will not discuss with us or with the Editorial Advisory Board our conclusion that Professor Stachel be appointed to a new term as editor-in-chief of the Einstein Papers beginning on July 15, 1979.

In view of the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board and of Professor Stachel's performance, we continue in our belief that he should be so appointed. We also believe that, under our contract of February 22, 1971, with the Estate, we assumed an important responsibility to the world of science and scholarship which we now cannot avoid. Therefore, we intend to take our proposal to give Professor Stachel a new appointment before the American Arbitration Association, as specified in our agreement. We are filing a Demand for Arbitration with the Association, and a copy is enclosed for your information.

Your letter also purports to cancel the basic contract between the Press and the Estate. We do not think this is necessary, we oppose such a cancellation, and there is no provision for such a unilateral cancellation in our agreement. It is our intent, when the question of the appointment of the editor-in-chief has been resolved, to continue to work with the Estate and ultimately with its successor to carry out the editing and publication of the Einstein Papers.

Dr. Otto Nathan
Page 2
May 23, 1979

In your letter of March 31 you made several statements regarding your understandings with Mr. Bailey. We do not think these statements are correct, and I understand that Mr. Bailey has written to you separately about them.

Sincerely,

Harold W. McGraw, Jr.

HWM/ldb
Enclosure

May 3, 1979

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue, #815
New York, NY 10011

Dear Otto,

I have seen your letter of March 31 to Mr. McGraw, and while I shall of course leave it to Mr. McGraw to reply on matters of Press policy, I want here to correct and comment on several statements in your letter.

First, you say that I have taken the matter of our difference to the newspapers. That is not true. It was not to be expected that the Einstein Centennial would take place without the knowledge of our difficulties becoming public, since so many people (including the Editorial Advisory Board) know about it. Two articles have appeared--in Nature and in the Washington Post. Both reporters phoned me after having discovered almost the entire story; in both cases I gave them very little information and referred them to you. The reporter from Nature, although he had been into the public documents in the National Science Foundation, never discovered that our difference was over Professor Stachel's appointment. The reporter from the Washington Post asserted that the delay was caused by the Estate; I told him that this was not the case up to now, but he printed it anyway. I suspect that his article was already written at the time he called me.

Second, you say that I have changed my mind about Professor Stachel's appointment. This is not correct. I have consistently maintained that Professor Stachel is the best editor we can get, and despite the fact that Professor Stachel was originally your first choice among the candidates, since September 1977 you have consistently maintained the opposite. I agreed only to a definite end to his present term on July 14 so that the Editorial Advisory Board could be called, hoping that they could give us some advice that would resolve the difficulty. It has always been my hope that Professor Stachel could have a new appointment after July 14.

Third, you say that I agreed that the Editorial Advisory Board should not discuss Professor Stachel's appointment. This is also not correct. I agreed only that the specific question should not be on the agenda because you said that you would not attend if it were. But of course it would be impossible for the Board to advise on the future

Dr. Otto Nathan
Page 2
May 8, 1979

of the project, or on one editor versus three, without reviewing Professor Stachel's performance. Apparently you recognized that fact also, since you refused to attend the Board meeting in order to avoid taking advice on that subject, thus frustrating my purpose in asking for a Board meeting, which was the quid pro quo for my agreement to end Professor Stachel's term on July 14.

This is just to set these points straight. You will be hearing from Mr. McGraw in due course.

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Harold W. McGraw, Jr.

bc: Einstein Committee

*Final Version
as sent*

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION

Date: May 22, 1979

TO: Otto Nathan and Helena Dukas
as Trustees of the Estate of
Dr. Albert Einstein

ADDRESS: 24 Fifth Avenue
Apartment 815
New York, New York 10011

Princeton University Press, Claimant, a party to an arbitration agreement contained in a written contract dated February 22, 1971 providing for arbitration hereby demands arbitration thereunder pursuant to Paragraph 17 of said agreement which provides:

"In case of disagreements between Proprietor and Publishers for which they cannot find a solution themselves, the controversial matter will be submitted to the American Arbitration Association whose decision will be binding upon both parties."

The attached "Statement of Dispute" sets forth in outline form the nature of the dispute between the parties and the relief sought by the Claimant.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that unless within twenty (20) days after service of this Notice of Intention to Arbitrate, you apply to stay the arbitration herein, you shall thereafter be precluded from objecting that a valid agreement was not made or has not been complied with and from asserting in court the bar of a limitation of time.

HEARING LOCALE REQUESTED: New York, New York

You are hereby notified that copies of our arbitration agreement and of this demand are being filed with the American Arbitration Association at its New York Regional Office, with the request that it commence the administration of the arbitration. Under Section 7 of the Commercial Arbitration Rules, you may file an answering statement within seven (7) days after notice from the Administrator.

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES

Signed By

Michael K. Stanton
Michael K. Stanton

Name of Claimant Princeton University Press

c/o Weil, Gotshal & Manges
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 758-7800

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

-----X
In the Matter of the Arbitration Between :
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, :
Claimant, :
-and- : STATEMENT OF DISPUTE
OTTO NATHAN and HELENA DUKAS, as Trustees :
of the Estate of Dr. Albert Einstein, :
Respondents. :
-----X

1. Pursuant to the last will and testament of Dr. Albert Einstein, respondents, as the trustees of Dr. Einstein's estate, are entrusted with the authority to publish, sell, license or otherwise dispose of all of Dr. Einstein's manuscripts, copyrights, publication rights and all other literary property and rights. Dr. Einstein died in 1955, and respondents have acted as trustees since that time.

2. By agreement dated February 22, 1971 (the "Agreement"), respondents, as trustees of Dr. Einstein's estate, granted claimant the right to collect, edit and publish the complete writings of Dr. Einstein, both published and unpublished, scientific and nonscientific. Paragraph 17 of that Agreement provides that:

"[i]n case of disagreement between Proprietor [the Estate] and Publishers for which they cannot find a solution themselves, the controversial matter will be submitted to the American Arbitration Association whose decision will be binding upon both parties."

3. Paragraph 3 of the Agreement provides that claimant and respondents will jointly appoint an Editorial Advisory Board of not less than seven persons to "assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work." This Board has been appointed. Paragraph 4 of the Agreement provides that:

"[o]n the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board, the Proprietor and the Publishers will jointly appoint the Editor, who will have the primary responsibility of organizing and preparing the material for publication...."

4. Upon the advice of the Board, in 1976 claimant and respondent agreed to appoint Professor John Stachel as editor. Professor Stachel started work as editor in January, 1977. However, as of that time the terms of Professor Stachel's contract had not been completely worked out, and discussions about these terms continued until February, 1978, when an agreement was reached appointing Professor Stachel as editor for the period ending July 14, 1979.

5. Since he assumed the position of editor, Professor Stachel has worked diligently and with great success in preparing the Einstein papers for publication, and in assisting claimant and respondents in obtaining the necessary funding for the project. Because of the quality of his work, Princeton University Press and the Editorial Advisory Board desire to reappoint Professor Stachel as editor when his present term expires on July 14, 1979. Moreover, failure to reappoint Dr. Stachel would seriously impair the project, because of the

great difficulty and inevitable delay in finding another editor of Professor Stachel's qualifications and reputation who would be willing to work full time on this project. The termination of Professor Stachel without just cause would undoubtedly multiply the difficulties of recruiting a qualified replacement.

6. Nevertheless, respondents, and in particular Dr. Otto Nathan, have arbitrarily, capriciously and unreasonably refused to agree to reappoint Professor Stachel. The purported reasons for respondents' decision are groundless and immaterial to his fitness as editor. Because of respondents' improper conduct, the parties are unable to agree upon the appointment of Professor Stachel as editor.

7. By letter of March 31, 1979, respondents purported to cancel the Agreement as of July 14, 1979. The reason given for the cancellation was the parties' inability to agree upon the appointment of an editor.

8. Princeton University Press has fully performed all of its obligations under the Agreement, and respondents' attempt to cancel the Agreement is therefore wrongful and without justification.

WHEREFORE claimant Princeton University Press requests that the American Arbitration Association issue an Award adjudging that the Agreement of February 22, 1971 remains in full force and effect, setting aside respondents' purported cancellation

of that Agreement, and directing that Professor Stachel be
reappointed as editor of the Einstein papers.

Dated: New York, New York
May 16, 1979.

Weil Gotshal & Manges

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES
Attorneys for Claimant
Princeton University Press
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 758-7800

Asbury Park Press, Sun. May 20, 1979 F11

Publication of Einstein Papers Delayed

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON— The Princeton University Press and the trustees of the Albert Einstein estate are in the midst of an academic row that promises to hold up publication of Einstein's letters and personal papers for years.

The fight has already meant that the first of the 20 Einstein volumes planned for publication by the Princeton Press will not come out this year, the centennial of Einstein's birth. So serious is the dispute between the press and the estate that the editors of the press now figure that the first volume will be published no earlier than 1982.

"When we began this project in 1971, we thought it would take five years to get the first volume out," said Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of the Princeton University Press. "We proved to be wrong, for a variety of reasons."

TO HEAR Princeton sources tell it, the biggest reason has been the battles between the press and the estate over how the papers are to be edited, and by whom. The papers number 70,000 documents; they're kept in 28 fireproof file drawers at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, where Einstein worked until his death in 1955.

The Princeton Press signed a contract in

1971 with the estate to publish the Einstein papers. Six years later the press hired the first editor, John Stachel, a Boston University physicist and philosopher of science.

He was apparently the first editor the trustees of the estate could agree on. He was also the first editor who would agree to give at least 15 years of his life to edit the Einstein papers.

One of the first things Stachel did was to organize Einstein's letters, which number more than 10,000. They include correspondence with the most brilliant physicists and mathematicians of the 20th century, including Claus Weyl, Max Born, Max Planck, Wolfgang Pauli and Niels Bohr. Fewer than 500 of the letters have ever been published.

STACHEL WON a grant from the National Science Foundation to duplicate the letters so that he and the secretaries he hired would not have to handle the originals, some of which are as fragile as they are valuable. At the same time Stachel began corresponding with those of Einstein's correspondents still alive to clarify hard-to-understand parts of their correspondence.

The trustees of the estate now want Stachel out as editor. The trustees are Helen Dukas, who was Einstein's secretary from 1927 until his death, and Otto Nathan, an economist who befriended Einstein at Prince-

ton and was named in Einstein's will as co-executor of his estate.

It is not clear why Ms. Dukas and Nathan, both octogenarians, want to fire Stachel. Princeton sources say the reasons are "too personal to discuss in the press." Ms. Dukas does not give interviews. Nathan will say only that he wants to replace Stachel with a board of three people to edit the Einstein papers.

"The legacy of Einstein is so huge that we don't want his papers edited by one man, no matter who he is," Nathan said by telephone the other day from his Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

THE DIRECTORS of the Princeton Press say they are delighted with the job Stachel has done. The Editorial Advisory Board, which includes physicists who knew Einstein such as John A. Wheeler, Martin Klein and Freeman Dyson, has given Stachel its unanimous approval and wants him to continue in the job he started two years ago. They worry that if Ms. Dukas and Nathan succeed in forcing Stachel out, they will succeed in scaring away anybody with the credentials to fill the job.

At stake is more than Stachel's job. There is the matter of a \$1 million endowment to pay the salary, travel and expenses of the editor for the remaining life of the

project, which is anywhere from 15 to 20 years.

The \$1 million has been harder to get than the Princeton University Press thought it would be. Most of the people approached by the press had other financial commitments, but sources now say an anonymous donor has agreed to put up the money, provided the project doesn't get stalled.

If the project is stalled, as now seems likely, the chance is high that the \$1 million endowment to pay the editor's salary and expenses for the next 20 years will not be forthcoming. That means looking for a new donor when the project is restarted, a task the Princeton University Press already has found to be quite difficult.

EVEN IF the project is stalled only a short time, it means further delays in publishing the first of the planned 20 volumes. The earliest publication date is now 1982, which puts final publication almost to the end of the century.

There's also the matter of a more permanent grant from the National Science Foundation to pay for clerical work and the salaries and travel of the secretaries and associate editors who will have to be hired.

So far the NSF has put up \$114,131 to sustain the project the last two years. The Princeton Press figures it needs an NSF grant of \$175,000 a year for the next five years to keep the project sustained.

The Miami Herald
MIAMI, FLA.
D. 435,424 SUN. 534,853

MAR 30 1979

By Thomas O'Toole

Einstein Estate Battling Princeton Over Papers

By THOMAS O'TOOLE
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Princeton University Press and the trustees of the Albert Einstein estate are in the midst of an academic row that promises to hold up publication of Einstein's letters and personal papers for years.

The fight has already meant that the first of the 20 Einstein volumes planned for publication by the Princeton Press will not come out this year, the centennial of Einstein's birth. So serious is the dispute between the press and the estate that the editors of the press figure that the first volume will be published no earlier than 1982.

"When we began this project in 1971, we thought it would take five years to get the first volume out," said Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of the Princeton University Press. "We proved wrong, for a variety of reasons."

PRINCETON SOURCES say the biggest reason has been the battles between the press and the estate over how the papers are to be edited, and by whom. The papers number 70,000 documents; they're kept in 28 fireproof file drawers at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, where Einstein worked until his death in 1955.

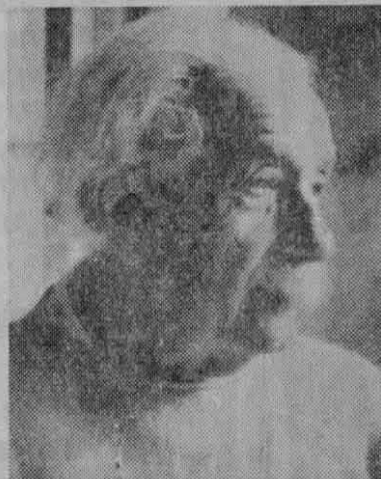
The Princeton Press signed a contract in 1971 with the estate to publish the Einstein papers. Six years later the press hired the first editor, John Stachel, a Boston University physicist and philosopher of science.

He was apparently the first editor the trustees of the estate could agree on. He was also the first editor who would agree to give at least 15 years of his life to edit the Einstein papers.

ONE OF THE first things Stachel did was to organize Einstein's letters, which number more than 10,000. They include correspondence with the most brilliant physicists and mathematicians of the 20th century, including Claus Weyl, Max Born, Max Planck, Wolfgang Pauli and Niels Bohr. Fewer than 500 of the letters have been published.

Stachel won a grant from the National Science Foundation to duplicate the letters so that he and the secretaries he hired would not have to handle the originals, some of which are as fragile as they are valuable.

At the same time Stachel began corresponding with those of Einstein's correspondents still alive to clarify hard-to-understand parts of their correspondence.



'The legacy of Einstein is so huge that we don't want his papers edited by one man, no matter who he is.'

al from the Princeton Press to continue or increase the support. The NSF's Dr. Ronald G. Overmann understands that the battle between the press and the estate is the reason there is no new proposal in hand.

"But any new proposal must go through our peer review process," Overmann said. "So even if everything were resolved tomorrow, we couldn't act on it before Jan. 1."

THE Princeton University Press

says it cannot afford to wait to resolve differences with the Einstein trustees. Besides the money to support the project, there are the aging colleagues and friends of Einstein to consider. If they are to be consulted, now is the time to consult them.

"The time to do it is now," said Bailey, the director of The Princeton Press, "before all the people who knew Einstein are dead."

There is a clause in the contract between the press and the estate

At the same time Stachel began corresponding with those of Einstein's correspondents still alive to clarify hard-to-understand parts of their correspondence.

THE TRUSTEES of the estate now want Stachel out as editor. They are Helen Dukas, who was Einstein's secretary from 1927 until his death, and Otto Nathan, an economist who befriended Einstein at Princeton and was named in Einstein's will as co-executor of his estate.

It is not clear why Dukas and Nathan, both octogenarians, want to fire Stachel. Princeton sources say the reasons are "too personal to discuss in the press." Dukas does not give interviews. Nathan will say only that he wants to replace Stachel with a board of three people to edit the Einstein papers.

"The legacy of Einstein is so huge that we don't want his papers edited by one man, no matter who he is," Nathan said by telephone the other day from his Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

THE DIRECTORS of the Princeton Press say they are delighted with the job Stachel has done. The Editorial Advisory Board, which includes physicists who knew Einstein such as John A. Wheeler, Martin Klein and Freeman Dyson, has given Stachel its unanimous approval and wants him to continue in the job he started two years ago. They worry that if Dukas and Nathan succeed in forcing Stachel out, they will succeed in scaring away anybody with the credentials to fill the job.

At stake is more than Stachel's job. There is the matter of a \$1 million endowment to pay the salary, travel and expenses of the editor for the remaining life of the project, which is anywhere from 15 to 20 years.

The \$1 million has been harder to get than the Princeton University Press expected. Most of the people approached had other financial commitments, but sources now say an anonymous donor has agreed to put up the money, provided the project doesn't get stalled.

IF THE PROJECT is stalled, as now seems likely, the chance is high that the \$1 million endowment to pay the editor's salary and expenses for the next 20 years will not be forthcoming. That means looking for a new donor when the project is restarted, a task the Princeton University Press already has found difficult.

Even if the project is stalled only a short time, it means further delays in publishing the first of the planned 20 volumes. The earliest publication date is now 1982, which puts final publication almost to the end of the century.

There's also the matter of a more permanent grant from the National Science Foundation to pay for clerical work and the salaries and travel of the secretaries and associate editors who will have to be hired.

SO FAR the NSF has put up \$114,131 to sustain the project the last two years. The Princeton Press figures it needs an NSF grant of \$175,000 a year for the next five years to keep the project sustained.

The contract under which the NSF has been supporting the Einstein papers expires in July. The NSF says it has received no propos-

APR 2 1979

Feud Delays Publication of Einstein's Complete Works

Neither Princeton University Press nor trustees of physicist's estate will comment on their disagreement; first of 20 volumes to appear in 1982



Albert Einstein and his secretary, Helen Dukas, in Trenton, N. J., in 1940, take the oath of allegiance to become U. S. citizens.

PRINCETON

A dispute between Princeton University Press and the trustees of the Albert Einstein estate is apparently holding up publication of the first complete edition of the great physicist's writing.

According to officials of the press, the first volumes of a 20-volume set were originally scheduled to be released shortly after the centennial of Einstein's birth this year. Now, however, press officials say the first books will not be finished before 1982, thus pushing off final publication almost to the end of the century.

Dispute with the Editor

Although it is not clear what caused the dispute, reports indicate that a personal row may have erupted between the editor of the Einstein series—John Stachel—and the executors of the estate—Otto Nathan, Einstein's long-time friend and colleague, and Helen Dukas, his secretary for more than 20 years.

Mr. Stachel was a physicist and philosopher of science at Boston University when he was hired by the Princeton press in 1976. His monumental assignment was to spend the next 15 to 20 years organizing and editing the 70,000 documents in the Einstein estate.

Einstein's letters, essays, and other papers are now stored in 28 fireproof file drawers at the Institute for Advanced Study, where

he worked from 1933 until his death in 1955.

According to Mr. Stachel, many of the papers have never been seen by the public. For example, he said in an interview earlier this year, only about 5 per cent of the Einstein correspondence has ever been published.

Severe Restrictions

While no one will say just what the dispute over the publication of the papers is about, some observers here have speculated that the controversy began when the executors placed severe restrictions on the way Mr. Stachel could handle the documents.

For example, the executors reportedly demanded that only one person was to come into contact with the actual papers, thus making it necessary for the editor to do much of the work that might otherwise have been done by research assistants.

The requirement forced Princeton to seek support from the National Science Foundation to photocopy the entire archive and index it.

In a telephone interview last week, Mr. Nathan said he could not comment on the controversy.

"For reasons I cannot give you at this moment, I cannot talk to you about this issue. I cannot discuss it," he said.

Mr. Nathan had reportedly said earlier that he wanted to replace

Mr. Stachel with a board of three editors, on the grounds that the task of editing Einstein was too large for any one person.

Whatever the source of the dispute, observers agree that it can be settled by arbitration if necessary. A clause in the contract between the press and the estate provides that disputes are to be submitted to a board of arbiters. As of last late week, however, no one involved in the dispute would confirm that any such action had been taken.

More Is at Stake

What troubles many experts is that a good deal more may be at stake in the Princeton dispute than the job of the editor.

According to the reports, the press has had trouble getting support for the voluminous Einstein project. An anonymous donor, however, has apparently agreed to put up \$1-million for the life of the project—on the condition that the work not be stalled along the way.

Press officials have insisted that the delay is only temporary. But in the meantime, money may be running short.

The \$114,131 grant from the N.S.F. to sustain the project over the past two years is scheduled to expire in July, with no prospects for additional federal support anytime in the near future.

—ANNE C. ROARK

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

March 2, 1979
(dictated March 1)

Dear Harry and John,

I thought we had a useful discussion yesterday, and I am enclosing a memorandum of the discussion which I trust you will find satisfactory. I have already discussed it on the telephone with John.

Because Item 6 in the memorandum concerns the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, I am planning to telephone Professor Sambursky who is, as you know, the representative of the Hebrew University on our Editorial Advisory Board. The fact that you, Harry, will be in Jerusalem later this month should give you a good opportunity to discuss the project with Professor Sambursky and others at the Hebrew University.

We have had the greatest problems with this project, but I am still hopeful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

Enclosure

cc: Dean Aaron Lemonick

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mr. John Hunt, Associate Director
for Public Affairs
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540



February 28, 1979

Memorandum of a Discussion

A Possible Plan for the Einstein Papers

1. The Press and the Einstein Estate will continue to have general responsibility for the project, as required under their contract of February 22, 1971. The Institute will, however, be named as a cooperating institution in public releases and on the page facing the title page of the volumes with the words: "Published with the cooperation of The Institute for Advanced Study."

2. The Institute will establish a program of Einstein Studies (or similar name) within which the editing of the Einstein Papers will be accomplished. The program will invite scholars to work on matters related to Einstein, using the facilities at the Institute, including the duplicate archives and, as permitted by the Estate, the originals when necessary. This work will enhance and enrich the editorial work on the Papers. The Institute will provide working space for the Einstein Papers project as the principal effort of the program.

3. The Editor of the Einstein Papers will be attached to the program of Einstein Studies, where his primary responsibility will be to edit the Papers. He will have long-term appointment to The Institute for Advanced Study, related to the life of the editorial project, but his salary as Editor will be paid by Princeton University Press from a special fund which will be made available to it for this purpose. The donor of this fund will be appropriately recognized in the published volumes.

4. The Editor of the Einstein Papers is expected to be on long-term leave from another university. His appointment as Editor shall be, as required, by the Estate and the Press. He shall serve as long as his work is satisfactory or until retirement.

5. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in seeking funds to support editorial work on the Papers. With the consent of the Estate, the administration of the editorial work shall be delegated by the Press to the Institute. Neither the Institute nor the Press nor the Estate has a financial obligation to support the research beyond those monies made available from outside sources.

6. Although the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has no legal standing in arrangements for the Einstein Papers now, since it is the remainderman in Einstein's will it will ultimately have a strong interest and will

take the place of the Estate in the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press. Therefore every effort will be made to inform the Hebrew University of plans and to be sure, as far as possible, that planned arrangements meet with its approval.

7. The Press will publish the Einstein Papers at its own expense, as specified in the agreement between the Estate and the Press. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to contradict or interfere with the basic agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press.

xc: HW

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

February 13, 1979

Mr. John Hunt
Associate Director for
Public Affairs
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear John,

I am looking forward to meeting with you and Harry in Harry's office on Thursday, February 22 at 1:30 p.m. to discuss plans for the Einstein project. Dean Aaron Lemonick, who is vice president of the Trustees of the Press, will be with me. I think that this will be a time when we can go over our plans together, to make sure we are all going in the same direction. I believe these matters should be settled before we pursue the question further with the Estate. I am enclosing a draft memorandum for discussion, and I want to emphasize again here that nothing in the discussion is intended to be contrary to the basic agreement between the Estate and the Press.

I'll be glad to hear from you if you have any comments in advance, but essentially I think we should cover these points in our discussion on February 22.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

Enclosure

cc: Aaron Lemonick



Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

February 12, 1979

Memorandum for Discussion

A Possible Plan for the Einstein Papers

1. The Press and the Einstein Estate will continue to have general responsibility for the project, as required under their contract of February 22, 1971. The Institute will, however, be named as a cooperating institution in public releases and on the page facing the title page of the volumes with the words: "Published with the cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study."

2. The Institute will establish a Center of Einstein Studies (or similar name) within which the editing of the Einstein Papers will be accomplished. The Center will invite scholars to work on matters related to Einstein, using the facilities of the Center, including the duplicate archives and, as permitted by the Estate, the originals when necessary. This work will enhance and enrich the editorial work on the Papers. The Institute will provide working space for the Einstein Papers project at the Center.

3. The Editor of the Einstein Papers will be the Director of the Center of Einstein Studies, where his primary responsibility will be to edit the Papers. He will have permanent appointment to the Institute for Advanced Study, but his salary as Editor will be paid by Princeton University Press from a special fund which will be made available to it for this purpose. The donor of this fund will be appropriately recognized in the published volumes.

4. The Editor of the Einstein Papers, who is also the Director of the Center of Einstein Studies, will be on long-term leave from another university. His appointment as Editor shall be, as required, by the Estate and the Press; his appointment as Director of the Center shall be by the Institute. He shall serve as long as his work is satisfactory or until retirement. It is our mutual hope that the Estate may still be persuaded to join the Press in appointing Professor John Stachel of Boston University to serve as Editor of the Einstein Papers, and thus also to serve as Director of the Center.

5. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in seeking funds to support editorial work on the Papers. With the consent of the



Estate, the administration of the editorial work shall be delegated by the Press to the Institute. Neither the Institute nor the Press nor the Estate has a financial obligation to support the research beyond those monies made available from outside sources.

6. Although the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has no legal standing in arrangements for the Einstein Papers now, since it is the remainderman in Einstein's will it will ultimately have a strong interest and will take the place of the Estate in the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press. Therefore every effort will be made to inform the Hebrew University of plans and to be sure, as far as possible, that planned arrangements meet with its approval.

7. The Press will publish the Einstein Papers at its own expense, as specified in the agreement between the Estate and the Press. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to contradict or interfere with the basic agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

February 6, 1979

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf

From: John Hunt 

Subject: Minutes of December 1, 1978, Meeting with Herb Bailey

Harry Woolf opened the meeting by proposing the establishment of an Einstein Center or Program in Einstein Studies at the Institute. Among the various purposes of such an initiative would be to further the publication of the Einstein Papers and to maintain the momentum of this long-term publishing effort.

A primary condition of the Program would be the acquisition of outside funds. One source of funds would be the income from endowment presently pledged to cover the editor's salary. Other funds would come from private foundations and government agencies as the result of a special fund raising effort for this purpose.

At the present moment, endowment funds are still available as part of a pledge to the Princeton University Press. Additionally, the Sloan Foundation has contributed \$150,000 and the National Science Foundation has maintained its interest in the publishing project, subject to an appropriate determination about the editor.

It was agreed that since John Stachel is now negotiating another year's leave of absence, and since his performance was deemed satisfactory by the Editorial Committee, it would be appropriate to seek Stachel's services as Director of the Center and to secure for him a long-term appointment.

By the terms of the application to NSF, Otto Nathan has now opened access to the papers, both scientific and non-scientific. Herb Bailey believes that the copy of the Einstein papers now destined for the Princeton University Library could be transferred or loaned to the Institute's Einstein Center.

Memorandum to Harry Woolf

-2-

February 6, 1979

In sum, the Institute would supply the location, the Press would supply the Director's salary, and outside funds would be sought for salaries, overheads, and other costs.

The following action items emerged from the meeting:

- a) HW will explore the idea of an Einstein Center with the Faculty of the Institute;
- b) HB will explore possible funding arrangements for Stachel's salary with the present donor to the publishing project. If both of these factors are positive, consideration will then be given to:
- c) Securing a long-term appointment for Stachel;
- d) Announcing the creation of a Program of Einstein Studies at the Symposium; and,
- e) Informing the President of Hebrew University of the steps being taken.

ANNUAL REPORT TO
THE EINSTEIN ESTATE, AND
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

In this brief report on progress and problems during my first year of work, which started on January 15, 1977, I shall begin by outlining the progress I think has been achieved during the year. Then I shall discuss the outstanding problems that I feel confront the Project now. Finally, I shall outline how I propose to proceed in the coming year given the current difficulties.

OUTLINE OF PROGRESS

1) First of all, the preparation and submission of the grant proposals to the National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities had put the Einstein Project on the threshold of substantial, long-term financial support.

2) As part of the grant proposals, a preliminary plan of editorial work had been developed for discussion with the Estate, Press, Editorial Committee that was to be formed, and Editorial Advisory Board. This plan was tentative, and no doubt would have been subject to both immediate revisions on the basis of further discussions, as well as longer range change based on further experience and enlarged staff. But it did provide a basis for such discussion and further work on the Project in the coming period.

3) Work on the full-sized copies of the Archive, to conform them with the originals and organize them into a basis for the editorial work, is well

under way. Work began during the summer when the Editor and two assistants were involved; but since the fall has had to proceed at a slower pace, since only the Editor has been allowed access to the original documents. At this point, about one-fourth of the work has been done; and it is estimated that it will take somewhat over one year more to complete the job. When it is completed, it will enable the editing of the Einstein Papers to take place with minimal need to consult the originals.

4) Work on preparing a computerized index to the entire Archive, based on the full-sized copies, is also well under way. The computer programs have been written and tested, and several hundred items already indexed using this system. When this index is completed, it will constitute the first complete index to the Einstein Archive, enabling scholars to obtain quick access to information about documents in the Archive, names, places and subjects mentioned, etc.

5) Substantial progress had been made on a project to locate and contact all living correspondents of Einstein. With their consent, copies of their correspondence are then sent to the correspondents, together with a list of specific questions about obscure points in the correspondence as well as a general request for any further information they would care to supply.

6) Work on compiling an extensive bibliography of books and articles about Einstein, his work, and related areas in the history and philosophy of science, social and political history, etc. is continuing. The first results of this work are contained in the bibliography of the National Science Foundation proposal, but several hundred more items have since been added. The ultimate hope is to publish this bibliography.

7) The assembling of a working collection of the most important and useful such items to aid the work of the Project is also continuing.

8) The Editor attended the 1977 Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents. This is a two-week summer institute held annually by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to give training to prospective historical editors in the basic techniques developed for the collection, transcription, editing and publication of historical documents.

OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

It seems to me at this time (and has so seemed since I assumed the position) that the only realistic source for the large initial funding needed for the Einstein Project is the United States government, through such agencies as the National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities and NHPRC. Therefore, I made it my number one priority during the first nine months of work to try to secure that funding under conditions that would be honorable and acceptable on the one hand to the Editor, the Estate and the Press, and to the relevant government agencies on the other. This task was made initially difficult by a number of factors, of which the following are clear to me:

1) the rejection of the original proposal prepared by the Estate and Press and submitted to the National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities; we began working with only a small planning grant from the National Science Foundation due to expire in mid-1977.

2) the difficulties which these agencies had recently experienced with the funding of the Darwin Papers, which meant that any large-scale editorial project being submitted at this moment would be subject to the most careful scrutiny.

3) my lack of background in history of science and lack of experience in any major editorial project made me largely an unknown quantity in the eyes of the people who had to decide on funding such a project.

Therefore, the first half-year of work was spent primarily in giving myself a crash course in historical editing practices, becoming familiar with the Einstein Archive, establishing a relationship with the agencies in question, and developing a preliminary plan of work for the editing of the Einstein Papers. All of this activity culminated in the preparation and submission of the grant proposal to the National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities in ^{May}June of last year, and the meeting with the National Science Foundation History and Philosophy of Science Review Panel in July~~1977~~.

By last fall, I think that the conditions existed for reaching an acceptable agreement for funding with the National Science Foundation: it seems that the basic decision to fund our project for the next five years had been taken by the Panel, and confirmed up to the level of the National Science Board. While negotiations over the exact terms proposed would be necessary, and some of the terms originally suggested by the National Science Foundation were clearly unacceptable to the Estate and Press--as well as the Editor--a definite impression was gained (and confirmed in subsequent conversations with personnel of the National Science Foundation) that if an agreement on basic outlines was reached, there were no rigid conditions that would be obstacles to a final Grant award. An extension of the original planning grant was given in order to allow consultation with the Editorial Committee, which was to be formed, on possible revisions of some features of the original plan of work.

Close collaboration with such an Editorial Committee was one of the features of the original plan of work, as well as necessary to make progress with

the revised Grant application. However, in the fall of last year I was asked not to proceed with the negotiations with the National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities, and not to call together the Editorial Committee. Since that time, all further action on the National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities Grant Applications has been suspended. It is my understanding, based on informal contacts with National Science Foundation personnel, that the funding set aside for our project can be held perhaps for six months or so; but that if no resolution of the issue is reached by then it is very unlikely that it can be held any longer.

I still feel that this is the only realistic source of the large funding needed to get started; that an entirely honorable agreement could be reached, and that at any rate the negotiations should have been carried on until it became obvious whether this was or was not possible. I also have been given the impression (and this is quite independent of any merits or defects that I may have as Editor) that if the present negotiations collapse by default that the chances of reviving them in the near future--under my Editorship or any one else's--are slight indeed. At any rate, the present proposal must either be pursued to the end or withdrawn, and some decision must be made fairly soon.

If the project is to continue in any form, some decision must also be reached about whether to proceed with one Editor, or to change the editorial set-up as outlined in the Contract between the Estate and the Press. In addition, some final decision must be made, by both sides, as to whether I will continue as Editor. As of the moment, I am planning to stay only until mid-1979, subject to reaching an agreement with the Estate and Press.

PROPOSED WORK FOR COMING YEAR

Since these difficulties arose which prevented proceeding with my plan of work, and since becoming aware that Dr. Nathan was unsatisfied with my work as Editor, I have tried to develop and work on a plan of activities for the near future which would be of some use, as the first phase of the editorial work, no matter what the resolution of the current difficulties. It has seemed to me that no matter who does it or when and how the editorial work is done, a fully conformed copy of the Einstein Archive will be needed, as well as a complete control index to all the documents in the Archive. It is also obviously of priority to continue to contact all living correspondents. Therefore I propose the following plan of work for the coming year and a half, assuming that our current problems are not resolved by either going ahead as originally planned, or by my immediate dismissal.

1) I shall continue to personally conform the copyflo made from the microfilm of the Einstein Archive to the original documents. The duplicates must also be organized and filed, which work can be done with the help of the Secretary. As stated above, I estimate that this will take something over one year to complete.

2) The programs for the computer indexing of the Archive have been worked out. The indexing problem can be divided into two rather distinct portions:

- 1) Development of a control index, which will contain a description of the nature of each document, its date, place of origin, sender and receiver if it is a letter, etc. In short, the information about the document needed to have full control over such a large collection of material (perhaps 10,000 documents).
- 2) A name and subject index, which would give access to the contents of the

document. I believe it will be possible to carry out the first or control indexing of the material in the period envisioned; once this is done, one will easily be able to get such useful items as a complete chronological list of all documents, or a list of all correspondents, etc. However, I think it neither possible nor advisable to do the content indexing in this period. First of all the job is too vast for one or two persons, since it will require the actual scanning-reading of each document. Secondly, the exact way in which it is done should be a decision of the actual editorial staff that will use it. Therefore, I propose to continue developing and testing the computer program for this portion of the index, but not to index more than a small sample of documents needed to test it. The Secretary will be able to help with all this work--indeed, it will be impossible to do without such help.

3) We shall also continue the work of identifying and contacting living correspondents, and getting their comments and reminiscences about their contacts with Einstein.

4) Time will be given to the search for additional documents, and keeping up and enlarging the bibliography and working collection, to the extent that the above higher priorities permit.

ALBERT EINSTEIN: FROM SPECIAL TO GENERAL RELATIVITY AND BEYOND (1907-1917)

John Stachel: Einstein Project, Institute for Advanced Study

After formulating the special theory of relativity (1905), Einstein turned to the task of recasting various branches of physics in conformity with the relativity principle. His effort to so reconcile the theory of gravitation soon convinced him this could not be done without further extension of that principle (1907). After various such attempts, he realized that he would have to introduce a non-flat space-time structure to account for gravitation (1912). Three years of partial successes and false starts finally led to the construction of a satisfactory general-relativistic theory of gravitation (1915). The search radically altered his philosophical outlook as well as his approach to physical theory. Even at the moment of his greatest triumph he was aware of its partial and problematic nature, and soon set out on the quest for a unified theory of gravitation and matter which was to occupy him for the rest of his life. (Invited Paper, 45 minutes)

[transcr. fr. A.L.S.]

Göttingen
Merkelstr/3

32
d. 22. Juni 1923

Lieber Herr Einstein,

Abraham Flexner hat mir vor kurzem angetragen, an dem von ihm neu errichteten (oder neu zu errichtenden) Institute for Advanced Study eine Stelle zu übernehmen.. Die Bedingungen sind sehr günstig, die politischen Verhältnisse werden in Deutschland zusehends unerfreulicher (ich gehöre ja nach dem Willen der Nationalsozialisten wegen "Rassenschande" ins Zuchthaus!). Mit Veblen bin ich herzlich befreundet, in Princeton fühle ich mich wohl, und dort wird, wenn Flexner eine einigermaßen glückliche Hand hat, durch die Zusammenarbeit der Universität und des Instituts ein glänzendes Zentrum für Mathematik und theoretische Physik entstehen. Ich bin also sehr geneigt, sein Anerbieten anzunehmen. Nur kommt es für mich, gerade für den Anfang, sehr darauf an, wer die Männer sind, die im Institut zusammenwirken werden. Flexner hat mir erzählt (natürlich sage ich es niemanden weiter!), dass er auch Sie aufgefordert habe und Aussicht bestehe, Sie zu gewinnen. Er hat mich auch ermächtigt, mit Ihnen vertraulich darüber zu korrespondieren. Darf ich Sie fragen, wie Sie zu der Angelegenheit stehen? Wenn nämlich Sie hingehen, dann ist die Sache auch für mich im gleichen Sinne so gut wie entschieden! - Uebrigens habe ich bisher über das Flexnersche Angebot mit meinen Freunden hier noch nicht gesprochen. Nur Zangger habe ich neulich darüber geschrieben, weil ich gerne seinen Rat als Arzt und auch sonst in wichtigen Lebensentscheidungen habe. -

Ihren Fernparallelismus habe ich gar nicht gern gehabt. Ihr neuer Ansatz scheint mir viel aussichtsreicher und ist meinem mathematischen Herzen viel sympathischer. Er ist wohl im wesentlichen mit Veblens "projektiver Relativität" identisch. Veblen liest jetzt hier ein paar Wochen lang darüber. Vielleicht reizt mich das dazu, auch einmal wieder über die universelle Weltgeometrie

HW to AE

p 2 22.Juni 1932

nachzudenken. Mir scheint es doch absolut nötig, das Schrödinger-Dirac'sche ψ mit hineinzunehmen. Und die "Richvarianz", wie ich sie jetzt auffasse, als etwas, das ψ (und nicht ds) mit den elektromagnetischen Potentialen verbindet, deutet ja wohl an, in welcher Richtung das zu geschehen hat.

Mit herzlichem Gruss

Ihr H.Weyl.

CONFORMAL TWO-STRUCTURE AS THE GRAVITATIONAL DEGREES
OF FREEDOM IN GENERAL RELATIVITY

by

R.A. d'Inverno

Department of Mathematics, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, England

and

John Stachel*

Joseph Henry Laboratories, Princeton University and Einstein Project, Institute
for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

*On leave from Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 02215

The Daily Princetonian, Wednesday, April 11, 1979

Publication of Einstein papers might stall

By LEWIS KNOX

A dispute between the Princeton University Press and the trustees of Albert Einstein's literary estate may delay the publication of Einstein's private papers, according to Herbert S. Bailey Jr. '42, director of the University Press.

The dispute involves the possible replacement of Boston University

physics professor John J. Stachel, the current editor of the papers. The trustees of the estate want to replace Stachel with a three-person editorial board.

To replace Stachel would necessitate an immediate search for members of the new editorial board; Stachel's appointment runs out on July 14.

Otto Nathan, one of the trustees, refused Monday to say why or if he wanted Stachel replaced as head of the 20-year project. However, late last month, The Washington Post quoted him as saying, "The legacy of Einstein is so huge that we don't want his papers edited by one man, no matter who he is."

'A fine job'

But Bailey said Monday that "We believe (Stachel) is doing a very fine job."

Contacted yesterday at the Institute for Advanced Study where he has a visiting research fellowship from the Princeton physics department, Stachel declined to comment on the dispute.

Bailey said the Princeton University Press has had some difficulty finding a \$1-million grant to pay the salary and expenses for the editor of the Einstein papers during the next 20 years.

Stachel's firing would likely delay the project and perhaps make it difficult to get funding

from outside donors.

Publication of the first of the 20 700-page volumes is already behind schedule. Bailey has said that the first volume was expected to have been finished about five years after work was begun in 1971, but Stachel said yesterday that he now has no idea when it will be published.

The contract between the University Press and the Einstein estate provides for the settlement of such disputes through arbitration. The Washington Post said in its story last month that there were "signs" that the dispute had been submitted to an arbitration organization in New York, but Bailey denied this Monday.

It is still possible that the disagreement will be submitted to arbitration, Bailey said. He explained that he did not expect a dispute to arise when the arbitration clause was included in the contract.

Einstein's papers, which number some 30,000 documents, include 5,000 published scientific writings, writings on peace, and correspondence with almost all of the prominent physicists of his day, Bailey said.

Stachel's duties include clarifying hard-to-understand passages in Einstein's correspondence, which requires contacting Einstein's aging friends and colleagues soon.

The Washington Post,

March 26, 1979

Dispute Delays Publication of Einstein Papers

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Princeton University Press and the trustees of the Albert Einstein estate are in the midst of an academic row that promises to hold up publication of Einstein's letters and personal papers for years.

The fight has already meant that the first of the 20 Einstein volumes planned for publication by the Princeton press will not come out this year, the centennial of Einstein's birth. So serious is the dispute between the press and the estate that the editors of the press now figure that the first volume will be published no earlier than 1982.

"When we began this project in 1971, we thought it would take five years to get the first volume out," said Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of the Princeton University Press. "We proved to be wrong, for a variety of reasons."

To hear Princeton sources tell it, the biggest reason has been the battles between the press and the estate over how the papers are to be edited and by whom. The papers number 70,000 documents; they're kept in 28 fire-proof file drawers at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, where Einstein worked until his death in 1955.

The Princeton press signed a contract in 1971 with the estate to publish the Einstein papers. Six years later, the press hired the first editor, John

See EINSTEIN, A6, Col. 1



© Philippe Halsman

Einstein, in 1947, with Otto Nathan, now co-executor of his estate.

Publication of Einstein Papers Delayed

EINSTEIN, From A1

Stachel, a Boston University physicist and philosopher of science. He was apparently the first editor the trustees of the estate could agree on. He was also the first editor who would agree to give at least 15 years of his life to editing the Einstein papers.

One of the first things Stachel did was to organize Einstein's letters, which number more than 10,000. They include correspondence with the most brilliant physicists and mathematicians of the 20th century, including Claus Weyl, Max Born, Max Planck, Wolfgang Pauli and Niels Bohr. Fewer than 500 of the letters have ever been published.

Stachel won a grant from the National Science Foundation to duplicate the letters so that he and the secretaries he hired would not have to handle the originals, some of which are as fragile as they are valuable. At the same time, Stachel began corresponding with those of Einstein's correspondents still alive to clarify hard-to-understand parts of their correspondence.

The trustees of the estate now want Stachel out as editor. The trustees are Helen Dukas, who was Einstein's secretary from 1927 until his death, and Otto Nathan, an economist who befriended Einstein at Princeton and was named in Einstein's will as the co-executor of his estate.

It is not clear why Dukas and Nathan, both octogenarians, want to fire Stachel. Princeton sources hint the reasons are "too personal to discuss in the press." Dukas does not give interviews. Nathan will say only that he wants to replace Stachel with a board of three people to edit the Einstein papers.

"The legacy of Einstein is so huge that we don't want his papers edited by one man, no matter who he is," Nathan said by telephone the other day from his Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

The directors of the Princeton press



ALBERT EINSTEIN

"When we began this project in 1971, we thought it would take five years to get the first volume out. We proved to be wrong, for a variety of reasons."

say they are delighted with the job Stachel has done. The Editorial Advisory Board, which includes physicists such as John A. Wheeler, Martin Klein and Freeman Dyson who knew Einstein, has given Stachel its unanimous approval and wants him to continue in the job he started two years ago. They worry that if Dukas and Nathan succeed in forcing Stachel out, they will succeed in scaring away anybody with the credentials to fill the job.

At stake is more than Stachel's job. There is the matter of a \$1 million endowment to pay the salary, travel and expenses of the editor for the remaining life of the project, which is anywhere from 15 to 20 years.

The \$1 million has been harder to get than the Princeton University Press thought it would be. Most of the people approached by the press had other financial commitments, but sources now say an anonymous donor has agreed to put up the money, provided the project doesn't get stalled.

If the project is stalled, as now seems likely, the chance is high that the \$1 million endowment to pay the editor's salary and expenses for the next 20 years will not be forthcoming. That means looking for a new donor when the project is restarted, a task the Princeton University Press already has found to be quite difficult.

Even if the project is stalled only a short time, it means further delays in

publishing the first of the planned 20 volumes. The earliest publication date is now 1982, which puts off final publication almost to the end of the century.

There's also the matter of a more permanent grant from the National Science Foundation to pay for clerical work and the salaries and travel of the secretaries and associate editors who will have to be hired. So far, the NSF has put up \$114,131 to sustain the project the last two years. The Princeton Press figures it needs an NSF grant of \$175,000 a year for the next five years to keep the project sustained.

The contract under which the NSF has been supporting the Einstein papers expires in July. The NSF says it has received no proposal from the Princeton press to continue or increase the support. The NSF's Dr. Ronald G. Overmann understands that the battle between the press and the estate is the reason there is no new proposal in hand.

"But any new proposal must go through our peer review process," Overmann said. "So even if everything were resolved tomorrow, we couldn't act on it before Jan. 1."

The Princeton University Press says it cannot afford to wait any longer to resolve its differences with the Einstein trustees. Besides the money to support the project, there are the aging colleagues and friends of Einstein to consider. If they are to be consulted, now is the time to consult them.

"The time to do it is now," said Bailey, the director of the Princeton press, "before all the people who knew Einstein are dead."

There is a clause in the contract between the press and the estate that allows disputes such as this to be settled by arbitration. While nobody involved in the dispute would confirm it, there were signs last week that the "disagreement" had been submitted to an arbitration organization in New York.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1972

The Einstein Papers: Childhood Showed a Gift for the Abstract

By WALTER SULLIVAN

When a boy was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879, his head was so large and angular that his mother feared her child was deformed until she was reassured by her doctor that it would grow normally. The baby was given the name Albert Einstein.

As recounted later by his sister, "When Grandma, after some time, first saw him she clapped her hands over his head in astonishment and cried: 'Much too fat! Much too fat!'"

This account of the birth of the man who became one of the world's greatest scientists forms part of a collection of thousands of private papers, letters, notebooks and scientific manuscripts that the Princeton University Press plans to publish under an agreement with the Einstein estate.

While some of the letters have appeared in various collections which are housed at

This is the first of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., and a few scholars have had access to the papers, the great bulk of the material has never been published.

It is evident from an examination of representative documents by this writer and interviews with those who have studied the whole collection at length that the papers provide new insights into one of the great conceptual revolutions of all time—the development of relativity theory.

They include a vivid account of Einstein's childhood, as well as material documenting some of the factors contributing to the development of a genius. There are hundreds of letters exchanged with world leaders in politics, science, music and philosophy, as well as far more

humble citizens. Some letters are humorous and some poignant.

The documents spell out Einstein's role in scientific debates of the first half of this century and his contribution to the founding of Israel and they bear witness to his vehement dissent against World War I while a resident in Berlin, as well as his pacifist efforts in later years.

Above all, the papers tell of a child whose inability—or unwillingness—to speak until the age of 3 led him to develop an extraordinary capacity for nonverbal conceptualization. In the view of Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, who has worked with the papers for several

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

years, such use of abstract concepts, rather than words, persisted into Einstein's adult life.

This no doubt made it easier for Einstein to break free from the methods of thought that prevented his contemporaries from recognizing the limitations of those concepts of space, time, light, mass and energy that are rooted in the limited capabilities of direct human experience.

Other scientists at the turn of the century, such as Hendrik A. Lorentz and Henri Poincaré, with roughly the same data in front of them, according to Dr. Holton, "simply could not make the jump, although their own work prepared the labors of Einstein and others."

Why was Einstein able to make the jump, whereas others could not? The answer is one of importance to all who seek to break new ground in science—or to prepare others for doing so.

The controlling factors, as Dr. Holton has pointed out, include early training, family influences, personality, philosophical outlook and placement among colleagues. Seeking such clues to Einstein's development will, it is expected, keep generations of scholars busy, once the material has been published.

Unpublished Manuscript

Probably the most revealing document concerning Einstein's early childhood is an unpublished manuscript by his sister, Dr. Maja Winteler-Einstein. It was written in 1924 when, as she put it, she was the only person alive who had direct knowledge of his early years. Maja had been born two years after her brother, when the family had moved to Munich.

Why Maja's biography has never been published is uncertain, but may be related to Einstein's dislike of publicity. There is a tendency among scientists to look with scorn on those who pro-

mote themselves in the public eye, and he may therefore have discouraged his sister from publishing the account during his lifetime.

Einstein's father, Hermann, operated a small electrical and engineering plant while the family lived in Munich. It was a time when home use of electricity had begun its meteoric rise. However, like virtually all of Hermann's enterprises, this one was doomed to commercial failure.

Einstein's mother, Pauline Koch by birth, was an accomplished pianist and, according to his sister, was responsible for his taking up the violin.

While young Albert grew up to be an adult of remarkable gentleness and sensitivity, as a small boy, his sister said, he displayed a quick temper, perhaps inherited from his maternal grandfather, Julius Koch. The Kochs, like the Einsteins, had long been residents of the Württemberg region of Germany.

The young Einstein, as described by his sister, turned yellow in the face when enraged—except for the tip of his nose, which turned white—and he lost control of himself.

Once, after he had begun home tutoring and violin lessons at the age of 5, he became so furious at his teacher (for reasons that Maja did not explain) that he threw a chair at her. The teacher, according to the account, "received such a fright that she fled in terror and never allowed herself to be seen again."

Hurls Bowling Ball at Sister

In another childhood quarrel he threw a heavy bowling ball at his sister and once, she reported, he tried with a toy trowel to "knock a hole in her head." From this, she added, "it is doubtless evident that a healthy skull is a necessity for the sister of a thinker."

However, she added, his hot temper vanished when, at the age of 7, he

started school. He did not thrive in the regimented educational system of nineteenth-century Germany. The multiplication table, his sister reported, was taught by raps on the knuckles and this did not inspire young Einstein to become an arithmetic whiz.

In fact, she said, at this stage there was no sign of any special ability in mathematics. He had little facility at sums, even though he was careful and persevering. He found particularly difficult those problems that were "dressed up" in complex situations and often, when he reached the final calculation, he made mistakes.

It was not until his uncle, Jakob Einstein, began challenging him with mathematical puzzles, she said, that he blossomed. Jakob Einstein, an engineer, was adept at mathematics and, on one occasion, showed the boy the Pythagorean Theorem—that the sum of the squares on the two sides of a right triangle equals the square on the hypotenuse.

Einstein then set about proving the theorem by a method of his own, quite different from the orthodox proof.

Another uncle, Cäsar Koch, a grain merchant, also played a role in stimulating the development of the young Einstein. On his return from a trip to Russia, he presented the lad with a working model of a steam engine. Its chugging operation made such a deep impression on the boy that 30 years later, in writing a nostalgic letter to his Uncle Cäsar, he drew a remarkably precise diagram of the little engine.

This letter is one of the less technical items in the massive collection of the Einstein papers. Another is one of the two objects that, Einstein said in later years, played a special inspirational role in his life. This was a geometry book that sent his mind racing off in new directions as a boy.

The book, with his marginal scribbles, is in the filing cabinets at Princeton, but the other inspirational object—a compass given Einstein by his father when he was 4 or 5—has vanished. The mysterious, all-pervading "field" of magnetic force that controlled the compass needle fascinated the little boy.

It was a fascination that ultimately led him to challenge contemporary concepts of magnetic fields and to develop an entirely new formulation of gravitational fields. Dr. Holton, whose studies of the roots of relativity theory have been collected for publication by Harvard University Press this fall, believes Einstein's habit, from infancy, of thinking in concepts rather than words played a key role.

He cites a comment by Einstein to a friend when they were discussing the genesis of his ideas. "These thoughts," he said, "did not come in any verbal formulation. I rarely think in words at all. A thought comes, and I may try to express it in words afterward."

Elsewhere Einstein put it thus: "The words or the language, as they are written or spoken, do not seem to play

any role in my mechanism of thought." He said that he formulated his ideas in "physical entities . . . certain signs and more or less clear images which can be 'voluntarily' reproduced and combined."

This, he continued, "seems to be the essential feature in productive thought—before there is any connection with logical construction in words or other kinds of signs which can be communicated to others."

Would Repeat Words

"The above-mentioned elements are, in my case, of visual and some of muscular type," he said. "Conventional words or other signs have to be sought for laboriously only in a secondary stage when the mentioned associative play is sufficiently established and can be reproduced at will."

Such laborious searching for words was anticipated in his early use of speech, as recounted by his sister. After each spoken sentence—"no matter how commonplace," she said—the young Einstein would silently repeat the words with his lips, a practice that he finally gave up when he was 7.

This curious habit might have been a mark of his thoroughness and precision—characteristics also reflected in his construction of extraordinary playing-card houses, some of them 14 stories high.

Furthermore, his proclivity for composing German limericks in later life showed that he was—at least after childhood—not seriously handicapped in the use of words.

The school in Munich where he did his early studies during the eighteenth-nineties was word-oriented. The teaching was largely by rote and, according to his sister, his room teacher reported that "nothing good" would ever come of the young Einstein.

Furthermore, the school was run on very strict lines, in part, to prepare the youngsters for the military service that confronted them. Under German law, Einstein would have had to submit to such service—or be declared an evader—unless he emigrated before the end of his 16th year.

Hence, his sister said, he obtained a medical excuse from his doctor and left for Milan, where his father was embarked on another ill-fated attempt to establish a solvent electrical plant. After spending about a year in Milan, the young Einstein sought admission to the Federal Institute of Technology, the Swiss counterpart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—but he failed the entrance examination.

To prepare for a second attempt at entrance he went to the cantonal school in Aarau and found himself in a liberal teaching environment that allowed his capabilities to flourish. It was there, at the age of 16, that he performed a "thought experiment" symptomatic of his growing interest in the nature of light.

In 1864 James Clerk Maxwell in England had proposed a series of equations to explain light waves in terms of rapidly moving, oscillating magnetic fields. In his "thought experiment"

Articles from the New York Times,
March 27, 28, 29, 1972
announcing the plans for publication
of the Einstein papers
by Princeton University Press.

© 1972, The New York Times Company
Reprinted by permission

(continued)

Einstein imagined himself to be riding through space, so to speak, astride a light wave and looking back at the wave next to him.

What he should have seen, according to the Maxwell formulation, was "a spatially oscillating electromagnetic field at rest," he wrote later. Yet, he said, "there seems to be no such thing, whether on the basis of experience or according to Maxwell's equations."

Stubborn and prolonged pursuit of a single problem was typical of Einstein, he noted himself, and it was 10 years later, at the age of 26, that he published his explanation of the paradox—embedded in the first of his relativity papers.

On his second attempt he was admitted to the "Poly" in Zurich, but his studies there were clouded with dismay over his father's misfortunes. For the third time, despite advice to the contrary by the elder Einstein's "sensible but still young son" (as Maja put it) he had set up an electric plant, only to have it fail.

Difficulties in Switzerland

"What hits hardest, of course," wrote the 19-year-old Einstein to his sister, "is the misfortune of my poor parents, who for so many years have not enjoyed one minute of good fortune."

"Furthermore it hurts me deeply that I, as a grownup man, must look on helplessly without being able to do the least thing. In fact I am nothing but a burden for my family. . . . It would be a lot better if I were not alive at all."

After four years at the "Poly" he secured a job at the Patent Office in Berne as technical specialist and moved to that city in 1902. A year later he married Mileva Marie, who bore him two sons.

It was while at the Patent Office that Einstein, in his spare time, generated a scientific revolution. His papers published in a single year—1905, when he was 26—not only set forth the special theory of relativity but laid the foundations of quantum theory as well.

Fame was slow in coming, however. The correspondence at Princeton tells of Einstein's efforts to obtain the equivalent of a high school teaching post, which he thought would give him more time for his theoretical work. This was three years after the publication of his first paper on relativity. He pointed out modestly that he was "also" qualified to teach physics. He was turned down.

After he had obtained a post as unpaid lecturer—according to the academic custom of those times—at the University of Berne his sister came to visit him. At that time, she wrote, many poor, ill-clothed—but often very intelligent—Russian Jews were studying in Berne.

However, the Swiss, in their "peaceful, clean, well-ordered" city, did not think much of them, nor, apparently, of Einstein, whose hair and clothes were somewhat disheveled. When his sister inquired after Einstein of a university attendant, he replied with a scornful epithet: "What, that . . . Russian is your brother!"

Tomorrow: Einstein and relativity.

To Gather Material, It Took Patience

The plan for publication of Dr. Albert Einstein's papers, assembled through years of search, negotiation—and, to some degree, a diplomatic ruse—represents one of the more ambitious publishing ventures of the century.

If the necessary funds are forthcoming, it is assumed that the series would run to about 20 volumes. The editorial work of the project will take at least five years and cost substantially more than a half million dollars. According to Herbert S. Bailey Jr., head of Princeton University Press, potential donors are being approached for funds.

The agreement on publication is between the trustees of Einstein's literary estate and Princeton University Press, with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton serving as host to the project. Einstein was associated with the Institute for many years and the collection is housed there.

The trustees are Dr. Otto Nathan, a long-time friend of Einstein, and Miss Helen Dukas, who was the physicist's secretary from 1928 until his death in 1955. When the trust terminates, upon death of Miss Dukas and Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot, the collection will go to Hebrew University in Israel. However, it is expected that microfilm copies will be retained in this country.

Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has been invited to be general editor, but final arrangements have not yet been made.

The documents will be published in the language used by Einstein and those with whom he corresponded. In many cases this was German. The reason, according to the prospectus for the project, is that "papers of such significance should be preserved in print exactly as the author had prepared them."

However, it is envisioned that "at least a large selection" will also be translated and published in English.

The history of the collection, which includes some of Einstein's student notebooks, lecture drafts, numerous articles (published and unpublished) and voluminous correspondence, has at times been dramatic. Its nucleus was left in Berlin when Einstein paid his annual visit to the United States in the fall of 1932. During his absence the Nazis came to power and he never returned.

However, one of his stepdaughters, Ilse, and her husband were able to rescue his Berlin files, and the French Embassy secretly shipped them to Paris via diplomatic pouch. From there they were sent on to Einstein, who at the time was living at Le Coq-sur-Mer in Belgium.

Since Einstein's death it has been his

former secretary, Miss Dukas, who has been chiefly responsible for the day-to-day work of collecting, organizing and cataloguing the papers. They now fill 28 file drawers at the Institute for Advanced Study.

In 1961 Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard, obtained an initial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to cover the cost of this cataloguing, and he provided general supervision of the project.

Miss Dukas was taken on as Einstein's secretary while he lay recovering from a heart attack in 1928. A rather self-effacing young woman then (she still abhors publicity), she was overcome with misgivings, she recalls, as she was brought into the great scientist's bedroom for an interview. Her misgivings were partly the result of her ignorance of physics but, as she tells it now, Einstein held out a hand, saying "here



The New York Times/William E. Sauro

Helen Dukas, Einstein's secretary, with the physicist's papers in Princeton

and a Ruse

lies an old corpse," and immediately put her at her ease.

She now lives in the white clapboard house on Mercer Street in Princeton where Einstein lived for many years, sharing it with Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot.

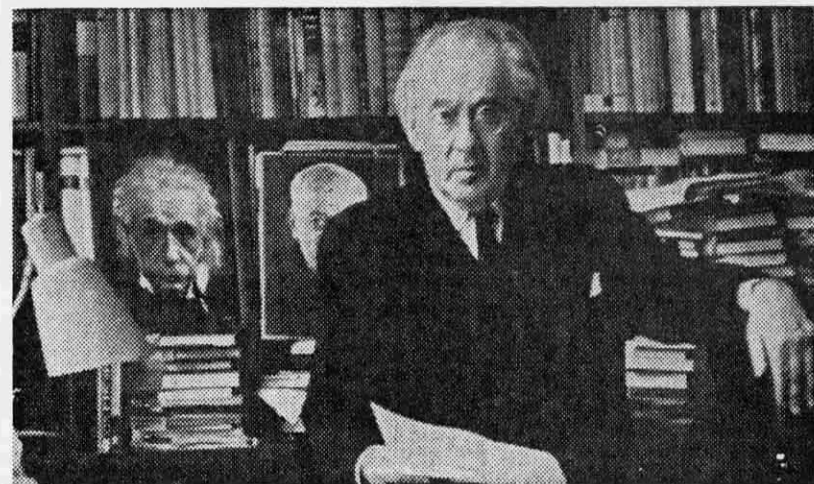
Dr. Nathan, the other trustee of the collection, knew Einstein slightly during the Berlin days and was on the Princeton faculty as an economist when Einstein came there in 1933. Within a day or so of the arrival, Dr. Nathan says, he went to call on Einstein and offer his help "as a fellow refugee."

Dr. Nathan became one of Einstein's close friends, sharing passionately in his pacifist and general political views. When Einstein died, leaving him as his sole executor, Dr. Nathan says, he considered it one of his most important responsibilities to make the literary estate accessible through publication as soon as possible. In the years that followed he undertook a variety of negotiations to that effect.

Furthermore, he and Miss Dukas were able to acquire a considerable amount of additional Einstein material, which was added to the archive. Meanwhile, Dr. Valentine Bargmann, professor of mathematical physics at Princeton, assumed the task of editing Einstein's published scientific papers for publication in book form by Princeton University Press. These will form part of the projected series of volumes.

In his lifetime Einstein published 274 scientific papers and 333 papers of general content; a part of this material has not been easily accessible to the average student.

Dr. Nathan himself drew from the Einstein archives those letters and other documents relating to the physicist's peace efforts and published them



The New York Times/Neal Beanzli

Dr. Otto Nathan, a close friend of Einstein, is a co-trustee of the papers

in a book entitled, "Einstein on Peace."

Miss Dukas has worked with Dr. Banesh Hoffmann of Queens College, a former associate of Einstein, on a popular book that draws, to some extent, on the archives. It is to be published in August by Viking Press under the title, "Albert Einstein — Creator and Rebel."

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto. Excerpts from the biography by Maja Winteler-Einstein are published with the permission of Mrs. Lydie Besso, who shares in ownership of its copyright. The photograph of Einstein in school, ©1971 World Publishing Company, is from "Einstein: The Life and Times," by Ronald W. Clark. The photograph of Einstein and his sister is from The Bettmann Archive.

Dr. Klein, who it is hoped will become general editor of the project, has studied the collection in an effort to document the debate between Einstein and Niels Bohr concerning quantum theory. This argument, of fundamental importance in the history of physics, continued for more than a third of a century. He has also drawn on the Einstein archive in preparing a book on Paul Ehrenfest, a close friend and scientific colleague of Einstein.

However, the bulk of the collected Einstein material has never been studied and its publication will open it to all scholars.

According to the prospectus, Einstein made it clear that, upon his death, there should be no funeral, memorial service, or marked grave, and that his name should not be improperly exploited. It has therefore been proposed by those responsible for the publication project that his writings would be the most fitting monument for him.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1972

Quantum Theory Posed Enigma of Freedom in Causality

Probably nothing in the scientific developments of his lifetime so dismayed Albert Einstein as the evidence that individual atoms can emit particles, light waves or other forms of radiation at unpredictable times, in unpredictable directions, and with no discernible, immediate cause.

Such radiation, whose behavior can be defined only in terms of probabilities (or in the average performance of large numbers of atoms), is basic to that part of modern physics known as quantum mechanics. According to quantum theory, atoms absorb or emit energy in bundles rather than in a steady stream.

While Einstein was, to a large extent, the founder of quantum theory, he was never able to accept that part of it which allowed for the unpredictability of such events. For more than a third of a century he debated this problem with his contemporaries and, in the view of some physicists, the problem remains unresolved.

This debate, which helps illuminate Einstein's personal philosophy, runs like a thread through many letters in the Einstein collection at Princeton, N.J. While some of these letters have appeared in collections of his correspondence with individual scientists, the bulk of the material is unpublished.

To Einstein the debate was an emotional one, for his philosophy was strongly rooted in causality. It was inconceivable to him that the timing of events in nature, explainable on the average, should be determined individually by whim. While most physicists now accept quantum theory more or less fully, there are still those who share Einstein's doubts.

Among those with whom Einstein debated this problem was Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist. Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has said: "The extraordinary personal and intellectual qualities of the two men and the unprecedented difficulty and depth of the issues they debated make these discussions unique in the history of physics."

The late phases of this discussion have been known to science historians, Dr. Klein points out, but the early part, documented in the letters — many of them to scientists other than Bohr — remains to a considerable degree unexplored.

In a 1924 letter to Hedwig Born, wife of the German physicist Max Born, Einstein noted that "Bohr's views on radiation interest me very much." However, he continued, "I shouldn't let myself be pushed into renouncing strict causality before it has been defended altogether differently from anything done up to now."

"The idea that an electron ejected by a light ray can choose of its own free will the moment and direction in which it will fly off, is intolerable to me," he said. "If it comes to that, I would rather be a shoemaker or even an employe in a gambling casino than a physicist."

His attempts to explain such phenomena, in a direct cause-and-effect manner, "have failed again and again," he added. "But I am far from giving up hope."

The phenomenon to which he referred in this instance was one that had led Einstein himself to help found the theory whose implications so troubled him.

In 1900 Max Planck in Germany had been able to describe mathematically the relationship between the color and temperature of hot, glowing objects. Specifically, he had shown the relationship between the wave length of "light waves" and their energy. His formulation seemed to depend on a peculiar new

assumption that energy could not be emitted continuously but only in packets consisting of definite amounts.

Planck himself considered this assumption to be only a mathematical convenience. Then Einstein, in 1905, argued that radiation itself really did behave as though it consisted of particles of energy or light "quanta," as he called them.

Although his relativity theory was published in the same year, it was still so controversial in 1922 that, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1921, it was for his paper on packets of radiation rather than his revolutionary relativity concept.

In the radiation paper he explained a recently discovered puzzle. When light of a certain wave length or color falls on a metal plate or other suitable substance, electrons are dislodged from the plate and fly off. However, as one increases the intensity (brightness) of the light, there is no change in the energy of the ejected electrons as long as the color, or wave-length of the light remains the same. More of them fly off, but always with the same energy.

Excerpt From Essay by Einstein On 'Happiest Thought' in His Life

Following is an excerpt entitled, "The Fundamental Idea of General Relativity in Its Original Form," from an unpublished essay written by Albert Einstein in longhand about 1919:

In the development of special relativity theory, a thought—not previously mentioned—concerning Faraday's work on electromagnetic induction played for me a leading role.

According to Faraday, when a magnet is in relative motion with respect to a conducting circuit, an electric current is induced in the latter. It is all the same whether the magnet moves or the conductor; only the relative motion counts, according to the Maxwell-Lorentz theory. However, the theoretical interpretation of the phenomenon in these two cases is quite different:

If it is the magnet that moves, there exists in space a magnetic field that changes with time and which, according to Maxwell, generates closed lines of electric force—that is, a physically real electric field; this electric field sets in motion movable electric masses [that is, electrons] within the conductor.

However, if the magnet is at rest and the conducting circuit moves, no electric field is generated; the current arises in the conductor because the electric bodies being carried along with the conductor experience an electromotive force, as established hypothetically by Lorentz, on account of their (mechanically enforced) motion relative to the magnetic field.

The thought that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could not be a real difference, but rather, in my conviction, could be only a difference in the choice of reference point. Judged from the magnet there certainly were no electric fields; judged from the conducting circuit there certainly was one. The existence of an electric field was therefore a relative one, depending on the state of motion of the coordinate system being used, and a kind of objective reality could be granted only to the electric and magnetic field together, quite apart from the state of relative motion of the observer or the coordinate system. The phenomenon of the electromagnetic induction

The explanation proposed by Einstein was that light "waves" are really particles, or quanta, whose energy (related to their color) is transmitted to the electrons. But, as noted in his agonized letter to Hedwig Born, the fact that the time and direction for each electron emission could not be predicted from known laws deeply troubled him.

In any case it was 17 years before the experiments of others provided clear proof that Einstein's description of light "waves" as quanta was correct. He fought a lonely battle for his thesis. Even fellow physicists who greatly admired his work, such as Planck and Hendrik A. Lorentz, found the idea unacceptable.

The correspondence reflects Einstein's deep affection and admiration for Lorentz who, in 1911, invited him to lecture at the University of Leiden in Holland, where Lorentz was teaching.

While he was looking forward to the lecture, Einstein replied, his chief reason for coming was "the discussion with you about the radiation problem."

He said Lorentz had been misled, if he regarded Einstein as an "orthodox"

adherent of light quanta. But he said he was "enormously curious" to hear Lorentz's reactions to some of his new ideas on the subject. "In these unfinished things," he added, people understand one another with difficulty unless talking face to face.

The chief challenge to the concept of quanta lay in the evidence that light does behave as though formed of waves. For example, when light from a pinhole source is split and then, by means of mirrors, is brought together on a screen, a banded pattern appears on the screen. This, it was assumed, is because light "waves" reinforce or interfere with one another, producing bright and dark bands.

In 1921 Einstein proposed a complex experiment that he thought would settle the matter. If, he said, the effect predicted as a consequence of the wave theory of light was not observed, then that theory would be disproved.

On Jan. 11, 1922, according to Professor Klein's reconstruction of the debate from published and unpublished material, Einstein wrote to his close friend, Paul Ehrenfest, that the experiment had been performed by a Berlin group and that the effect predicted from the wave theory had not been observed.

If this finding stood up, Ehrenfest replied to Einstein, the latter would have discovered "something completely colossal."

Two days later Ehrenfest wrote suggesting an alternate explanation for the result. However, he prefaced his comment by saying: "Of course you are such a devil of a fellow that naturally you will turn out to be right in the end."

In his letter of reply, Einstein noted that all of his colleagues were against him in this argument. He said that he and Max von Laue had had a "regular duel" over the matter, arguing the validity of various aspects of the experiment. Ehrenfest continued to express his doubts and finally Einstein capitulated.

"You were absolutely right," he wrote to Ehrenfest on Jan. 30. He had reworked his calculations and discovered an error that invalidated his argument.

Two years later Einstein was particularly upset by a proposal by Bohr and two others that, in order to preserve the wave concept of light, it was necessary to abandon causality and the classical conservation laws of energy and momentum, except in terms of statistical averages. It was this that provoked Einstein's comment that, if this were true, he would rather be a shoemaker or casino employee.

However, Professor Klein does not think Einstein ever considered that his concept of light simply as particles or quanta was the whole truth. As early as 1909, Einstein wrote that "the next phase of the development of theoretical physics will bring us a theory of light that can be interpreted as a kind of fusion of the wave and emission [particle] theories."

Such a fusion finally emerged in the concept of light as quanta moving in a wave-like manner. But Einstein never felt the theory was adequate.

In 1937 he wrote to Ernst Cassirer at the University of Goteberg in Sweden that he considered the use of probabilities "an incomplete description of the 'truth'."

It is a view still shared by some of his survivors.

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

*In this consideration one must naturally neglect air resistance.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1972

The Einstein Papers: A Flash of Insight Came After Long Reflection on Relativity

By WALTER SULLIVAN

"At that point," wrote Albert Einstein, "there came to me the happiest thought of my life." It was a thought that was to revolutionize concepts of gravity, space and time, and lead to the so-called "general" theory of relativity.

The step-by-step process whereby Einstein came to this realization in 1907 is described in a comparatively simple, non-mathematical essay written in Einstein's own meticulous hand about 12 years later. This as yet unpublished document is one of many to be published under an arrangement between the trustees of the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

Some Views Incorrect

While scholars have only worked through a fraction of the collection, housed at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, it is already evident that prevailing views as to the immediate origins of the theory of relativity are incorrect.

The collection includes thousands of letters, scientific articles (both published and unpublished), notebooks and other material documenting the development of both of Einstein's relativity theories and much other theoretical work.

The first or "special" theory of relativity, published in 1905, dealt with light, time and the relationship between mass and energy. It thus set the stage for release of the

vast energy stored in the atom, leading to the atomic bomb and nuclear power plants.

The second or "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, applied the principles at the basis of the special theory to gravity. As noted in Einstein's essay, it was in 1907, when he was writing an account of his initial discovery, that he realized its applicability to gravity.

It was this, he recalled, that constituted "the happiest thought of my life."

The general view is that Einstein was primarily motivated to attack the problem that he resolved with his revolutionary concept by the puzzling results of certain experiments with light conducted by others. In particular, there was one carried out in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881 by Albert A. Michelson and E. W. Morley.

Doubted He Knew of Test

A 1965 publication of the American Optical Society, for example, says Michelson, "first American scientist to win the Nobel Prize in Physics, made the measurements on which are based Einstein's special theory of relativity."

However, in the Einstein archives there are a number of documents to the contrary. One of these is a letter from Einstein to an American history teacher named Davenport explaining that, while

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

This is the second of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Michelson's result was "an immortal contribution to scientific knowledge," Einstein doubted that he had even been aware of it when he devised his relativity theory.

Michelson and Morley had demonstrated with great precision a paradoxical phenomenon. This was that the speed of light, when measured by an observer, is always the same, regardless of the observer's motion relative to the light source.

There was extensive evidence that light is a wave phenomenon (although it was later shown that light can also be regarded as a stream of particles). It had therefore been assumed that light waves must travel through some kind of medium, just as water waves are propagated through water and sound waves travel through air.

This led to the concept of a hypothetical medium—the "ether"—filling all of "space."

If such a medium exists, it was reasoned, the earth must be sailing through the medium while in its various motions—the daily spin of the earth, the earth's flight about the sun, the sun's motion about the center of the

Milky Way Galaxy and the movement of the galaxy itself, relative to the universe.

With the ether constantly flowing past the earth, light waves traveling in the direction of this flow would presumably be given a boost and travel faster than light waves traveling in the opposite direction. Testing this was difficult, for the difference in speed would be slight compared to the total speed of light.

The velocity of the earth around the sun is 20 miles a second whereas the speed of light is 186,284 miles a second. Thus, if there was an ether wind blowing past the earth, light should travel "downwind" at 186,304 miles a second and "upwind" at 186,264 miles a second. Michelson and Morley devised an experiment capable of recording the speed to within a fraction of a mile per second. To their surprise they could detect no such difference.

What chiefly challenged Einstein, however, was a related problem arising from Maxwell's theory of electrical phenomena and their relation to light waves. It was a natural interest for the young Einstein, for both his father, Hermann, and his uncle, Jakob Einstein, were in the business of electrical engineering and manufacture.

From research carried out in the Einstein archives Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, has concluded that Einstein's formulation of his original relativity theory was strongly influenced by an almost forgotten treatise on Maxwell's theory.

The author of the treatise himself remembered today by only a few older physicists, was a German named August Föppl. His text was entitled "Introduction to Maxwell's Theory of Electricity" and it stated in straightforward manner the dilemma that gripped Einstein's imagination.

James Clerk Maxwell, some 35 years earlier, had laid the foundations of modern electrical theory with a series of mathematical formulations. He postulated an "ether" as the medium through which electrical and magnetic phenomena are transmitted.

Under Maxwell's formulation, light waves are an electromagnetic phenomenon, as, it was discovered later, are all the related waves, such as those of radio and X-ray, which also were thought to be carried by the ether.

Einstein saw in the contemporary interpretation of Maxwell's equations a discordant note that ran counter to his view of a basic symmetry and consistency in nature. The discordance concerned a phenomenon, discovered by Michael Faraday, that is the basis of the typical dynamo: When a magnet moves, relative to wire windings or some other material capable of conducting electricity, an electric current is generated in that material.

In some dynamos it is the wire, in the form of a rotating armature, that moves within a stationary magnetic field. In others it is the magnet that rotates and the wire is fixed. In Maxwell's theory, firmly rooted in the hypothetical existence of an ether, the mathematical treatment of the two processes was formulated in two quite different ways.

As noted in Einstein's hitherto unpublished essay, one formulation applied to the situation in which the conductor is in motion. Another covered the reverse situation, where the magnet moves and the conductor is "motionless."

What caught Einstein's eye, however, was the fact that the amount of current produced was the same in both cases, given the same relative speed

between wire and magnet.

"The thought," Einstein wrote in his essay, "that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could be only a difference in the choice of reference point."

What troubled him most was the thought that perhaps one formulation could be applied where two were now used. In this he appears to have been guided in part by Föppl's approach. The latter had drawn attention to the fact that kinematics—the study of motion—"usually rests on the axiom that in the relationship of bodies to one another only relative motion is of importance."

In part Einstein was also influenced, early in his work, by the Dutch physicist Hendrik A. Lorentz. He had spelled out the mathematical transformations needed to relate time and distance, recorded in a moving frame of reference, to time and distance in a stationary reference frame. Einstein recognized, however, that there is no such thing as a "stationary" frame in an absolute sense.

That is, from the point of view of formulating the laws of physics, any observer has an equal right to regard himself as at rest and the others in motion.

While in our every day human experience we have learned to believe that time flows equally for all, Einstein saw that this also was not so. For example, it would seem that two events that occur simultaneously in one reference frame should also be simultaneous if seen from another reference frame in motion with respect to the first.

In a fundamental sense, however, Einstein recognized that the concept of simultaneity does not have the same meaning to observers in relative motion.

The argument is often stated in terms of two observers, one in a rapidly passing train and one alongside the track. Assume that at just the moment the man in the train is abreast of the man alongside the track, two bolts of lightning strike the track, one a mile in front of the train and the other a mile behind the train.

If the bolts seem simultaneous to the man alongside the track, they will not seem so to the train rider, assuming the train is moving fast enough. The reason the man on the track will give is that, because of the train's motion, light waves from the bolt ahead of the train will reach the train rider before light waves that are pursuing him from behind.

Einstein produced a single formulation of electromagnetic phenomena applicable to all situations of relative motion. And in doing so he also resolved the dilemma represented by the Michelson-Morley experiment (even if he was unaware of the experiment itself).

His paper, entitled "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," was published in a 1905 issue of *Annalen der Physik* [Annals of Physics]. This formulation of his special theory specified that the speed of light has the same value when measured in all uniformly moving systems, regardless of the relative speed between the systems. It provided, as well, that the laws of nature are the same in all such systems.

But as a result—and it was this that seemed most incredible—his equations stated that other measurable elements—time intervals, distance and mass—vary when observed from different reference frames, depending on the relative motion.

Thus the speed of light looks the

same to everyone in the universe, regardless of their motion with respect to one another, because their relative motion modifies the calibration of their clocks and yardsticks to make the light measurement always come out the same.

In his original 1905 work, Einstein focused his attention on rewriting the equations of physics so that they would not change if one moves from one coordinate system to another. But his equations spelled out the other effects. For example, they showed that as objects acquire added energy, they also increase in mass.

This was later stated in terms of the famous equation $E=Mc^2$, meaning that energy released in the conversion of matter to energy equals the original mass multiplied by the speed of light squared—an enormously large amount.

As stated in Einstein's 1919 essay, it was while preparing an account of his discovery that he realized that the same relativity principle could be applied to situations where the reference frames were accelerating relative to one another. In other words it could be applied to situations involving gravity as well as electromagnetism.

This thought developed into the "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, which had deep cosmological as well as physical significance. It held that in a universe permeated with gravity, space was, in effect, curved—that is, straight lines, on the grand scale of the universe, become curved. The theory also held that light and time were subtly under gravitational control.

The first, dramatic confirmation came in the 1919 observations of a solar eclipse. It was shown, as Einstein had predicted, that a star, visible alongside the sun during the eclipse, would seem out of place because its light had been bent by solar gravity. The theory also predicted that light waves emitted from within a strong gravity field would lose energy, becoming "redder"—an effect that subsequently was observed.

Einstein's theoretical achievements were not created full-blown. In the correspondence, says Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale, "You can see him picking up ideas and rejecting them." Even, sometimes on a day-to-day basis, the evolution of his theories can be followed. Dr. Klein himself has sought to trace the historic debate between Einstein and his contemporaries concerning quantum theory—the manner in which atoms absorb and emit packets of energy.

In the collection are 11 of Einstein's notebooks—two of them from his student days at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich—several dozen unpublished manuscripts, a few travel diaries and several folders of published articles, some of them in draft form, as well as thousands of letters.

His lecture notes in statistical mechanics, according to Dr. Klein, "show his unifying grasp" in a way that is lacking in the published papers.

With regard to the genesis of relativity theory, Dr. Holton has noted the repeated remarks by Einstein that major advances in science owe much to intuition and to "being sympathetically in touch with experience." Or, as Einstein put it another time, he came to it by continuing to ask himself questions about space and time that only children ask.

Tomorrow: Einstein the internationalist and humanitarian.

© 1972, The New York Times Company, Reprinted by permission

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1972

The Einstein Papers: A Man of Many Parts

By WALTER SULLIVAN

On Feb. 27, 1939, six months before the German attack on Poland, the great German physicist Max von Laue secretly wrote to Albert Einstein in the United States that certain German scientists wanted to "cleanse" his relativity theory of its "Jewish taint."

Adolf Hitler was in his heyday, and it was a time of intense anti-Semitism in Germany. Because Einstein was a Jew, German physicists who supported his views were unable to find employment and German students were unable to come to grips with a theory that had already revolutionized physics and would soon revolutionize warfare.

The efforts within the Nazi state to misrepresent Einstein's role as father of relativity and thus avoid having to deny the truth of his thinking throw into sharp relief the harshly repressive impact that totalitarian policies were having on the German science of that day.

Refused Israeli Nomination

The von Laue letter is only one of thousands of hitherto unpublished documents on file in the collection of Einstein papers at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., many of them further demonstrating Einstein's long involvement with politics and world events.

For Einstein, in addition to his scientific achievements, was a man of many parts—amateur but serious violinist, impassioned humanitarian and internationalist, affectionate husband, father, brother and friend, kind adviser and

This is the last of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

teacher of strangers—and each part is reflected in his papers, which are to be published by the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

The papers tell of his long efforts in behalf of the creation of a Jewish national

state and of his sad refusal when asked by the Israeli government in 1952 to accept nomination to the presidency of that country as successor to Chaim Weizmann.

In addition to correspondence with a galaxy of leading physicists as well as

friends and family, the collection includes communications with such figures as Sigmund Freud, Bertrand Russell, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert Schweitzer, Thomas Mann and George Bernard Shaw. In the correspondence with Freud, Einstein discussed the possible psychological roots of war and aggression. With many

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

The most unfortunate part of the whole sorry business, von Laue added, was that Lenz hoped thereby to win "better treatment" for theoretical physics from the Nazi Party. Lenz had already made a deal with an official of Hamburg University that after the appearance of his article a course in relativity theory would be—as von Laue caustically put it—"graciously permitted."

In particular, von Laue said, Lenz hoped that his strategy would enable Werner Heisenberg to obtain a faculty post in Munich. Seven years earlier Heisenberg had won a Nobel Prize in physics, but now he was being denounced as a "white Jew" because of his support for relativity.

Von Laue said that in a letter to Lenz he had quoted passages from Poincaré written several years after Einstein published his paper on special relativity. These, he said, showed that while Poincaré knew the mathematics of the theory and had even contributed to it, he had never gone on to take "the really decisive step."

Von Laue said that his effort to have the paper withdrawn had failed and so he was writing something he hoped the journal would run as a postscript to the Lenz article. But if it was not published he urged Einstein to see that a rebuttal was submitted to the British journal "Nature," which, he asserted, sometimes spoke out "in delightfully vigorous tones."

Einstein was at liberty to use the information in the letter, von Laue said, "only my name should not be mentioned lest it happen to me, as in Mozart's 'Abduction from the Seraglio': 'Erst geköpft und dann gehangen' 'Aufgespießt auf glühende Stangen...'"

Roughly translated, the lines say: "First beheaded and then hanged, 'Spitted on a fiery stake...'"

Von Laue ended his letter with a warm reaffirmation of his good wishes for Einstein's 60th birthday.

While Einstein is well known for his internationalism and pacifism in later life, he was no less opposed to nationalism and wars of aggression as a younger man. He spoke out with particular bitterness while living in Berlin during World War I. The episode is another of those, previously unknown, that has come to light through the collection of the papers at Princeton.

At the height of the war Einstein was asked by the Goethe Society of Berlin to write an essay, apparently for its publication. The resulting exchange brought Einstein, the internationalist, face to face with German nationalism, and finally forced him to make deletions from his own article.

The request from the Goethe Society had been sent on Oct. 23, 1915, and Einstein replied: "Of course, I will not be surprised, or even indignant, if you do not make use of my remarks. However, in that case, I ask you to send the essay back to me."

"I ask you in particular," he continued, "not to be angry at my words;

I assure you that what I say is my conviction."

What he submitted did, indeed, dismay the Goethe Society, for Einstein equated patriotism with the worst of aggressive animal instincts. After some correspondence he agreed to delete one passage and wrote, on Nov. 16, "I have tried to meet your wishes without being in any way dishonest and without having to say anything direct about patriotism."

However, he said in conclusion, "should you, with the more sensitive feeling that you have from your contact with the local populace, still find the altered contents offensive, please let me know."

The essay that so upset the members of the Goethe Society began with an assessment of the aggressive instinct: "The psychological roots of war, in my view, lie in a biologically based, aggressive peculiarity of the human being. We 'masters of creation' are not the only ones who may claim the glory of this gift; we are surpassed in this respect by many animals, such as the bull or rooster."

"Whenever human beings confront one another, this aggressive tendency becomes manifest," he said. "In a tightly constricted society it comes out in quarrels and even murder."

He said he would never forget "what an open hatred" his classmates in grade school had had for the students of a neighboring school. Numerous fights took place, with many a battered head resulting.

"Who can doubt that blood revenge and dueling spring from this feeling? I even think that the honor which we so carefully nurture receives its chief nourishment thence."

"The better philosophers of all ages were united in the belief that war is the bitterest enemy of human development, that everything must be done to prevent it. I am also convinced that, despite the unspeakably sad situation at present, there will be formed, in the not-so-distant future, a European governmental organization to prevent European wars, just as the German Reich now bars a war between Bavaria and Württemberg."

It was, however, the next passage that Einstein was asked to delete, for it degraded the concept of patriotism that was the chief prop for the morale of the German troops who were bogged down in trenches along the various fronts. Einstein wrote:

"One may ask oneself why is it that in peacetime, when the social system suppresses almost all expressions of virile pugnaciousness, the attributes and drives that during wars generate mass murders do not disappear? In that respect it seems to me as follows:

"When I look into the home of a good, normal citizen I see a softly lighted room. In one corner stands a well-cared-for shrine, of which the man of the house is very proud and to which the attention of every visitor is drawn with a loud voice. On it, in large letters, the word 'patriotism' is inscribed.

"However, opening this shrine is normally forbidden. Yes, even the man of the house knows hardly, or not at all, that his shrine holds the moral requisites of animal hatred and mass murder that, in case of war, he obediently takes out for his service."

"This shrine, dear reader, you will not find in my room, and I would rejoice if you came to the viewpoint that in that corner of your room a piano or a small bookcase would be more appropriate than such a piece of furniture which you only find tolerable because, from your youth, you have become used to it."

"It is beyond me to keep secret my international orientation, to keep anything secret," Einstein continued. He said that the state, to which he belonged as a citizen, "does not play the least role in my spiritual life; I regard allegiance to a government as a business matter, somewhat like the relationship with a life insurance company."

Thus ended the passage that Einstein finally agreed to delete. He concluded the essay, however, by saying: "But why so many words, when I can say everything in one sentence, and also in a sentence that suits my being a Jew: Honor your master, Jesus Christ, not only with words and hymns, but above all through your deeds."

When the Nazis took power in January, 1933, Einstein was in the United States on a lecture visit. Before he and his wife left Germany, he may have had a premonition of what was to come. For he urged his wife to take a good long look at their home, and observed sadly that they might never see it again. And they did not. Indeed, they never again set foot in their native land.

Einstein had already accepted a position with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and once settled there, in his later years, he became fixed in the role of sage.

Although he fretted at the notoriety, he carried on a heavy correspondence covering a wide range of subjects, scientific, personal and political. He always preferred to communicate in German, but he spoke and wrote English fluently.

While he exchanged views with the great and the powerful, he often answered with special care letters from ordinary citizens—an Army private, for example, who wondered how the universe could be limited in size. What would happen if you poked a finger through the edge?

In a letter glowing with paternal humor Einstein responded to a very young acquaintance who was complaining that she had never seen her Uncle Albert. That he had "a modest paunch" and an "awkward walk" but no "crooked legs and warts" and so was "quite handsome." Although somewhat stooped, Einstein was taller than average height.

His years in Princeton were marked by a number of sadnesses. His wife, Elsa, died in 1936, her daughter (Einstein's stepdaughter) Ilse having died in Paris two years earlier. His other stepdaughter, Margot, has been living in his Princeton home since 1934. (He preferred to refer to both girls as his own daughters.)

Elsa was Einstein's second wife. The first, Mileva, bore him two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard, but the marriage ended in divorce. In 1951 his family circled dwindled further when his sister, Maja, passed away.

These were years when Einstein, in addition to his voluminous correspondence, was trying to unify into a single comprehensive theory the laws governing both gravity and electromagnetism.

It was his deep conviction that such a unity must exist in nature, but he was

(continued)

never sure that he had it within his grasp, and his frustration on this score shines through his correspondence.

One of the most poignant exchanges in his role as a philosopher came when he was 70 and living in Princeton.

An ordained rabbi had written explaining that he had sought in vain to comfort his 19-year-old daughter over the death of her sister, "a sinless, beautiful, 16-year-old child."

"A human being," wrote Einstein in reply, "is a part of the whole, called by us 'Universe,' a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts and feelings as something separated from the rest — a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole nature in its beauty. Nobody is able to achieve this completely, but the striving for such achievement is in itself a part of the liberation and a foundation for inner security."

It was in Princeton that Einstein died — on April 18, 1955, at the age of 76. To the end he was adamant against public display, asking that he be cremated without any ceremony. His ashes were scattered at an undisclosed place.

Einstein Urged Physicists Help Bar Arms Race

In December, 1944, in the midst of World War II and only seven months before the first atomic explosion, Albert Einstein proposed that the world's leading physicists—including two Russians—be mobilized to prevent a postwar weapons race.

He did so in a letter to his old friend, Niels Bohr, the Danish physicist who had himself been seeking to persuade Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt that a nuclear weapons race between the United States and Soviet Union would be disastrous.

It was Bohr, in the winter of 1938-39, who brought to the United States news that the uranium atom had been split in a German laboratory. This fission had released vast amounts of energy—considering the tiny scale of the reaction—as predicted by Einstein's relativity theory of 33 years earlier.

Now Bohr was back in this country, having escaped from German-occupied Denmark in a small boat, and as soon as he received Einstein's letter he hastened to call on him in Princeton.

Bohr had been much closer than Einstein to the atomic bomb project then under way and possibly briefed him on some of the behind-the-scenes activities—including, presumably, those relating to the post-war situation. He persuaded Einstein to maintain secrecy

and not make any moves on his own.

This little-known episode has come to light through study of documents in the Einstein collection at Princeton. One of them is a letter from Einstein to Bohr telling of visits by the physicist, Otto Stern, a consultant to the bomb project.

"A little while ago," Einstein wrote, "Stern came to see me, greatly alarmed, and said in effect that when the war is over there will be in all countries the pursuit of secret armaments with technological means that will inevitably lead to preventive war . . ."

The politicians, Einstein said, seemed unaware of the catastrophic implications of such an arms race. He therefore proposed that scientists with political influence be mobilized to prevent it. Among those that he mentioned were Peter Kapitza and A. F. Joffe, both in the Soviet Union.

It is not clear, from the letter, whether Einstein meant that this should be done before the war ended, but in any case the idea of bringing the Russians into the effort would hardly have been welcome in Washington at that time, and Einstein in any case was persuaded by Bohr to remain silent.

Einstein had played a role in setting the bomb project in motion with his famous letter to President Roosevelt of

Aug. 2, 1939. In the letter he drew the President's attention to some recent developments in physics related to his own special theory of relativity. "This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs," he said. He pointed to the alarming news that Germany had suspended exports of uranium from the mines in Czechoslovakia.

In reply, the President wrote: "I found this data of such import that I have convened a board consisting of the head of the Bureau of Standards and a chosen representative of the Army and Navy to thoroughly investigate the possibilities of your suggestion . . ."

It was not until the eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that a decision was made for an all-out effort to develop an atomic bomb. Many physicists who were associated with the development of the bomb became concerned that they would have no influence on how it was used.

A few months before the Hiroshima blast Einstein wrote Mr. Roosevelt to introduce Leo Szilard, who was seeking a hearing for the scientists at the highest level of government. Roosevelt died before taking any action on the letter. It was referred to Harry S. Truman but apparently had little effect on what followed.

Still, Einstein never gave up. He devoted much of his time after the war to an effort to achieve a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. And he never lost his sense of horror, his friends recall, at the prospect that the fruits of his theoretical work should again be used for mass destruction of human life.

Some of Einstein's Reflections, Aphorisms and Observations

(From a letter dated April 16, 1954, to S. Fleisch of Vienna):

I do not visualize God at all [in a personal manner] but let it suffice for me to admire the structure of the universe as far as it is revealed at all to our weak powers of recognition.

(From a letter dated Feb. 12, 1945, to a United States Army private who had asked how the universe could be of finite dimension):

Truth in physical matters can, of course, never be founded on mathematical and logical considerations alone. This is, of course, also true concerning the question: Is physical space (more accurately, the space-like section of the four-dimensional space-time continuum) finite or not? The answer is still doubtful but there are good arguments in favor of a finite space. However, the answer can be given only on the basis of empirical facts (value of the mean density of stellar matter in space). You are asking further whether it is possible to give a perceptual interpretation (imagination) of a finite space. This can be easily done but I have not time to give it in a letter. The method is to work out the three-dimensional analogon of the two-dimensional geometry which holds on the surface of a sphere of finite radius.

(From a letter dated Sept. 30, 1920, to an 8-year-old acquaintance):

I hear you are unhappy because you did not get to see Uncle Einstein. Therefore, I will tell you what he looks like: Pale face, long hair, and a modest paunch. In addition, an awkward walk, and a

cigar between jaws—when he has one—and a pen in pocket or in hand. However, crooked legs and warts he does not have, and so he is quite handsome, also no hair on the hands, as many ugly men have. So it is a pity, after all, that you did not see me.

(In response to a request for a statement submitted by a Berlin society for aid to the Jewish elderly, late 1926, or early 1927):

Through the lot of the elderly, one can recognize the state of cultural development of the young.

(From a letter dated March 30, 1950, to an elderly cousin in which Einstein discusses, among other things, his efforts to merge his two relativity theories, dealing with gravity and electromagnetism, into a unified field theory):

It has been my fate that, for reasons unknown, my achievements have been immensely overrated. People need a couple of romantic idols to serve as spots of light in the colorless panorama of their mortal lives. They have made me into such a spot of light, but for me their choice of the particular person is inexplicable and irrelevant.

As a result of this, so many are exerting pressure on me that I must live like a prisoner who cannot move at liberty lest he make the dust whirl, leading to unpredictable complications. Moreover, I have acquired a guilty conscience, since I cannot read nor answer the countless manuscripts and queries that are pelting me incessantly—an insufficiency that only grows as the years go by.

As my endeavors go, they are not so

very bright, as you may imagine. But just don't believe everything irresponsible newspaper scribes say. After years and years of incessant effort I perfected the theory of relativity, but because of the enormous mathematical difficulties am unable myself to judge whether the completion of the theory hit the mark correctly.

The present generation of my colleagues think not, so that I stand more or less alone in my basic concepts, without being sure whether I have come upon the right track or not. Nevertheless my arguments are good. . . .

Enjoy your days in tranquillity and don't be deluded by the outward appearances of things. Rejoice that only a few people concern themselves with you, and believe me, it has many advantages. Better to be an appreciative spectator than a flood-lit actor.

(From Einstein's last letter to his old friend, Max von Laue, dated Feb. 3, 1955, declining an invitation from scientific societies in West Berlin and East Germany to a joint celebration of the 50th anniversary of his first papers on relativity and quantum theory):

Above all, I am glad that in this unusual case I have been the cause of brotherly cooperation and not of controversies.

Age and illness make it impossible for me to take any part in such celebrations, and I must also confess

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

that this ordinance of providence has something liberating for me. Because everything connected somehow with the cult of the person has always been embarrassing to me. The more so in this case because here a development of thought is concerned in which many took an essential part, a development which is far from being completed. So I decided not to take part in any way in these commemorative celebrations, several of which are planned at various places.

If I have learned one thing in pondering throughout a long life it is this, that we are much further from a deeper insight into the elementary processes than most of our contemporaries believe (but you are not included), so that noisy celebrations are definitely not very appropriate to the actual state of affairs.

(From a 1930 letter to Prof. Oswald Veblen granting Princeton University permission to inscribe on a mantelpiece his well-known saying, "God is subtle, but He is not malicious"):

Nature hides her secrets through her intrinsic grandeur, but not through deception.

(From a letter dated March 21, 1955, less than a month before his death, to the Besso family on the death of his lifelong friend, Michelangelo Besso):

With the departure from this strange world, he now has gone a little ahead of me. This is of no significance. For us believing physicists, the separation between past, present and future has only the meaning of an illusion, albeit a tenacious one.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

March 2, 1979
(dictated March 1)

Dear Harry and John,

I thought we had a useful discussion yesterday, and I am enclosing a memorandum of the discussion which I trust you will find satisfactory. I have already discussed it on the telephone with John.

Because Item 6 in the memorandum concerns the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, I am planning to telephone Professor Sambursky who is, as you know, the representative of the Hebrew University on our Editorial Advisory Board. The fact that you, Harry, will be in Jerusalem later this month should give you a good opportunity to discuss the project with Professor Sambursky and others at the Hebrew University.

We have had the greatest problems with this project, but I am still hopeful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

P.S. Thanks again for your help!

Enclosure



cc: Dean Aaron Lemonick

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mr. John Hunt, Associate Director
for Public Affairs
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540



February 28, 1979

Memorandum of a Discussion

A Possible Plan for the Einstein Papers

1. The Press and the Einstein Estate will continue to have general responsibility for the project, as required under their contract of February 22, 1971. The Institute will, however, be named as a cooperating institution in public releases and on the page facing the title page of the volumes with the words: "Published with the cooperation of The Institute for Advanced Study."

2. The Institute will establish a program of Einstein Studies (or similar name) within which the editing of the Einstein Papers will be accomplished. The program will invite scholars to work on matters related to Einstein, using the facilities at the Institute, including the duplicate archives and, as permitted by the Estate, the originals when necessary. This work will enhance and enrich the editorial work on the Papers. The Institute will provide working space for the Einstein Papers project as the principal effort of the program.

3. The Editor of the Einstein Papers will be attached to the program of Einstein Studies, where his primary responsibility will be to edit the Papers. He will have long-term appointment to The Institute for Advanced Study, related to the life of the editorial project, but his salary as Editor will be paid by Princeton University Press from a special fund which will be made available to it for this purpose. The donor of this fund will be appropriately recognized in the published volumes.

4. The Editor of the Einstein Papers is expected to be on long-term leave from another university. His appointment as Editor shall be, as required, by the Estate and the Press. He shall serve as long as his work is satisfactory or until retirement.

5. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in seeking funds to support editorial work on the Papers. With the consent of the Estate, the administration of the editorial work shall be delegated by the Press to the Institute. Neither the Institute nor the Press nor the Estate has a financial obligation to support the research beyond those monies made available from outside sources.

6. Although the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has no legal standing in arrangements for the Einstein Papers now, since it is the remainderman in Einstein's will it will ultimately have a strong interest and will

take the place of the Estate in the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press. Therefore every effort will be made to inform the Hebrew University of plans and to be sure, as far as possible, that planned arrangements meet with its approval.

7. The Press will publish the Einstein Papers at its own expense, as specified in the agreement between the Estate and the Press. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to contradict or interfere with the basic agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press.

xc: HW

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

February 13, 1979

Mr. John Hunt
Associate Director for
Public Affairs
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear John,

I am looking forward to meeting with you and Harry in Harry's office on Thursday, February 22 at 1:30 p.m. to discuss plans for the Einstein project. Dean Aaron Lemonick, who is vice president of the Trustees of the Press, will be with me. I think that this will be a time when we can go over our plans together, to make sure we are all going in the same direction. I believe these matters should be settled before we pursue the question further with the Estate. I am enclosing a draft memorandum for discussion, and I want to emphasize again here that nothing in the discussion is intended to be contrary to the basic agreement between the Estate and the Press.

I'll be glad to hear from you if you have any comments in advance, but essentially I think we should cover these points in our discussion on February 22.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

Enclosure

cc: Aaron Lemonick



Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. Trustees, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ROBERT C. DARNTON, ALFRED G. FISCHER, ROBERT G. GILPIN,
AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., THOMAS H. WRIGHT

February 12, 1979

of
Memorandum for Discussion

A Possible Plan for the Einstein Papers

1. The Press and the Einstein Estate will continue to have general responsibility for the project, as required under their contract of February 22, 1971. The Institute will, however, be named as a cooperating institution in public releases and on the page facing the title page of the volumes with the words: "Published with the cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study."

2. The Institute will establish a Center of Einstein Studies (or similar name) within which the editing of the Einstein Papers will be accomplished. The Center will invite scholars to work on matters related to Einstein, using the facilities of the Center, including the duplicate archives and, as permitted by the Estate, the originals when necessary. This work will enhance and enrich the editorial work on the Papers. The Institute will provide working space for the Einstein Papers project at the Center.

3. The Editor of the Einstein Papers will be the Director of the Center of Einstein Studies, where his primary responsibility will be to edit the Papers. He will have permanent appointment to the Institute for Advanced Study, but his salary as Editor will be paid by Princeton University Press from a special fund which will be made available to it for this purpose. The donor of this fund will be appropriately recognized in the published volumes.

4. The Editor of the Einstein Papers, who is also the Director of the Center of Einstein Studies, will be on long-term leave from another university. His appointment as Editor shall be, as required, by the Estate and the Press; his appointment as Director of the Center shall be by the Institute. He shall serve as long as his work is satisfactory or until retirement. It is our mutual hope that the Estate may still be persuaded to join the Press in appointing Professor John Stachel of Boston University to serve as Editor of the Einstein Papers, and thus also to serve as Director of the Center.

5. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in seeking funds to support editorial work on the Papers. With the consent of the

long-term,
co-terminus
with life of
the project.



Estate, the administration of the editorial work shall be delegated by the Press to the Institute. Neither the Institute nor the Press nor the Estate has a financial obligation to support the research beyond those monies made available from outside sources.

6. Although the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has no legal standing in arrangements for the Einstein Papers now, since it is the remainderman in Einstein's will it will ultimately have a strong interest and will take the place of the Estate in the agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press. Therefore every effort will be made to inform the Hebrew University of plans and to be sure, as far as possible, that planned arrangements meet with its approval.

7. The Press will publish the Einstein Papers at its own expense, as specified in the agreement between the Estate and the Press. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to contradict or interfere with the basic agreement of February 22, 1971 between the Estate and the Press.

Royalties?

Yes

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

EINSTEIN PROJECT

24 October 1978

To: Harry Woolf

From: John Stachel

Enclosed are:

1) Copies of the Stachel-Roboz-Einstein correspondence I showed you yesterday. I will write to her, saying that she may expect to hear from you in the future on the meeting.

2) Copies (of copies) of the earliest Einstein-Flexner exchanges in the files. The first Flexner letter is not in the file here, only what must have been the enclosed memorandum of terms (copy enclosed). Einstein's reply contains a nice closing paragraph you might want to use (marked in red in enclosed copy and typescript). Those who know the true story will be amused by the "Ich...bin überzeugt, dass wir Freude an einander haben werden." The letter of the reply (only a photocopy of this is in the file, which presumably comes from the Flexner archive, and so it is not signed) also contains a nice paragraph which I have marked in the copy.

I hope these will provide you with what you need. If not, come up and we can go fishing together.

John

EINSTEIN PROJECT

2 October 1978

Prof. Elizabeth Roboz Einstein
Institute of Human Development
University of California
1203 Edward Chace Tolman Hall
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Dear Dr. Einstein:

Recently I have received a copy of a letter which seems to be from Albert Einstein to your late husband. From the reference to Moszkowski's book, I should think it dated from about 1920. The original is in the possession of the Albert Einstein Hospital in Sao Paulo, Brazil. I don't know how they got it, or if you already have a copy of the letter; but I thought that if you did not, you might like to have one for yourself and Dr. Einstein's family.

May I take this occasion to say that I have read the recent (last year) correspondence between you and Mr. Bailey of the Princeton University Press, and was appalled at the sad state of the relationship between your side of the Einstein family and the Estate. Regardless of the current rights and wrongs of the situation, I hope that it will ultimately be possible for copies of all Einstein letters to be deposited in the Einstein Archive, either here at the Institute or when it finally is moved to Jerusalem.

As you probably know, I have been working on editing the Einstein papers for the last year and a half. It now seems certain that I will be returning to my post at Boston University next year, but I should like to talk to you about the question of the letters at some time, whether before or after I leave here. If you are planning to be anywhere in the eastern United States in the next year, this might provide an occasion. Otherwise, I shall have to wait until I take a trip to the west coast.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours,

John Stachel

JS/ac

Encl.

ELIZABETH ROBOZ EINSTEIN
1090 CRESTON ROAD
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94708

ELIZABETH ROBOZ EINSTEIN
1090 CRESTON ROAD
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94708

October 9, 1978

whether I could come after or before March 4-9, time of the Princeton^{*} Celebration. I have not made any decision as to whether I shall attend.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely,

Elizabeth R. Einstein
Elizabeth Roboz Einstein

** I have not received invitation from Princeton.*

Dr. John Stachel
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton NJ 08540

Dear Doctor Stachel:

Thank you for your letter of October 1. I just returned from Europe, where I went for two reasons: one, to take the thermal bath in my native country, Hungary, in order to help heal a slight back injury; and two, to attend the NATO Advanced Study Institute on Humoral Immunity in Neurological Diseases, in Antwerp.

It was kind of you to send me a copy of the letter written by Albert Einstein to my husband. I should like to object to the sad state of the relationship between the Einstein family and the Estate, mentioned in your letter. It was more than sad -- it must have been humiliating to my husband for the letters written to him and to his mother to be published through Mr. Nathan, even if the process legally as "executor" was correct. I realize that 1979, year of the Einstein Centennial Celebration, would be the appropriate time to publish the book. After all, Einstein's work and his contribution to science will be adequately covered by you and others. His divorce from H. Albert's mother and his devotion to his sons has never been revealed.

I receive many telephone calls and some letters inviting me to the Einstein Centennial Celebration. One asked

1932, summer. s. letter AE June 8, 1932

M e m o r a n d u m

- 1) Salary \$ 10.000 per annum free of American income tax plus transportation for self and wife.
- 2) Eligible for retirement at 65 .
The age can be postponed by mutual consent.
- 3) Retiring allowance \$ 7500. per annum.
- 4) Pension for wife in case she survives her husband \$ 4000. per annum .
- 5) Term shall run from approximately the beginning of October to approximately the middle of April.
- 6) The object of the Institute is to be the promotion of research and the training of a few thoroughly competent workers to be chosen by the Professor at his own discretion. Salaries will all be fixed at a high level in order that the faculty may be free from the necessity of outside earnings.
- 7) Dr. Mayer shall receive an appointment as Assistant . His salary shall begin October 1, 1932, at the rate of \$ 100.- per month. Should he come to America, his salary could be \$ 4000. per annum free of American income tax.

photocopy

8. 11. 32.

Lieber Herr Heuser!

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihren lieben Brief und für die rasche Formulierung der Vorschläge für unsere Abmachungen, über die wir uns ja in der Hauptsache schon geeinigt haben. Sehr großzügig von Ihnen ist die Regelung der ^{unserer} Kosten und Reisekosten. —

Zu 3) und 4) bemerke ich, dass diese Ansätze für mein Gefühl zu hoch sind. Ich schlage vor

3) 6000

4) 3500

Zu 5) möchte ich Sie bitten, mich für Oktober nicht zu verpflichten; dies wäre für mich un bequem und bedeutet wenig für die Fruchtbarkeit meines dortigen Wirkens. Punkt 6) sollte so abgefasst werden, dass ich offiziell nicht frei sein sollte in der Wahl von Mitarbeitern. Dann wenn dies bekannt würde, würde ich in empfindlicher Weise von Kollegen bestimmt werden. (Dies gilt nicht nur für mich)
 Zu 7) wäre es mir recht, wenn auf irgend eine Weise meine Ausdrucks keine, dass Herr Mayers Ausstellung von dem ^{Heuser} meinigen irgendwie unabhängig wäre. Sonst hat es das Gefühl, dass er bei meinem Tode stellenlos würde.

Ich freue mich sehr herzlich, mit Ihnen zu einem so wunderbaren Zweck vereinigt zu werden und bin überzeugt, dass wir Freunde an einander haben werden.

Mit herzlichsten Grüßen von mir und meiner Frau

Alb. Einstein

Herr Mayers wurde das telephonische Aufbehalten nicht angeschlossen. Es bedauerte es ungemein, dass er Ihnen nicht vorstellen konnte.

copied fr. A. ~~ffix~~L.S.
original in I.f.A.S.

June 8, 1932[fr.Caputh]

Lieber Herr Flexner!

Ich danke Ihnen fuer Ihren lieben Brief und fuer die rasche Formulierung der Vorschlaege fuer unsere Abmachungen, ueber die wir uns ja in der Hauptsache schon geeinigt haben. Sehr grossherzig von Ihnen ist die Bezahlung der Steuern und unserer Reisekosten.-

Zu 2) und 4) bemerke ich, dass diese Ansaetze fuer mein Gefuehl zu hoch sind. Ich schlage vor

3) 6000

4) 3500

Zu 5) moechte ich Sie bitten, mich fuer Oktober nicht zu verpflichten; dies waere fuer mich unbequem und bedeutet wenig fuer die Fruchtbarkeit meines dortigen Wirkens. Punkt 6) sollte so abgefasst werden, dass ich offiziell nicht frei sein sollte in der Wahl von Mitarbeitern. Denn wenn dies bekannt wuerde, wuerde ich in empfindlicher Weise von Kollegen bestuermt werden. (Dies gilt nicht nur fuer mich). Zu 7) waere es mir recht, wenn auf irgendeine Weise zum Ausdruck kaeme, dass Herrn Mayers Anstellung von meinem Ableben irgendwie unabhaengig waere. Sonst hat er das Gefuehl, dass er bei meinem Tode stellenlos wuerde.

[Ich freue mich wirklich, mit Ihnen zu einem so wunderbaren Zweck vereinigt zu werden und bin ueberzeugt, dass wir Freude an einander haben werden.]

Mit herzlichen Gruessen von mir und meiner Frau

Ihr A.Einstein

Herrn Mayer wurde der telephonische Ruf leider nicht ausgerichtet.
Er bedauerte es ungemein, dass er sich Ihnen nicht vorstellen konnte.

photocopy

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
4 Place de la Concorde,
PARIS. JUNE 14TH. 1932

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
Caputh
bei Potsdam
Berlin (Germany)

Dear Professor Einstein,

I am deeply grateful to you for your letter of June the 8th. I am perfectly willing to agree to anything you wish but I would suggest that as we can see so little into the future, Item 3 should read "not less than 6,000 nor more than 7,500". Item 4 "not less than 5,500 nor more than 5,000" (the precise sum to be settled on later).

I agree that it would not be wise for you to undertake the new relationship in October next but rather in October 1933. As regards point number 6, we will so phrase the condition that you will be absolutely protected and the same will be true of College. I will myself protect them against applicants or students or conferences, according to your and their wish. On the other hand, you may be very sure that I shall myself never ask you to do anything which does not seem to you to be worth your while.

In respect to Article 7, Doctor Hayer will receive an independent appointment so that he will be relieved of uneasiness for his own future.

I am profoundly gratified that you regard your relationship to the new Institution with such satisfaction and I can assure you that I will do everything in my power to provide the conditions favorable to the further prosecution of your work. I enclose a note for your wife and remain with warmest greetings to you both and best wishes,

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEISHER

AF/AM

15 November 1978

Memorandum

To: Harry Woolf
From: John Hunt
Subject: Einstein Papers

Herb Bailey reports that legal counsel recommends that no legal action of any kind be taken with regard to the Einstein papers, and that the Press has now accepted this position.

At the same time, it has been recommended to Herb that the Press continue to work at the editing of the papers in one way or another in order if nothing else to prevent a hiatus in the carrying out of the project. In this connection, Herb hopes to get the present donor to make an announcement that funds are still available for editing costs.

Finally, the Einstein estate has committed itself to make the duplicate copy of the papers public as of next year. This is required by the terms of the NSF grant.

In the circumstances, let me pass on a suggestion for your consideration. If you are interested, it should then be presented to Herb as a suggestion to him from the Institute.

The idea would be to establish a Program or Center of Einstein Studies at the Institute. Though the NSF grant referred to above calls for a copy of the papers to be available at the Princeton University Library for the qualified public, it might be possible to substitute the Institute in this regard. If the Institute should express to Herb its intention to create such a Center, Herb would be asked to help with the necessary substitution of the Institute for the University Library, and to secure from the donor an agreement to let the funds from this endowment be used to support the Center for Einstein Studies until an Editor is formally named, at which time the funds would go for the support of the Editor and other funds would have to be raised for the Center (perhaps from the same donor). If such a project could be put together, John Stachel could play a role in the Center by continuing to work on the papers, though not as Editor.

-2-

The announcement of the creation of the Center could be made on the occasion of the Symposium. It would in effect be another contribution to the Einstein Centennial Celebration. You will recall that such a suggestion was noted in the original plan for the overall Celebration.

If the suggestion interests you, I will be glad to follow up with Herb unless you would prefer to deal with him yourself.

Let's discuss.

28 October 1978

Mr. Robert F. Domosh
Vice President
Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited
Route 100,
Milwood, NY 10546

Dear Mr. Domosh:

Miss Underwood has brought to my attention your letter to her of September 14.

The microfilming of Albert Einstein's papers has been carried out for archival purposes only.

Thank you for your expression of interest.

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf

HW:GS

bcc: Caroline Underwood



Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited
Route 100,
Millwood, New York 10546

Telephone: 914-762-2200/212-823-5940
TWX: 710-573-2328
Cable: KTOL, Millwood, New York

September 14, 1978

Institute for Advanced Studies
Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Attention: Miss Caroline Underwood
Secretary

Dear Miss Underwood:

It has come to our attention that the Institute for Advanced Studies has placed on to microfilm the Papers of Albert Einstein, including specific correspondence, manuscripts, and other materials both scientific and personal.

The purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether or not the microfilming of Albert Einstein's Papers were strictly for Archival purposes or if the Institute for Advanced Studies is interested in making duplicate films of these Papers available to the academic and research communities through a marketing and distribution arrangement.

If the latter is the case, Kraus-Thomson would be most interested in discussing further the possibility of our becoming the distributor of these films. We have long been one of the leading publishers and micro-publishers of scholarly and research works whose primary audience is public, private and university libraries as well as scholars and researchers in both the sciences and social sciences. We feel that the filmed papers of Albert Einstein will make an excellent addition to the holdings of any and all libraries and that these Papers should, if possible, be made more readily available to the academic and research community.

Frankly, I do not know if this possibility comes under your responsibility, and if not I would appreciate your forwarding this letter to the appropriate person. If the Institute is interested in making these films available on

./.

KRAUS-THOMSON ORGANIZATION LIMITED

Route 100, Millwood, N. Y. 10546

Institute for Advanced Studies

Olden Lane

Princeton, New Jersey

Attention: Miss Caroline Underwood, Secretary

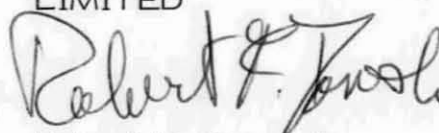
September 14, 1978

-2-

a broader basis, I do hope that you, or the appropriate person, will contact me.

Very sincerely yours,

KRAUS-THOMSON ORGANIZATION
LIMITED



Robert F. Domosh
Vice President

RFD/dz

Handwritten signature

June 9, 1978

Professor C. L. Pekeris
Department of Applied Mathematics
The Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovot, Israel

Dear Professor Pekeris:

Thank you for your letter of April 10.

Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to be able to assure you that the first volume of Einstein's Collected Works would have appeared by March 14 of next year. Though considerable progress has been made, and though I remain optimistic about the successful carrying out of this great undertaking, it would be inappropriate for me to promise anything at this juncture. I join you in hoping for the best.

With best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf



מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
REHOVOT · ISRAEL רחובות · ישראל

280

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

המחלקה למתמטיקה שמושית

10th April 1978

Prof. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
PRINCETON, New Jersey 08540
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Woolf,

I was glad to hear from your last letter about
the preparations for the celebration at the
Institute of the centenary of Einstein's birth.

The joy of this celebration would be much heightened
if, at that time, the first volume of Einstein's
Collected Works will have appeared.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Pekeris

Professor C. L. Pekeris

*INSTITUTE DRAFT
with CORRECTIONS BY
HW following CONFERENCE
with HERB BAILEY*

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this day of 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

AND

The Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate)
relating to the editorial preparation of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement represents a modification of the original agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate), dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to establish a working arrangement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, enabling the three parties to carry out jointly various functions in accordance with the original contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the original contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is intended that this agreement will provide a basis for mutual efforts, in editorial, fund-raising and administrative matters, while remaining faithful to the provisions of the original contract.
2. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will work together to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will jointly review the annual budget for the project.

- 2 -

4. In accordance with the agreed-upon budget, the Institute will administer all grants received from foundations and other donors for the project.

5. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will ^{agree} decide jointly with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to the ^{any other} Editorial Committee. ^{established by the project}

6. The sponsorship of the Institute, the Press, the Estate, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.

7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the total of the funds raised for carrying out the project. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have made in the past.

8. This agreement may be terminated by any of the parties upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.

9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel ^{appointed by the Press and} consisting of the ^{and drawn from the membership of these other following organizations:} members of the Editorial Committee of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, except that members of the Editorial Committee who are also members of the Institute or faculty members of Princeton University or in any way connected with the Estate may not take part in such arbitration.

An Phy Soc
Am Hist Soc
ACLS
Am Phil Soc
Nat Hist
Carnegie

- 3 -

10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this modified agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study, the Princeton University Press and the Estate, and has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

There will be changes in and additions to the above draft. There should probably also be corresponding changes in the contract between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press. In particular, the Editor's contract should state that the Editor will consult the Institute, the Press and the Estate about appointments to the Editorial Committee. Then this modified agreement will provide that the Institute, the Press and the Estate will be so consulted. It also occurs to me that the Editorial Committee, without members of the Institute or of the Princeton faculty, might serve as arbitrators in any dispute between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press.



Please Post

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SECTION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

JH
→ HW

March 17, 1978

Friday

8:00 P.M.

THE EINSTEIN PAPERS
John J. Stachel
Department of Physics
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

The Einstein Archive at the Institute for Advanced Study is a rich source for the history of 20th century physics as well as for the life and scientific, social and political thought and influence of Albert Einstein. A description of the collection, with some reflections on Einstein's style of work, based on documents in it, will be given.

(Illustrated with slides)

PLACE:

The New York Academy of Sciences
2 East 63rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021

Admission: FREE

John Hunt
jeu

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
Telephone-609-924-4400
EINSTEIN PROJECT

November 9, 1977

Professor John A. Wheeler
Department of Physics
University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter, and for the concern for the Einstein Project and the willingness to help with it that the letter clearly expresses. I agree with you entirely about the importance of getting Helen Dukas' reminiscences on record while we can. 1979 will not only be the hundredth anniversary of Einstein's birth; it will also be the fiftieth anniversary of her association with Einstein.

I have already contacted Joan Warnow of the AIP History of Physics Project, and found out that they have a grant for oral history which could cover the expenses of recording interviews. We agreed that the main problem is to find someone both conversant with Einstein's life and in whom Miss Dukas would have complete confidence. Joan suggested Banesh Hoffmann, which seemed like an excellent idea to me. I contacted him, and he agreed to do the interviewing, provided Miss Dukas will consent to such interviews. He very properly did not want to himself raise the question with her, so it now remains for others to persuade her. I shall try to do this; but previous attempts on the part of others and myself lead me to think this may take some time. I shall keep you informed of progress, and may want to call on your help at some point.

As for the editing of the Einstein correspondence, I still favor a chronological publication. This is a large issue, clearly, and I agree that it needs further discussion. However, I believe the narrower issue of the De Sitter correspondence can be handled quite apart from the larger one. First of all, publication of that correspondence would not, of course, coincide with the thematic publication of the cosmological material. On the one hand, the De Sitter letters include much material on other topics, and on the other, there are many letters to other people referring to cosmology. This by no means implies that it is not worthwhile to work on the De Sitter letters as a separate project, just as was done with the Sommerfeld letters, for example, ranging as they do over many topics of interest. You will perhaps remember that in my NSF proposal I discussed the possibility of having someone interested in a particular topic work on the section of the papers related to that topic, with the possibility of eventual separate publication of the results of such work; as well as making a contribution through such

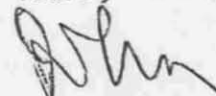
Professor John A. Wheeler
November 9, 1977

Page 2

an effort toward the editing of the Collected Writings. Of course, as the NSF has made clear, this would involve a separate request for funding, as they will not grant the Project the right to "subcontract" any funding granted. It will also involve getting the permission of the Estate for work on the material in question, and for any resulting publication of Einstein documents. If Dr. van Hoerner were interested, this matter could be pursued at a suitable time. However, I feel that it might be better to wait a while until our present troubles (about which Herb Bailey has written you) are settled before going any further.

Looking forward to hearing from you or, even better, seeing you soon, I remain,
with best wishes to Mrs. Wheeler and to you,

Yours,



John Stachel

JS:fsb

cc: Herbert Bailey
Harry Woolf ✓



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

Department of Physics

Dictated by Prof. Wheeler
but signed and typed in
his absence

Dr. Harry Woolf
Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Mr. Herbert Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry, Herb and John,

"Every hour of lost time is a potential source of disaster".
That's the way Prof. Harry van der Laan of Leiden and I found
ourselves talking to each other recently about Miss Dukas and
her priceless recollections of Einstein and his way of work.

If she is carried away in the coming year, as Niels Bohr was
so unexpectedly snatched the day after only the fourth interview
of the Quantum History Project, think what the world will never
know about:

- what Einstein really thought about so-and-so and so-and-so;
- the priorities he gave to the different sides of his life;
- the enthusiasm he gave to his latest idea and how long
would he stay with a losing bet when it really turned out
to be losing;
- his attitudes on the seventeen homely questions that most
people have to worry about in their lives.

If she with her marvelous memory doesn't tell us nobody will.

The great happiness that all of us feel that the Einstein
Project is launched could not clear our conscience if we were to
fail to urge as a matter of absolutely # 1 priority the prompt
interviewing of Miss Dukas by somebody with the competence of
the best people in the Columbia University Oral History Project.

All of us are impressed by the urgency of a historically com-
petent analysis and publication of Einstein's correspondence and
work. However, we also all know that a unique and indispensable
element is the personal side that Helen Dukas alone can provide.
Ideally one would dig into all Einstein's papers, systematize them,

get an overview of them and then become familiar enough with Helen Dukas to conduct a series of interviews, tape recording them one by one. But it would take ten years to do that kind of a program and, the chances are overwhelming that Helen Dukas will not be alive even five years down the road.

Harry van der Laan is back in the Netherlands. But could I solicit your reactions to this proposal on behalf of us both by a phone call some time later in the Fall?

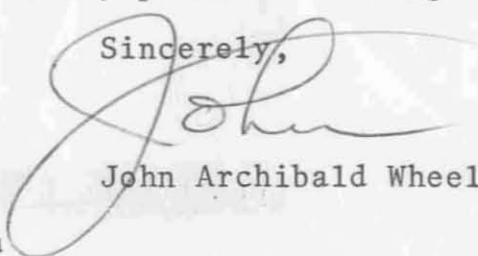
Quite a separate point came up in our conversation. Harry van der Laan suggests that the Einstein correspondence might be published to better advantage thematically than chronologically. Specifically, he notes that one fascinating theme is cosmology. He proposes the to me attractive idea that one volume under this heading might be entitled "The Einstein-DeSitter Correspondence and Cosmology". He notes that under this head would belong about 30 items and letters and post cards. The editor of this volume would need to work his way through these items and familiarize himself with them. The result would be a 200-300 page book.

Supplementing the overall historical and scientific guidance of the project as a whole such a thematic volume would call for an editor, not himself necessarily a professional historian, but one above all competent in cosmology. Such a person is Sebastian von Hoerner. He is a former student of C.F. von Weizsacker. He has the German background that would be so valuable. He is already at the National Radio Observatory at Green Bank so no visa problems or expensive trans-Atlantic travel would be required. He could to best advantage be invited to the Institute for Advanced Study for half a year for this assignment. Harry van der Laan says Hoerner is competent and widely read. He never felt he had a mandate to talk to Hoerner directly about such an Einstein venture; but from tangential and fleeting soundings he forms the impression that Hoerner would be very interested indeed. We owe thanks to these colleagues for bringing the wonderful Einstein-DeSitter correspondence to Princeton. I believe this proposal is a simple, practical one that can accomplish an important step forward in a finite time with a very limited budget requirement.

Regardless of the precise way that the correspondence and papers are finally published--chronologically or thematically--it seems to me that it might be important to capitalize on the combination of talent, special abilities and interest that Hoerner would represent. Maybe you will have some thoughts also on this proposal when I ring a little later in the Fall.

Warm good wishes to three key promoters of a great project!

Sincerely,



John Archibald Wheeler

JAW:rb

cc: Prof. Harry van der Laan
Sterrewacht
Leiden
The Netherlands

November 3, 1977

Dear Herb:

This is just a brief note to thank you for your courtesy in sending me the copies of your letter of 27 October to Otto Nathan and that of 31 October to Ronald Overmann.

I know that we will be talking about these matters soon.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

John Hunt PH

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

October 31, 1977

Dr. Ronald J. Overmann
Assistant Program Director for
History and Philosophy of Science
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, NW.
Washington, D. C. 20550

Dear Ron,

When you telephoned me last week to ask how we were coming with the revision of the application for support for the Einstein Papers, I told you that we had an "internal problem." That is very much the case, and as the situation stands now we cannot proceed further along the lines we had intended until some serious difficulties are straightened out. Until two days ago I had what I believed a reasonable hope that we could solve our internal problem expeditiously and then get on with the work. Actually the problem has grown over a period of time but has only been acute during the last month. It has now come to a head. Here is the story in outline. I am preparing a fuller account which will be available in due course.

After a long search, Professor John Stachel was appointed the editor with a good deal of enthusiasm from all concerned. Indeed he was Dr. Otto Nathan's first choice among the several candidates, and I myself was very impressed with him. My own confidence in Professor Stachel has increased as I have seen him work over the past nine months, and I think the NSF Panel, our advisers, the people at the Institute, and others have all been impressed by him. The one exception is Dr. Nathan. When Professor Stachel was appointed and began work last January, we did not have the editor's contract in final form for him to sign, since the Estate lawyers were reviewing it. The lawyers completed their review and the contract was sent to Professor Stachel in February, but then Professor Stachel wanted his lawyer to review the contract before signing it. This review was delayed for several reasons: first Professor Stachel himself was preoccupied with writing the NSF application, a very time-consuming job; and second he had to find a lawyer who was expert in literary matters and then have the lawyer do the review. The delay in Professor Stachel's signing annoyed Dr. Nathan, and in March we agreed to put the existing draft of the contract into effect on a temporary basis, pending the review by Professor Stachel's lawyer and assigning of a final contract. Professor Stachel's lawyer completed his review in July, but the final contract is still not signed because Dr. Nathan refuses to sign it. Dr. Nathan now wants either to



Dr. Ronald J. Overmann

Page 2

October 31, 1977

replace Professor Stachel or to make him part of a three-man board of editors (full time, representing various disciplines) which I consider entirely impractical. Dr. Nathan now says that he does not want to entrust the Einstein Papers to one man in any case, and in particular he does not want Professor Stachel.

Dr. Nathan gives a number of reasons for his present position. The fundamental reason, I believe, is that Professor Stachel has not kept in close enough touch with him during the past nine months. He alleges that Professor Stachel has broken his contract (the unsigned contract that we adopted temporarily in March) in various ways, which I regard as either trivial or simply not true. A considerable contributing factor, I must say, was your letter in response to our NSF application, which may not seem connected to this issue, but which greatly exacerbated our difficulties by deeply offending Dr. Nathan and making him very angry.

Professor Stachel continues to be anxious to edit the Einstein Papers, and I and others believe that he will make an excellent editor. Because the final editor's contract is not signed, Dr. Nathan stands as a barrier, at least temporarily. After consulting our lawyers and advisers here, we propose to pursue the matter energetically, protecting the Press's rights and pushing the project forward. We plan to call a meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board, which under the contract between the Estate and the Press exists to advise us jointly, and if Dr. Nathan resists that, or if he refuses to accept advice, we plan to take the matter to arbitration, as provided in our agreement. I cannot help but think that we would win in arbitration, though it is sad to think that that might be necessary. Another possibility that I have discussed with Dr. Nathan is that he may resign as a Trustee. This would perhaps be the simplest outcome, though it would entail some time, since the matter would then have to go into the courts to appoint a new Trustee or to transfer responsibility to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Our contract is binding on any Trustees and also on the Hebrew University. Thus we expect eventually to go ahead, no matter what.

Meanwhile we are in difficulty. We cannot make a new application to NSF, and we now see that we are unable to carry out the specific purposes of the planning grant, which runs to January 1. I would like to ask permission, via this letter, to use the planning grant to call a meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board, instead of the Advisory Committee as originally contemplated. I also hope that you will permit the grant to run to the end of this year, since our expenses will continue and we will be continuing to work on the project. As you know, Princeton University Press has paid Professor Stachel's salary and fringe benefits since last July, and we are committed to pay him through next June, when his leave from Boston University ends. We had hoped that his salary would be covered by an endowment gift, but under the present circumstances we cannot ask the donor to make his gift, and there is even a chance that the gift will be lost entirely because of changes in the tax laws next year.

Dr. Ronald J. Overmann

Page 3

October 31, 1977

Nevertheless the project itself is continuing and good progress is being made. Professor Stachel is sending out copies of Einstein letters to living correspondents with specific questions and asking for comments, interpretation, and background information. Some interesting replies are already being received. Obviously this is a process that should be completed as soon as possible and it will continue through the spring. Also Professor Stachel is continuing to conform the full-size photoduplicates to the originals, producing a duplicate archive that can be used as a working tool whenever and however the editing of the Einstein Papers is carried out. The work that has been and is being done on computer-indexing of the archive will not have been in vain, no matter what happens. Thus I hope we may have your continued assistance, at least through the present grant. When you have had a chance to think about this, you may want to telephone me. I would be glad to come to Washington to discuss this problem with you if you think that would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Professor John Stachel
Dr. Harry Woolf
Mr. Thomas Wright

14

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

October 27, 1977

Dr. Otto Nathan
#815, 24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Otto,

After consulting with advisers here, I am writing to reply to your letter of October 20 in response to my appeal to deal with the problem of the editorship in human rather than legal or technical terms. As I am sure you realize, I was greatly disappointed in your reply, and at last I reluctantly concede that we have reached an impasse over a matter that I hoped we could resolve together. I shall not here deal with the legal questions which I explored and wrote you about recently. You say that you are willing to discuss those questions, but I think it is more a question whether you yourself want to take any of the steps outlined. If you do, I would obviously be very happy to discuss the matter further.

In view of the present impasse, it seems to me that there are three possible steps that could be taken consecutively. I shall discuss them in order.

1. You have suggested that instead of a single editor there should be a three-member board of co-equal editors, full time, presumably working in Princeton. You propose this on two grounds; first, that the problem of editing Einstein should not be entrusted to one man; second, that no single scholar has the range of knowledge necessary to encompass Einstein's work. With respect to your first objection, I should point out that many other editions of the writings of great men have been entrusted to single editors, often with outstanding success. Secondly, we have never looked upon this project as a one-man job; we have always supposed that there would be associate and assistant editors with special fields of knowledge, and we have provided an advisory committee and an Editorial Advisory Board which would span the range of Einstein's interests. Moreover I have proposed to you recently, and I now repeat, that we form a special three-man review board to read the manuscript of each volume before it is published in order to assure editorial quality. This board could be chosen for each volume so as to encompass the intellectual interests represented in that volume, and it would, I think, ensure that no aspect of Einstein's life was slighted or misinterpreted. I propose that such a board be established, and that the establishment of such a board would open the way to confirmation of John Stachel as editor.

2. If this proposal is not satisfactory, I propose that the Editorial Advisory Board be convened to advise the Press and the Estate on the resolution of this impasse. According to our contract, it is the purpose of the Editorial Advisory Board to provide such advice, especially in the



Dr. Otto Nathan
Page 2
October 27, 1977

matter of the choice of an editor. Although I realize that the chance that the Editorial Advisory Board will be able to settle our problem is slight, I believe that since our contract provides for advice from them we really must call them together. I'll phone in a few days to try to find convenient times for you that we can propose to the members of the Board.

3. If neither of the above procedures resolves the problem, it seems to me that we must go to arbitration, as provided in our agreement. I hope it will not come to this, but it seems to be the final alternative.

The above three paragraphs are the main burden of this letter, but there are a few other points on which I would like to comment.

First, in view of your letter of October 20 I find it necessary to inform the National Science Foundation that we have reached an impasse and that we cannot proceed further under the planning grant until the question of the editorship is resolved. I suppose the NSF may want the unspent part of the grant returned. I should also point out that since July 1 Princeton University Press has been paying Professor Stachel's salary and fringe benefits from the Press's own funds, and we feel committed to continue that salary through the period of his leave, since he took the leave at our joint invitation. I believe that the Estate has some responsibility in this regard. I have been ready, as you know, to absorb as much of this cost as necessary pending the securing of grants, but your opposition to Professor Stachel has prevented our seeking further grants and leaves us with a heavy financial burden and no prospect of publishable output. Although I am not clear whether there is a legal liability here, I think there is surely some real responsibility.

Also, for the record, I do not agree with your statement that Professor Stachel's NSF application does not constitute a sufficient statement of a plan for the work as required under our agreement with him, now in effect pending the execution of a final agreement. Unfortunately this matter, like some others that are in contention, was conducted mainly verbally. Professor Stachel said in a letter to you that he hoped the application would constitute the plan as required, and we both recall that in a meeting with you early in the summer you agreed to that. We are relying on our memories, but we both agree, though it is barely possible that your assent was by silence. Even so, it seems to me that the NSF application is obviously mainly devoted to outlining a plan for the work.

I will not here attempt to deal with all the other allegations of breaches of contract that you have made. Both Professor Stachel and I have in the past attempted to answer these statements, as appropriate,

Dr. Otto Nathan
Page 3
October 27, 1977

and this does not seem the proper place to review them all again. If necessary, of course, each of us is prepared to do so.

It is with the greatest regret that I concede at last that we are at an impasse. In recent weeks I have tried very hard to find a way through our difficulties, and I know that you have too. My personal respect and friendship for you stands undiminished, but this has now become a formal matter between the Estate and the Press, in which each of us must take his role of responsibility. I do not know how this impasse can be resolved, but I am hoping for a favorable outcome.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

August 25, 1977

Dear Herb:

Upon my return to the office the other day I found your letter of 7 July 1977, inviting me to a dinner at 6:15 p.m. at the Nassau Club on 7 October. I believe I may have replied orally when we met briefly during the summer, but in the event I did not, I regret that I cannot come. Much as I would like to it coincides with the night on which Pat and I entertain the Board of Trustees of the Institute on the eve of the Board meeting here.

Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 7, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry,

*day before
Trustees meeting*

I am writing to invite you to attend the dinner of the Trustees of Princeton University Press, following our regular meeting on Friday, October 7, 1977. The dinner will be at 6:15 at the Nassau Club. You should know that I am also inviting Otto Nathan, Helen Dukas, and John Stachel. We intend it to be an occasion in which we celebrate the progress we have made together on the Einstein Papers, and I particularly want to emphasize the roles that Otto and Helen have played.

I am looking forward to getting together with you in the near future to work out more explicitly the roles and responsibilities of the Institute and the Press under the general agreement between the Press and the Estate. You already have my earlier memo on this. I hope we can do this soon, since I am sure NSF will want to know more about it, and I plan to be away after the 6th of August. Meanwhile, I hope you had a good trip abroad, and I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba



August 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harry Woolf

FROM: John Hunt

SUBJECT: Meeting with Herb Bailey and Otto Nathan re Einstein Papers

On August 2, I met with Herb Bailey and Otto Nathan to discuss various matters related to the Einstein Papers project. Helen Dukas could not be present because she was slightly indisposed. Parenthetically, Nathan indicated that she had not been well recently and urged us to keep in close touch with her.

Nathan came to the meeting prepared to discuss the application to the NSF and Ron Overman's reply which he found offensive in the extreme. Indeed the first half hour of the meeting was spent in persuading Dr. Nathan that we should in fact submit a second application in accordance with Overman's request. In this connection Herb reported at length on his most recent talks with Overman and indicated that our second application would be very much like the first with a few minor additions. On the basis of this reassurance Dr. Nathan agreed to the submission of a second application provided that there would be ample time for him to go over it before it was actually submitted.

Dr. Nathan expressed his unhappiness over the fact that Stachel was not present and indicated that everything was not as it should be between them. Once again, Herb was very conciliatory, explaining that Stachel felt that the three interested parties should meet first to work out policy and Stachel would then be informed accordingly.

On the question of the draft agreement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, Dr. Nathan felt that the present draft might require the lawyers to draw up a new document. This he wants to avoid in part it would appear because of the delicacy of his relationships with Hebrew University. He has therefore taken the draft and will rewrite it again. We should have a copy ready for your perusal by the time you get back.

I attach the memo of Bailey's conversations in Washington as well as a copy of his letter to the Deputy Director of the Division of Grants and Contracts for the NSF.

*Third draft Dismissed
Committee developed at
meeting of NB, HW, NS, and
✓H.*

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this 27th day of July 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

AND

The Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate)
relating to the editorial preparation of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement represents a modification of the original agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate), dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to establish a working arrangement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, enabling the three parties to carry out jointly various functions in accordance with the original contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the original contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is intended that this agreement will provide a basis for mutual efforts, in editorial, fund-raising and administrative matters, while remaining faithful to the provisions of the original contract.
2. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will work together to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will jointly review the annual budget for the project.

4. In accordance with the agreed-upon budget, the Institute or the Press will administer all grants received from foundations and other donors for the project.

5. The Institute, the Press, and the Estate will agree jointly with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to any other committee established by the project.

6. The sponsorship of the Institute, the Press, the Estate, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.

7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the total of the funds raised for carrying out the project. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have made in the past.

8. This agreement may be terminated by any of the parties upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.

9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute, the Press, and the Estate, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel appointed by the presidents and drawn from the membership of the three following organizations: (insert institutions)

10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this modified agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study, the Princeton University Press, and the Estate, and has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFT, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 27, 1977

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Otto,

→ It was good to talk with you on the telephone, and the first purpose of this letter is to confirm our appointment for next Tuesday, August 2, at 3:15 p.m. in my office. Mr. John Hunt of the Institute for Advanced Study, who has been appointed as Harry Woolf's delegate, will be present. As you know, Harry has gone to Europe, and he has asked Mr. Hunt to assist him in this whole matter.

Secondly, I am enclosing a revised draft of a new Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Estate, the Institute, and the Press, as partners in this venture. The draft speaks for itself, so I won't say much about it. There is one comment with respect to Paragraph 9, however, and that is that we think any arbitration (which we don't expect to need) in this matter should be carried out by responsible academic authorities who understand the intellectual issues, rather than by the American Arbitration Association, whose appointed arbitrator may have no real sense of the problems involved. We have thought of five institutions, any three of which might be chosen, and we would be happy for you to make the choice or to suggest other possibilities. The institutions we would suggest are: The American Physical Society, The American Council of Learned Societies, The American Historical Association, The Philosophy of Science Association, or The American Philosophical Association. Of course this entire draft is still very much in a state of discussion, and at some point, probably in September, you and Harry and I will want to get together to settle on a final version. Meanwhile this is something to be thinking about.

I am going to Washington tomorrow, where I have an appointment with Dr. Overmann of NSF and Dr. Farr of NEH. After that discussion I may have a better idea how we should respond to the NSF letter, which I find quite depressing and in many respects unacceptable. In any case we will have a chance to discuss this next Tuesday. Thank you very much for your willingness to come to Princeton for the meeting.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

cc: Helen Dukas
John Hunt

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Enclosure



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

John -
Thanks for your help.
Herb

Please file under
Einstein Papers

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this day of 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

AND

The Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate)
relating to the editorial preparation of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement represents a modification of the original agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate), dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to establish a working arrangement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, enabling the three parties to carry out jointly various functions in accordance with the original contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the original contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is intended that this agreement will provide a basis for mutual efforts, in editorial, fund-raising and administrative matters, while remaining faithful to the provisions of the original contract.
2. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will work together to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will jointly review the annual budget for the project.

- 2 -

4. In accordance with the agreed-upon budget, the Institute will administer all grants received from foundations and other donors for the project.

5. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will decide jointly with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to the Editorial Committee.

6. The sponsorship of the Institute, the Press, the Estate, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.

7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the total of the funds raised for carrying out the project. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have made in the past.

8. This agreement may be terminated by any of the parties upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.

9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel consisting of the members of the Editorial Committee of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, except that members of the Editorial Committee who are also members of the Institute or faculty members of Princeton University or in any way connected with the Estate may not take part in such arbitration.

- 3 -

10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this modified agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study, the Princeton University Press and the Estate, and has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

There will be changes in and additions to the above draft. There should probably also be corresponding changes in the contract between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press. In particular, the Editor's contract should state that the Editor will consult the Institute, the Press and the Estate about appointments to the Editorial Committee. Then this modified agreement will provide that the Institute, the Press and the Estate will be so consulted. It also occurs to me that the Editorial Committee, without members of the Institute or of the Princeton faculty, might serve as arbitrators in any dispute between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SRIENER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 27, 1977

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Otto,

It was good to talk with you on the telephone, and the first purpose of this letter is to confirm our appointment for next Tuesday, August 2, at 3:15 p.m. in my office. Mr. John Hunt of the Institute for Advanced Study, who has been appointed as Harry Woolf's delegate, will be present. As you know, Harry has gone to Europe, and he has asked Mr. Hunt to assist him in this whole matter.

Secondly, I am enclosing a revised draft of a new Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Estate, the Institute, and the Press, as partners in this venture. The draft speaks for itself, so I won't say much about it. There is one comment with respect to Paragraph 9, however, and that is that we think any arbitration (which we don't expect to need) in this matter should be carried out by responsible academic authorities who understand the intellectual issues, rather than by the American Arbitration Association, whose appointed arbitrator may have no real sense of the problems involved. We have thought of five institutions, any three of which might be chosen, and we would be happy for you to make the choice or to suggest other possibilities. The institutions we would suggest are: The American Physical Society, The American Council of Learned Societies, The American Historical Association, The Philosophy of Science Association, or The American Philosophical Association. Of course this entire draft is still very much in a state of discussion, and at some point, probably in September, you and Harry and I will want to get together to settle on a final version. Meanwhile this is something to be thinking about.

I am going to Washington tomorrow, where I have an appointment with Dr. Overmann of NSF and Dr. Farr of NEH. After that discussion I may have a better idea how we should respond to the NSF letter, which I find quite depressing and in many respects unacceptable. In any case we will have a chance to discuss this next Tuesday. Thank you very much for your willingness to come to Princeton for the meeting.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

cc: Helen Dukas
John Hunt

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Enclosure

PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

John -
Thanks for your help.
H.S.B.

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this 27th day of July 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

AND

The Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate)
relating to the editorial preparation of
THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement represents a modification of the original agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter called the Estate), dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to establish a working arrangement between the Institute, the Press and the Estate, enabling the three parties to carry out jointly various functions in accordance with the original contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the original contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is intended that this agreement will provide a basis for mutual efforts, in editorial, fund-raising and administrative matters, while remaining faithful to the provisions of the original contract.
2. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will work together to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute, the Press and the Estate will jointly review the annual budget for the project.

4. In accordance with the agreed-upon budget, the Institute or the Press will administer all grants received from foundations and other donors for the project.

5. The Institute, the Press, and the Estate will agree jointly with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to any other committee established by the project.

6. The sponsorship of the Institute, the Press, the Estate, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.

7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the total of the funds raised for carrying out the project. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have made in the past.

8. This agreement may be terminated by any of the parties upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.

9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute, the Press, and the Estate, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel appointed by the presidents and drawn from the membership of the three following organizations: (insert institutions)

10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this modified agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study, the Princeton University Press, and the Estate, and has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

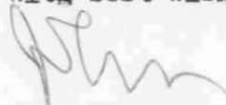
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

July 8, 1977

Welcome home! In case you don't get them,
I enclose an extra copy (I.e., I don't need
it back) of Bob Cohen's Yugoslav Notes, current
issue.

I understand you're only around for a day
or so, so I'll postpone our get-together
until the end of the month. But I think
we should talk then about the arrangement
for the Einstein Project. Maybe NSF-NEH
will have sent their letter by then, too!

With best wishes,



John Stachel

YUGOSLAV NOTES VII - JUNE 1977

Robert S. Cohen
Department of Physics
Boston University
Boston, Mass. 02215, USA

- (1) During the year since the last set of these informal notes on questions of academic and intellectual freedom among philosophers in Yugoslavia, attitudes have fluctuated without reaching a fixed state. During the Spring of 1976, some reduction in general tensions and in police actions was noticeable, and indeed Vice President Kardelj at one point described the case of the attorney S. Popović as "legal and political nonsense" (for an account of the case, see these Notes VI). A new philosophical journal, Theory, was permitted to begin publication. The first issue contained hitherto unpublished materials from the Kant symposium organized at Belgrade some time ago. Dispute within the Croatian and Serbian as well as Federal leadership was evident from the on-off situation with respect to the 1976 Korčula Summer School, but eventually the School was once again cancelled.
- (2) By Fall 1976 the Belgrade situation had somewhat worsened. No meetings of the Serbian Philosophical Society were allowed, not even for presentation of a paper on Leibniz; those suspended philosophy professors who work for their continuing salaries under a formal contractual arrangement with the (non-teaching) philosophical institute were not permitted to report on their research by the customary Institute lectures, despite the requirement in their contracts that they do so. On October first, seven of the suspended philosophers sent an Open Letter which was addressed jointly to the Presidency of Serbia and the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and broadly circulated to officials of Yugoslav universities, philosophical faculties, daily newspapers, and all philosophical and sociological journals. The text is translated here:

TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

"Nearly two years have passed since we were excluded from the teaching collective of the Philosophical Faculty in Belgrade and placed "at the disposition" of the Republican Secretariat for Education and Science by decree of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

We will not repeat here what we have already set forth when we initiated the action before the Constitutional Court of the SFRY for an assessment of the constitutionality of the aforementioned decree. In that petition there are approximately 300 pages of background and documentation reviewing the initiatives and evaluations, analyses and decisions, the diverse campaigns and pressures - in a word, all that preceded the decree's passage. It is shown, among other things, how that decree constitutes a threat to basic human rights, to democratic developmental tendencies in our country, and, above all, to the freedom of scientific thought. This is eloquently testified to by the fact that the decision of the self-managing organs of the Philosophy Faculty regarding our scientific, pedagogical, moral, and political suitability for the occupation of university professors - a decision which, in the context of current law and academic custom, was made on the basis of reports written by over thirty of the most distinguished university professors from nearly all of Yugoslavia - was trampled over in an administrative manner.

As time has passed, there has been a succession of events which have belied the assurances issuing from various official quarters that the curtailment of our pedagogical activity does not include prohibition of our scientific work. In the beginning of 1975 it was established that the extent of financing for all scientific projects would be dependent upon whether any of us were to participate in their implementation. For years we have been prohibited from appearing in public, even when we have needed to defend ourselves from the most brutal attacks and unbridled slanders. These bans have also been broadened to include all professional periodicals. Publishing houses systematically avoid printing our works lest they fall into various types of misfortune. Curtailment of resources and pressure on printing establishments has made the further issuance of the journals Praxis and Filosofija, in which alone we were able to publish our works, impossible. In a similar manner the work of the Korčula Summer School, in which we had theretofore actively participated, was also suspended. Professional societies of which we are members have been subjected to intensified pressure and placed under strict control, so that our participation in the work of meetings organized by them nearly automatically results in prohibitions on their being held at all. A drastic example of this was the impossibility of holding a professional meeting of the Yugoslav Association for Sociology in February 1975. After working for one year (with diminished hours) at the Institute for the International Workers Movement, all further collaboration was abruptly, and without further explanation, denied to some of us. It would seem that a rumor has been circulated to the effect that almost anyone may deal with us in an arbitrary manner. At the present time a new kind of pressure is in the works to prevent our participation in the work of the international Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik.* Finally, there are all indications that our last opportunity for scientific work will be curtailed by making it impossible for us to collaborate with the Institute for Philosophy of the Philosophical Faculty in Belgrade, in whose work we have taken part as outside collaborators. Not long ago we were prevented from delivering the customary reports on the scientific obligations we had assumed at the Institute, and later we were even prohibited from attending discussions on the work of other colleagues who participate in implementing its projects. Just in the last few days - and this has happened outside the Institute - there have been pressures for the Institute to sever all existing contracts with us.

We could cite further similar instances and explain their real meaning in greater detail, but the foregoing suffices for it to be understood how the limitation of certain basic human rights, such as for instance the right to choose and to pursue one's professional activity undisturbed, in a practical sense means their abolition, regardless of the number of people who are thereby immediately affected. It is already well known that reconciliation with otherwise unacceptable circumstances, or habituation to them as some sort of "objective necessity", can result in these limitations becoming a permanent component of social practice.

In such circumstances it is not reasonable that in place of the solution of a serious social problem, a surrogate should be offered. For instance, not long ago the Republican Secretary for Education and Science was authorized to conduct discussions with us on the possibility of our moving to another place of employment. These discussions, however, once again confirmed that our problem could not be resolved in a humanly acceptable and socially just manner until the conditions which have placed

*See separate item on this below - RSC

us in an unjust position are themselves changed. It would surely be senseless to expect that people deprived of their basic civil rights should participate in such "decisions" on their own case, signifying, by this very act, an admission of their former guilt. This would, after all, be irresistably reminiscent of certain practices which we would have hoped belonged to the more unpleasant annals of modern history. In any event, the "problem" of the eight professors, publicly proclaimed in the Fall of 1972, would in this way be merely administratively processed by those least responsible for its appearance in the first place.

We wish to conclude with a reminder that the constitutional debate which we have initiated is still in process and that we cannot, therefore, agree to any resolution which would in a practical sense prejudice its outcome. Our move to a new place of employment would signify, among other things, a forced change of occupation and profession to which we have devoted our lives. Therefore we shall continue to attempt, with all available public democratic means and avenues, to recover the rights and freedoms which have been denied us."

Belgrade
October 1, 1976

Copies of this letter have been provided to: Deans of the philosophy faculties in Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana; Rector of the University of Zagreb; Republican Secretary for Education and Science; editorial organs of all philosophical and sociological journals; as well as principal editors of the most well-known daily newspapers.

(Signed)
Ljubomir Tadić
Svetozar Stojanović
Miladin Životić
Zagorka Golubović
Nebojša Popov
Dragoljub Mićunović
Mihailo Marković

* * * * *

- (3) During 1976 and continuing through 1977 the Inter-University Center for Post-Graduate Studies in Dubrovnik came under pressure and discussion; and other matters continued to be unsure. First, some notes on the situation through the end of 1976:

DUBROVNIK INTERLUDES 1976*

For the past several years, the Inter-University Center for Post-Graduate Studies in Dubrovnik has organized a stimulating series of international seminars and workshops in areas of interest to a wide range of scholars, on topics including international affairs and world peace, the social effects of industrialization, the philosophy of science, democratic social theory, the future of religion, and esthetics. It has acquired a broadly respected reputation for scholarly excellence, isolation from political pressure, and as a unique meeting-place for scholars from East and West to discuss new ideas and to air their differences in an atmosphere of mutual responsibility and respect. In the last few months, however, the IUC has been the object of the latest attempts by conservative Yugoslav circles to restrict academic freedom within Yugoslavia and to impose crassly political criteria on the conduct of scholarship and, more importantly, on a type of international activity which has hitherto distinguished Yugoslavia as an attractive setting for lively intellectual discussion and interchange for scholars throughout the world.

*Prepared January 1977.

The unclear legal status of the IUC, while not a problem until recently, is partly responsible for the latest difficulties. The administration of the Center, which at the present time has over 80 adhering academic institutions from Yugoslavia and abroad, by internal regulations is formally responsible only to the Director, a technically autonomous position occupied for the past three years by the Norwegian social philosopher Johann Galtung. Nevertheless, the IUC is formally considered an activity of the University of Zagreb and as such its administrative personnel - with the exception of the Director - are subject as university employees to the directives of the Secretary General of the University of Zagreb. Fortunately, until this year there has been little occasion for these arcane anomalies to be put to the test.

In September of this year, however, the Federation of Yugoslav Universities - an umbrella association of all Yugoslav universities - wrote to the University of Zagreb with a complaint that an IUC course held the previous April on "Social Theory and Philosophy" had included two individuals who are prohibited from teaching at Yugoslav universities and who therefore should have been excluded from delivering papers at the IUC. It should be no surprise to the readers of these Notes that at issue were two members of the so-called "Belgrade Eight" group who had been dismissed from teaching duties at the University of Belgrade in January 1975, Ljubomir Tadić and Miladin Životić. The Federation's letter contained a further warning that if such individuals were allowed to participate in the IUC's activities in the future, the Federation would feel obliged to withdraw its support (minimal in financial terms, but important politically) from the Center.

This ultimatum has already resulted in the cancellation of one IUC activity, a seminar organized by Gajo Petrović and Ivan Kuvačić (former co-editors-in-chief of the dissident Zagreb periodical Praxis) scheduled for October-November 1976 entitled, "Philosophy and Social Science: History and System". The seminar's official program had included Životić and Mihailo Djurić, a Belgrade legal theorist just released from a one-and-a-half year prison term imposed after he made some off-handed but politically offensive remarks at a scholarly symposium in 1974. In view of the pressure which had been brought to bear, Petrović and Kuvačić wrote to all participants abruptly cancelling the course on the grounds that "we are not ready to take part in such discriminatory practices."

Further IUC events which are still up in the air as a result of the Federation's ultimatum include a course directed by Petrović, Kuvačić, and Jürgen Habermas scheduled for March 28-April 8, 1977, on "Philosophy and Social Science: Critical Approaches to Sociology", in which three other members of the Belgrade group - Zagorka Golubović, Dragoljub Mićunović, and Svetozar Stojanović - are listed as official participants; another "doubtful" participant is the Slovene sociologist Veljko Rus, who had experienced related difficulties at the University of Ljubljana at the same time as the Belgrade group was dismissed from their posts. Finally, another member of the Belgrade group, Mihailo Marković, is scheduled to appear at an IUC seminar (April 4-22, 1977) on "Future Studies" as the official representative of the World Federation for Future Studies. (P.S.: The seminars were held without difficulty!)

These circumstances have laid the groundwork for a serious confrontation between the University of Zagreb and the IUC administration at a most inopportune time. For Yugoslav authorities are presently in the midst of preparing

for the June 1977 meeting in Belgrade which is to review progress of signatory governments in the implementation of the 1975 Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the "Helsinki Agreement"), an event which has already begun to attract broad international attention. Obviously a further violation of the elementary standards of academic freedom and international scholarly interchange so shortly before the convening of the Belgrade meeting would, if publicly known, create a great deal of embarrassment for Yugoslav authorities, who have committed themselves far more substantially than any other East European government to scrupulous observance of all articles of the agreement - for reasons which are readily apparent. Evidently, the IUC administration is not unmindful of this coincidence, since at the same time as the two aforementioned April seminars it has scheduled another course on "European Security and Cooperation"; cancellation or restriction of the former events simultaneously with the convening of the latter would be sure to elicit strong protests and further friction between the IUC and Yugoslav authorities. One can only conclude that high-level Yugoslav leaders involved in preparations for the Belgrade meeting are unaware of the recent events engulfing the IUC in controversy, which, one may further speculate, were instigated by mid-level conservative figures who hoped to gain some personal advantage by taking this opportunity to deliver a further blow to their already beleaguered countrymen.

As of the time of writing, the University of Zagreb administration seems to be leaning toward accepting the ultimatum of the Federation of Yugoslav Universities, although it has not reached a final decision regarding the fateful choice which it must make - whether to insist upon the closure of IUC courses to the politically proscribed individuals, or to risk the threatened withdrawal of support by the Federation for the sake of adherence to the principles of academic freedom and unhindered international scholarly dialogue. IUC Director Galtung, under considerable personal pressure, has threatened to submit an early resignation in January - he is due to retire in May 1977 when he will be succeeded by University of Vienna Prorector Siegfried Korninger - or alternatively to move the entire IUC out of Yugoslavia, although he is being strongly urged by his colleagues not to take such precipitous action lest it defuse the situation by eliminating the overriding issue. It would seem that certain circles in the University of Zagreb administration, for their part, doubt whether the restriction of IUC activities to "desirable" Yugoslav scholars will have a significant international impact; their final decision is likely to rest largely on this sort of extraneous, but tactically important consideration. (P.S.: Galtung has now been replaced by Korninger.)

You can help by demonstrating that the international community is keeping close watch over the actions of Yugoslav government and university authorities in this instance. Of the 83 adhering institutions of the IUC, 72 are located abroad. They should be informed of these recent developments and encouraged to determine whether they conform to their own principles and policies on scholarly inquiry. A list of these institutions follows below.

In addition, letters might be written to high Yugoslav officials, including Edvard Kardelj and Stane Dolanc, both secretaries of the Federal Executive Council of the Yugoslav Government in Belgrade. Finally, letters to Professor Eugen Pusić and Ivan Supek of the University of Zagreb (members of the IUC Executive Committee) and to the Rector of the University of Zagreb might also have some impact on the response (or non-response) of the university administration to this potentially dangerous initiative.

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTER OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES
(October 1976)

Aalborg Universitetscenter, Aalborg, Denmark
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Dakar, Senegal
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, USA
Asiatic Research Centre, Korea University, Seoul, Korea
Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Canberra City, Australia
Università di Bari, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Bari, Italy
Univerzitet u Beogradu, Beograd, Yugoslavia
Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen, Norway
Frei Universität Berlin, B.R. Deutschland
University of Birmingham, Birmingham, Great Britain
University of Bradford, Bradford, Great Britain
Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA
Universität Bremen, Bremen, B.R. Deutschland
Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
Bu-Ali Sina University, Tehran, Iran
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
Conjunto Universitario Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA
University of Chile, Santiago, Chile
Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, USA
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA
Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, New Jersey, USA
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
Florida International University, Miami, Florida, USA
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, USA
Georg-August Universität, Göttingen, B.R. Deutschland
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA
Universität Graz, Graz, Austria
Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands
Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, B.R. Deutschland
University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Institut za medjunarodnu politiku i privredu (Institute of International
Politics and Economy), Beograd, Yugoslavia
Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas, Venezuela
International College, Los Angeles, California, USA
University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Mainz, B.R. Deutschland
Jugoslavenska akademija ananosti i umjetnosti (Yugoslav Academy of Sciences
and Arts), Zagreb, Yugoslavia
University of Khartoum, Graduate College, Khartoum, Sudan
Københavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark
Korean Institute of International Studies, Seoul, Korea
Università di Lecce, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Lecce, Italy
Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Leiden, Netherlands
Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain, Belgique
Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, Munich, B.R. Deutschland
Lund University, Lund, Sweden
Université de Lyon, II, Lyon, France
Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
University of Madras, Madras, India

University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, New York, USA
Univerzitet u Nišu, Niš, Yugoslavia
University of Nottingham, Nottingham, Great Britain
Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA
Universidad de Oriente, Cumana, Venezuela
University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
University of Oxford, Oxford, Great Britain
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, USA
Ramapo College of New Jersey, Mahwah, New Jersey, USA
Rektorkollegiet (Conference of Danish Rectors), Copenhagen, Denmark
Sveučilište u Rijeci, Rijeka, Yugoslavia
Università degli studi di Roma, Rome Italy
Ruprecht-Karl Universität, Heidelberg, B.R. Deutschland
Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA
Sveučilište u Splitu, Split, Yugoslavia
University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Università di Trieste, Facoltà di Lingue e Letterature Straniere, Udine, Italy
University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway
Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, B.R. Deutschland
Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands
Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA
Universität Wien, Wien, Austria
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Wisconsin, USA
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, Yellow Springs, Ohio, USA
Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Zajednica jugoslavenskih univerziteta (League of Yugoslav Universities),
Beograd, Yugoslavia

* * * * *

- (4) A passing note of governmental attitudes was given in Fall 1976. According to the November 15, 1976 issues of the Yugoslav newspapers Politika and Večernje novosti, Mr. Dušan Gligorijević, Secretary of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, recently delivered a talk about the political situation in Belgrade and the activity of the Belgrade party organization.

Gligorijević referred in particular to eight former professors of philosophy at the University of Belgrade who, in his words, are "proponents of unacceptable ideas and political attitudes." They "refuse to cooperate", he stated, and demand to return to the University although "that is naturally out of the question." He complained that they maintain constant contact with their supporters in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and abroad; write petitions and collect signatures; and even write letters to the Constitutional Court.

Mr. Gligorijević warned that their "question would soon be eliminated from the agenda." No further specifications were offered.

* * * * *

- (5) As these Notes are being distributed, the June Belgrade preparatory meeting of the signatory governments to the Helsinki agreement is about to begin. The full conference will also be held in Belgrade in early Fall 1977 to review the progress of the Helsinki agreements. The milder governmental attitude toward participation of some of the eight philosophers in the work of the Dubrovnik Center may be temporary, these philosophers seem to feel, only adopted to avoid public attention prior to the second Helsinki discussion at Belgrade. The attitude of the new IUC Director, Siegfried Korninger, is unknown to me; on the other hand, the Center is distinctly recognized as an international body, free of political interference, with its own statute respecting academic freedom. The Yugoslav administration of the Center has spoken firmly on this.
- (6) The ongoing difficulty is exemplified by the attempt of the Yugoslav universities that participate in the Dubrovnik Center to institute some control over the choice of lecturers, as shown by the text of a letter of September 10, 1976 from the Vice-President of the Union of Yugoslav Universities to the Deputy Director of the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik:

The Union of Yugoslav Universities

Ref. No. 410/1

Belgrade, September 10, 1976

To: Prof. Dr. Ante Pažanin
Faculty of Political Science
Zagreb

I take the liberty to inform you that the Board of the Union of Yugoslav Universities has - at its 99th Session - considered among other problems, some questions in connection with the Center of Post-Graduate Studies in Dubrovnik, and has adopted the following attitudes:

1) With due respect for the importance of this institution and its achievements, the Board of the U.Y.U. states that certain actions have been taken, which are not in accordance with customary practice at our universities. The Board of the U.Y.U. disagrees with the engagement of a number of lecturers for certain courses for post-graduate studies, who have been excluded from teaching activities in their own universities, as well as with the manner in which the choice of the lecturers at the Center has been carried out.

The Board of the U.Y.U. hopes the Center will change this and make such practices impossible; otherwise it will be impossible for the Union of Yugoslav Universities to continue its membership in the Center, and, under such conditions, to take part in its activities.

2) The Board of the Union of Yugoslav Universities maintains that certain appropriate amendments of the constitution of the Center should be made, in order to harmonize it with University practice in Yugoslavia and with the positive regulations in our country. In this sense the Board of the Union of Yugoslav Universities would be prepared to cooperate in the solution of individual problems and recommends a more complete participation of representatives of all Yugoslav universities in the activities of the Center.

We expect that the University of Zagreb will take the initiative and adopt pertinent measures in order to bring about the necessary changes which will ensure a more successful functioning of the Center.

3) Professor Dr. Mirčeta Djurović, Rector of the "Veljko Vlahović" University in Titograd and Vice-President of the U.Y.U. has been delegated as the Union's representative in the work of the Council of the Center.

(Signed)

Professor Dr. Mirčeta Djurović
Vice-President of the Union of Yugoslav
Universities,
Rector of the "Veljko Vlahović" University
in Titograd

As noted above, the Spring 1977 courses appear to have proceeded without the amendments or restrictions that the letter requested, although minor inconveniences were imposed (such as the requirement that the Yugoslav lecturers at the Center who had no teaching posts in Yugoslav universities must pay their own expenses during the time of their participation in the seminars and courses of the Center).

Whether the continuing exclusion of the Belgrade philosophers from their academic careers (occasionally softened, then hardened again) reflects the choices before the government of Yugoslavia with respect to issues of free speech on a larger scale remains to be seen. When? Perhaps after the immediate situation of the Belgrade conference; but more likely after the larger and graver political matter of the transition from the time of President Tito's long career of constructive and dominant leadership of his country to a new leadership.

* * * * *

- (7) Meanwhile international concern over the situation of the Belgrade philosophers has continued. As one instance, which may serve as a model for others in other countries and professional associations, I give here the texts of the letter which was sent to President Tito last December from the New Zealand Division of the Australasian Association of Philosophy, followed by the text of a "Note" of protest from the officers of the Australasian Association itself.

December 14, 1976

President J.B. Tito
President of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia
Kabinet Predsjednika Tita
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear President Tito:

It is with growing concern that philosophers in New Zealand and Australia have heard about events which have developed over the last few years concerning members of the Philosophy Faculty at the University of Belgrade. At the 1976 meeting of the New Zealand Division of the Australasian Association of Philosophy, philosophers present voted unanimously that we should write to you expressing our alarm and regret at recent developments that have overtaken philosophy in Yugoslavia.

Firstly, it is with considerable dismay that we learned that eight philosophers at the University of Belgrade are no longer permitted to teach at the University, and have on some occasions had their passports removed. Further, we were dismayed to learn that the State Parliament of Serbia has

passed what we regard as a very suppressive law which enables the Parliament of Serbia to suspend university teachers when it deems that "their activities, including teaching, threaten social interests and values". We consider that it is particularly undemocratic when those dismissed under this law have not been proven to be in breach of it as in the case of the eight philosophers at the University of Belgrade.

We are also dismayed at the fact that internationally respected journals such as Praxis have ceased publication and that the Korčula Summer School has been cancelled this year.

It has also come to our notice that Mr. Srdja Popović, the attorney in Belgrade who submitted the appeals in the cases of the eight Belgrade philosophers, is, at the moment, under suspended sentence and cannot practice law. This we feel is a great threat to the whole institution of law within Yugoslavia.

For these reasons, the New Zealand Division of the Australasian Association of Philosophy wishes to protest against the fate of the eight Belgrade philosophers and other academics, students and the lawyer Srdja Popović.

Philosophers in New Zealand and Australia have in the past formed a high opinion not only of the above-mentioned academics, but also of the Yugoslav nation and the unique role it plays among the communist and non-communist states of Europe and the non-aligned nations in the world. However, the recent events mentioned above are leading to an alienation of the support that Yugoslavia has enjoyed from friends abroad. We hope that you will do all that you can to stop the erosion of Yugoslavia's reputation abroad that these events have caused.

The philosophers of the New Zealand Division of the Australasian Association of Philosophy appeal to you to support the campaign to reinstate the full academic rights of the eight philosophers at the University of Belgrade and to restore the rights of others who have been associated with them.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Nola, President 1976-77
New Zealand Division
Australasian Assoc. of Philosophy

David Novitz, Secretary, 1976-77
New Zealand Division
Australasian Assoc. of Philosophy

* * *

"On behalf of the Australasian Association of Philosophy, we wish to protest against the campaign of repression which officials in Yugoslavia have been waging against Yugoslav philosophers and their students.

Though we understand that philosophers in other Yugoslav universities have had similar difficulties, we wish to call particular attention to the measures taken against 'The Belgrade eight', concerning whom we have more information.

The government has, over a period of several years, sought to prevent publication of the philosophers' books, articles, and journals (including the highly respected Praxis); it has confiscated their passports and imprisoned students who supported them.

Recently the attempt to silence these philosophers has involved quite extraordinary actions. In 1972, a new law was passed in the Serbian

republic, which required the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Belgrade to conduct a formal inquiry into the philosophers' moral and political qualifications for teaching. Committees of well-known academics were formed to conduct the inquiry. When they reported to the Faculty that the charges against the eight were unwarranted, and that they were outstanding scholars and educators, the Faculty meeting accepted the reports by an overwhelming vote (150 for, 0 against, 1 abstention).

Following this rebuff to the government, the law was again changed and external political control of the Faculty Council was increased. Under the new legislation, the government finally succeeded in removing the eight, and they have been 'placed at the disposal of the government'. Though they continue to receive their salaries, they have been deprived of all contact with students. They are on the state payroll for an indefinite period, without formal duties, until they either find other, non-teaching employment, or become eligible for retirement.

These men are Marxist philosophers, whose offence is that they believe even a Marxist regime can benefit from criticism, and from having its performance compared with Marxist ideals.

The actions taken against them are serious violations of academic freedom, and of the International Labor Organization's Convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, a convention which the Yugoslav government ratified in 1960.

The actions are also violations of the principles of institutional self-management and the right of employment laid down in the Yugoslav constitution. These principles have been among the most hopeful features of Yugoslavia's experiment in democratic socialism.

We have been authorized, by a unanimous vote at our annual general meeting, to deplore this repression. We call upon our government to join us in appealing to the Yugoslav government to enable the Belgrade eight and other Yugoslav philosophers to resume a full professional life."

Yours faithfully,

Dr. E.M. Curley, Chairman of the Executive
of the AAP

Prof. L. Chipman, President of the AAP

Dr. S. Voss, Secretary of the AAP

Dr. T. Mautner, Treasurer of the AAP

Dr. R. Brown, Editor of the Australasian Journal
of Philosophy

* * * * *

- (8) For the record, I give the text of Professor G.H. von Wright's letter of June 16, 1975 to President Tito, on behalf of the International Committee of Concern for Academic Freedom in Yugoslavia, including the list of Committee members.

To: Marshal Josip Broz Tito
President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Dear Mr. President:

I note with deep regret that the appeals directed to you by friends of Yugoslavia to put an end to the thwarting of academic freedom in your country have so far been in vain. After the expulsion from their teaching posts of eight able and respected members of the Department of Philosophy and

Sociology in the University of Belgrade, events of a similar nature have occurred also in Croatia and Slovenia. Particularly shocking has been the effective prevention of the journal Praxis from being published.

It cannot have failed to come to your notice that these events have attracted world-wide attention of a kind which is little flattering to the reputation and prestige of Yugoslavia. The distinctive profile which the country has acquired through its efforts to build a socialism based on self-management threatens to disappear. The country's professed policy of non-alignment, looked upon by many as promoting a detente in the power-struggle of nations, has lost credibility. These are undeniable facts.

It reflects a universal concern for the future of your country that the International Committee of Concern for Academic Freedom in Yugoslavia which was formed last December has considerably expanded its circle of members in recent months. This is a result of a widely felt need among scholars and intellectuals to give permanent expression to their anxiety, as long as they see academic freedom threatened in Yugoslavia.

The enlarged Committee consists of the following members:

Professor Shlomo Avineri (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)
Sir Alfred J. Ayer (Oxford, England)
Mr. Colin Barker (Manchester Polytechnic, England)
Sir Isaiah Berlin (Oxford, England)
Professor Norman Birnbaum (Amherst College, USA)
Prof. Dr. Ernst Bloch (Tübingen, BRD)
Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Bubner (Frankfurt am Main, BRD)
Professor Noam Chomsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA)
Professor Robert S. Cohen (Boston University, USA)
M. Michel Crozier (CNRS, France)
M.J.M. Domenach (Paris, France)
Miss Philippa Foot (Oxford, England)
Dr. Erich Fromm (Switzerland)
Professor Dagfinn Føllesdal (Oslo University, Norway)
Dr. Jürgen Habermas (Max-Planck-Institut, Starnberg, BRD)
Prof. Dr. Rudolf Haller (Universität Graz, Austria)
Professor Stuart Hampshire (Oxford, England)
Professor Jaakko Hintikka (Academy of Finland)
Professor Stanley Hoffmann (Harvard University, USA)
Professor Gerald Holton (Harvard University, USA)
Professor Joachim Israel (Lund University, Sweden)
Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser (Universität Saarbrücken, BRD)
Mr. Anthony Kenny (Oxford, England)
Professor Henri Lefebvre (University of Paris at Nanterre, France)
Professor Federico Mancini (University of Bologna, Italy)
Professor Gunnar Myrdal (Stockholm, Sweden)
Professor Harald Ofstad (University of Stockholm, Sweden)
Prof. Dr. Jaap P. van Praag (Utrecht, Holland)
Prof. Dr. Chaim Perelman (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)
Professor Paul Ricoeur (Paris, France)
Professor J.J.C. Smart (La Trobe University, Australia)
Professor Stephen Toulmin (University of Chicago, USA)
Professor Kurt Wolff (Brandeis University, USA)
Professor Georg Henrik von Wright (Academy of Finland)

At the same time as I notify you of the above I should like to use the opportunity of stressing the following facts about the Committee and its

purpose - trusting that you will believe in the sincerity of my words:

The committee members are friends of the modern state of Yugoslavia. The Committee will not associate with any circles opposed to the basic ideas of socialism in the spirit of which Yugoslavia was built up under the statemanship of Marshal Tito after the liberation of the country through his partisan army and after the subsequent affirmation of the country's will to maintain an independent position of non-alignment. It is our opinion that the Yugoslav system of self-management is one of the most valuable contributions to political thought and practice after the second World War. For many of us it is a model, the basic traits of which we should like to see adopted also by other countries in the East and in the West.

We have no wish to interfere with inner conflicts in Yugoslavia. Nor do we claim any specific authority in matters relating to the theory of self-management or socialism in general. Not all of us share the social philosophy advocated, in a variety of versions, by the members of the "Praxis"-group. But it is our firm conviction that the existence of a critical debate and freedom to censure also current political practice is a conditio sine qua non for the healthy progress of any society in our era of complex interstate relationships and rapid socio-technological change. For this reason we feel that interference with academic freedom in a dynamic country like Yugoslavia is bound to be damaging to the country's future and destructive of its role as a pioneering socialist society.

We hope that the sincerity and seriousness of our concern will be understood by those who are responsible for Yugoslavia's future. We hope that the victims of repressive measures against intellectuals will be restored to their full rights as members of the academic community. And we hope, finally, that no further acts of repression will be allowed to darken the image of Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia.

With deep respect,
Yours faithfully,

Copies to:

The President of the
Republic of Serbia, the
President of the Serbian
Academy of Sciences and
Arts, and the Rectors and
Deans of the Faculty of
Philosophy of the Universities
of Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana

Georg Henrik von Wright,
Research Professor, Academy of Finland
Professor-at-Large, Cornell University

* * * * *

(9) As I complete these Notes, news comes that some of the Belgrade philosophers have found it possible to publish their work in Yugoslav journals again. Thus, the following articles have appeared in Serbo-Croat during 1976-77:

- 1) Z. Golubović, 'Changes in the Structure of Families in Serbia', Sociologia No. 3-4 (Belgrade, 1976)
- 2) S. Stojanović, 'How to Approach Marx's Determinism?', Theoria No. 1-2 (Belgrade, 1977)
- 3) L. Tadić, 'Nature, Law and Society', Savremene Filozofske Teme (Belgrade, 1977)

And in addition a collection of original essays has been published under the title Masses in Sociological Theory (Belgrade, 1977); most of the authors were contributors to Praxis or sympathetic to its purposes and viewpoint.

The Belgrade philosophers' salaries continue to be paid. Their passports are not restricted. Within the government, divided opinions about official policies toward these philosophers seem to continue as well. And public opinion, among friends of Yugoslav socialism, and of Yugoslavia itself, abroad as well as within the country, seems still to be of immense importance. I hope those who receive these informal Notes will reflect and act upon ways to express their continuing concern for these scholars and for their society.

* * * * *

P.S.: At the end of May 1977 the Constitutional Court was reported to have rejected the appeal of the eight philosophers. At the same time a philosophical public lecture which M. Životić had been invited to give by a student cultural center was first permitted and then cancelled.

cc. 34

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Memorandum

TO *Harry Wofff*
FROM *Herb Bailey*

6/8/77

SUBJECT

Einstein Papers

Here is a draft memo, very rough. Please call me with your thoughts when you've read it. I'm sending a copy to John Stachel at the same time.

Have a good trip.

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this day of 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

relating to the editorial preparation of

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement is subsidiary to the basic agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein, ^(hereinafter called the Estate) dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to enable the Institute and the Press to join in carrying out various functions under the basic contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the basic contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is not intended that this agreement will alter the provisions of the basic contract, which takes precedence, but will provide a basis for mutual efforts, editorially and in fund-raising and administration.
2. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in efforts to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute and the Press will jointly review the annual budget for the project before it is considered by the Press and the Estate, as provided in Paragraph 7 of the basic contract.

4. In accordance with the budget, the Institute will administer grants received from foundations.
5. The Institute will be consulted with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to the Editorial Committee.
6. The sponsorship of the Institute, along with ^{that of} the Estate, of ~~Albert Einstein,~~ the Press, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.
7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the use of funds raised for the purpose. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have done in the past.
8. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.
9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute and the Press, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel consisting of the members of the Editorial Committee of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, except that members of the Editorial Committee who are also members of the Institute or faculty members of Princeton University may not sit on such arbitration.
10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this subsidiary agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University Press and

has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

There will be changes in and additions to the above draft. There should probably also be corresponding changes in the contract between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press. In particular, the Editor's contract should state that the Editor will consult the Estate and the Press about appointments to the Editorial Committee. Then this document will provide that the Institute will also be consulted. It also occurs to me that the Editorial Committee, without members of the Institute or of the Princeton faculty, might serve as arbitrators in any dispute between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press.

TOWN TOPICS - June 15, 1977

John J. Stachel of 154 Von Neumann Drive is one of 20 interns selected to participate in the Sixth Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents being held at the University of South Carolina.

The Institute is sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the USC Department of History. Prof. Stachel is a professor of physics at Boston University and editor of "The Collected Works of Albert Einstein" at Princeton University.

June 15, 1977

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New-York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

This is just a short note on the eve of my departure for Europe to thank you for your two letters of 30 May and 7 June 1977.

I do not know what may have been communicated to you to date about the meetings of the NSF Panel which took place here at the Institute on 3 and 4 June, but I do believe that it went well and that the idea of the joint sponsorship of the project by the Institute and the Press was extremely well received. I have had no official reaction from Washington yet, but the unofficial reading that I received was one of sympathy and high likelihood of support.

Herb Bailey called to inform me of your own success in raising some money for the project, and so this letter also includes my heartiest congratulations to you for this achievement, but far more importantly for your intense effort over all these years to bring about what will surely be a major event in the intellectual history of the twentieth century, the definitive edition of Albert Einstein's letters and papers.

I hope to be in touch with you after my return late this summer. In the meantime, be assured that you have all my best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

June 7, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

When you called on me two weeks ago tomorrow one of the problems you wanted to discuss with me was the relationship with the "Einstein Papers" and the possibility that the Institute might act as a sponsor of that project (which I understand from Herb Bailey has meanwhile been communicated to the National Science Foundation at the panel meeting last Saturday.) We talked a good deal about that great project and its history. I did not mention in our discussion that I had certain reservations about the application, which had been filed in Washington, and had certain disagreements with Dr. Stachel. You may have heard about that meanwhile. I did not want to be insincere to you but quite deliberately did not mention my disagreements at that time. On one hand, I hoped that some of it might be straightened out before the panel meeting, and I would feel able to attend the Saturday session. On the other hand, I felt I should not mention the existence of controversial issues in the inner circle of the project just at the moment at which you considered taking a larger part in it.

I feel I had to explain this to you, and I very sincerely hope that you appreciate the reasons which caused me to act the way I did.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan

Otto Nathan

ON:JB

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

May 30, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

I should like to say once more how much I appreciated your kindness in calling on me last Wednesday. I was greatly interested in all the information you gave me.

In view of the tentative plans for publication of the papers to be read at the Princeton and Jerusalem convocations in 1979 I thought you might be interested in the following remarks made in a letter which I just received from the Manager of Vieweg, the well-known German publishing house specializing in scientific material for many years. Vieweg published in 1916 Einstein's very first book. They intend to publish a special jubilee edition of that volume on the occasion of Einstein's 100th birthday but they have apparently some additional plans. Here is the passage in that letter which I thought might interest you:

"It might interest you that we are planning for the Einstein anniversary a book dealing with the development of relativity in the last decades and with Einstein's importance today. Contributions will be made by internationally renowned scientists. As soon as I will have all names I will give you further information."

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan

Otto Nathan

ON:JJJ

JEC

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

June 8, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear ^{Harry} Dr. ~~Woolf~~:

Just a note to thank you for making the facilities of the Institute available for our recent meeting. I am confident that the productivity of our sessions was enhanced by the surroundings.

Thank you, also, for the lovely evening at your home. It was most enjoyable.

Sincerely yours,

Betsy

Eloise E. Clark
Assistant Director
Biological, Behavioral,
and Social Sciences

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

June 3, 1977

Professor Reuven Yaron
Director, The Jewish National and
University Library
P. O. Box 503
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Yaron:

It was a pleasure to meet you in Princeton and to have the chance to talk about our plans for publication of the Einstein Papers. I was particularly glad that you had a chance to meet Dr. Nathan and Miss Dukas, who as Trustees of the Einstein Estate have a contract with Princeton University Press to carry out the editing and publication of the Papers. We are very much aware of the strong interest of the Hebrew University in the project, and we want to carry it forward in a way that the Hebrew University would approve. In this regard, it is helpful to have Dr. Sambursky on our Editorial Advisory Board, and we will be pleased to keep in touch with you as the official administrative link between the University and the project.

I was glad also that you could meet Professor Stachel and Dr. Woolf. I have great confidence that Professor Stachel will produce a superlative edition, and it is very helpful to have the full cooperation and assistance of the Institute for Advanced Study. In all, although there are many difficulties and bridges to be crossed, I think we are evolving an excellent arrangement for the work.

Finally, I want to say that I am very pleased to add your library to our list of foreign depository libraries for Princeton University Press books. You already have our fall 1977 catalogue, and if you will simply indicate which books you would like to receive, I will see to it that they are sent. You will receive our catalogues regularly in the future, and if you will indicate which books you want, we will send them to you. We would particularly appreciate it if you would make some special effort to make the presence of the books in your library known to your students and faculty. For example, you might post the jackets of the books somewhere, or list them in a newsletter. We want our books to be read and used, and we hope that they will be of long-term significance in your library.



Professor Reuven Yaron
Page 2
June 3, 1977

To repeat, it was a pleasure to meet you. I feel that, having met, we shall be able to communicate more effectively in the future.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

/ba

cc: John Stachel
Otto Nathan
Harry Woolf
Helen Dukas

cc. 5

ML

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Memorandum

TO *Harry Woff*
FROM *Herb Bailey*
SUBJECT

6/8/77

Einstein Papers

Here is a draft memo, very rough. Please call me with your thoughts when you've read it. I'm sending a copy to John Stachel at the same time. Have a good trip.

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this day of 1977

BETWEEN

The Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Institute)

AND

Princeton University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Press)

relating to the editorial preparation of

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. This agreement is subsidiary to the basic agreement between the Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein, ^(hereinafter called the Estate) dated February 22, 1971, relating to THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. The purpose of this agreement is to enable the Institute and the Press to join in carrying out various functions under the basic contract between the Press and the Estate. This joint effort is consonant with the provisions in Paragraphs 2 and 8 of the basic contract, a copy of which is attached to this agreement. It is not intended that this agreement will alter the provisions of the basic contract, which takes precedence, but will provide a basis for mutual efforts, editorially and in fund-raising and administration.
2. The Institute will join the Press and the Estate in efforts to raise funds to support the editorial preparation of the project.
3. The Institute and the Press will jointly review the annual budget for the project before it is considered by the Press and the Estate, as provided in Paragraph 7 of the basic contract.

4. In accordance with the budget, the Institute will administer grants received from foundations.
5. The Institute will be consulted with respect to appointments to the Editorial Advisory Board or to the Editorial Committee.
6. The sponsorship of the Institute, along with ^{that of} the Estate ~~of Albert Einstein,~~ the Press, and Princeton University, will be jointly recognized in the published volumes of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN.
7. Neither the Institute nor the Press take any financial responsibility for the cost of the project beyond the use of funds raised for the purpose. This paragraph does not prevent contributions to the project in money or services by either the Institute or the Press, as both have done in the past.
8. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon six months' written notice, except that any commitment under this agreement for the administration of funds raised from outside sources must be continued until the termination of the grant period or periods from such sources.
9. In the event of disagreement between the Institute and the Press, the issue shall be arbitrated by a panel consisting of the members of the Editorial Committee of THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, except that members of the Editorial Committee who are also members of the Institute or faculty members of Princeton University may not sit on such arbitration.
10. This agreement may not be assigned by either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

.....
for The Institute for Advanced Study

.....
for Princeton University Press

The Estate of Albert Einstein has examined this subsidiary agreement between The Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University Press and

has no objection to it.

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

.....
for the Estate of Albert Einstein

There will be changes in and additions to the above draft. There should probably also be corresponding changes in the contract between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press. In particular, the Editor's contract should state that the Editor will consult the Estate and the Press about appointments to the Editorial Committee. Then this document will provide that the Institute will also be consulted. It also occurs to me that the Editorial Committee, without members of the Institute or of the Princeton faculty, might serve as arbitrators in any dispute between the Editor and the Estate-and-Press.

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

May 29, 1977

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Herb:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the letter which you addressed to Dr. Ronald J. Overmann on May 16. You mention in that letter that you had received a copy of Mr. Raubitschek's memorandum regarding the legal situation. I should be much interested to learn about the legal position of the National Science Foundation in regard to our project and wonder whether it might be convenient for you to have a copy of Mr. Raubitschek's memorandum sent to me?

I have given a good deal of thought to the panel meeting this coming Saturday. I have come to believe that my attendance would not be desirable, and am advising by the same mail Dr. Eloise E. Clark that, for personal reasons, I shall not be able to attend the meeting in Princeton. One of the chief considerations which led to my decision is my wish to avoid anything that might have an unfavorable effect upon the final determination to be made by the National Science Foundation upon the application. You once mentioned over the phone that the application was submitted over the name of Dr. Stachel. Since he and I are not in agreement on all aspects of the application I am afraid that, on questions addressed to me by members of the panel, I might have to make statements which would not be in agreement with Dr. Stachel's presentation and views and would throw an undesirable light upon the application.

I should like to be permitted to use this opportunity to say that I feel quite uncomfortable about the fact that Dr. Stachel, who has submitted that application, has legally not yet been appointed Editor-in-Chief by the "Einstein Papers," although he assumed the function of an Editor four and one-half months ago. I regret that he has never advised us of the reasons which apparently made it undesirable for him to approve of the draft of a contract submitted by me on February 10, 1977 nor of the changes which he might like to have considered by us. The letter which he addressed to you on March 7, 1977 is by no means a legally valid substitute for a contract.

With many regards,

Mo.

Otto Nathan
Trustee

ON:JB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
EINSTEIN PROJECT

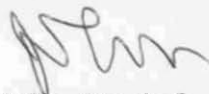
May 24, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Harry:

Ron Overmann of the Social Science Division of NSF
asked me to inform anyone around who might be in-
terested in attending this open panel meeting.

Yours,



John Stachel

JS:fsb
enc.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

*John, we will meet from 3-5 pm Friday
June 3 in the Board Room of the Institute
for the "Open Session"*

File COPY

At the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Panel on which you serve I have asked the Program Director to allocate time in the agenda for the discussion of research topics to be considered for special emphasis in the next few years. This is one part of our effort to improve the planning efforts of the Social Sciences Division and to prepare more effective budget documentation. Your comments will undoubtedly be useful as we work this summer on the justification documents for the fiscal 1979 budget and as we begin the process of planning for the fiscal 1980 budget.

In your reflections prior to the meeting of the panel, you may wish to consider the following general concerns:

- (a) research areas in your discipline that merit special emphasis because of their potential contribution to an understanding of basic issues and processes;
- (b) significant research problems that can be usefully explored by two or more social science disciplines, including your own;
- (c) basic research that has high potential for useful applications, especially in working toward a reliable anticipation of the effects and impacts of alternative policy options;
- (d) special resource needs in your discipline, including special data resources, facilities, methodological development and other resources necessary for productive research.

In considering topics for emphasis, please consider the readiness of the relevant research community to undertake the studies and to make notable progress, although we do not wish to exclude relatively new areas still in the process of developing.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

EINSTEIN PROJECT

May 6, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Harry:

I was sorry to learn that you are upset by the way we have proceeded in the last few weeks. Let me try to explain why I am under such pressure, first of all.

When I visited Washington, I agreed to submit a draft of our proposal to Ron Overmann of NSF and George Farr of NEH by May 1 so that they would have a chance to comment on it before we had to formally submit it. The proposal is to be submitted to NSF by May 15 in order to give them time to distribute it to the panel members well before the June 4 meeting. (Incidentally, they have agreed that we could modify the proposal after that meeting, and before it was sent to the referees, if we so desired.)

For whatever good or bad reasons, I did not complete my draft until the middle of the week of April 25, at which time I submitted a copy to Herb Bailey to look at before doing anything further; and, as I wrote to you, I intended to submit it to you. Ms. Labrutte may remember that I came to your office to ask whether you could receive a copy, and was told that you had just left and would not be back until the following Monday. I then prepared revisions based on Herb's comments and my own rereading, and we sent out the draft on Saturday, April 30. I brought a copy to your office personally at nine a.m. on Monday, May 2. Why you did not see it until Wednesday, May 4 (the date of your letter) is not known to me, of course; and I can only regret the fact that you were unavailable the week before.

The deadline of May 8 for the Advisory Board members was set--not rigidly, of course--to allow time for their comments to reach here and be taken into consideration before the final version is prepared--presumably the weekend of May 14. If the sense of haste seems unwarranted to you, I can only say it is real and imposed by deadlines not of my making. Perhaps you can justifiably say that I should have prepared the draft much earlier; but at this point such advice obviously will not help me. If a week seems too little time to read and comment on forty pages, please extend the deadline to Friday, May 13, since I plan to work that weekend anyway, and there need be no loss of time in transmission, if we meet personally.

Dr. Harry Woolf
May 6, 1977

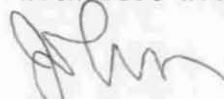
Page 2

As to Herb's statement, I must take some blame here. It was my understanding, based on our conversations, that you had declined to serve on the smaller Editorial Committee which would participate very actively in the editorial work; but had agreed to serve on the Advisory Board. I so reported to Herb, and we both looked upon the formal offer and acceptance as no more than simply a formality. I suppose that you have received the formal letter by now, which had to wait until our meeting with the Trustees on Monday, May 2.

As to discussion of the role of the Institute, we have set up a meeting with you for next Wednesday, to discuss just that--your Secretary informed Herb that no earlier date was possible. You will note that this subject was not touched on in the draft, just so that we could discuss it first and hopefully clarify the question before making any statement.

I hope these comments will give you some understanding of our situation, if not explain our conduct in this matter. I will be happy to speak with you further about the form or substance of the issues at any time, but understand that this may not be possible before next Wednesday in view of your schedule.

With best wishes,



John Stachel

JS:fsb

cc: Mr. Herbert Bailey
Director
Princeton University Press

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 3, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry,

On behalf of the Trustees of the Einstein Estate and Princeton University Press I am writing to appoint you to the Editorial Advisory Board of THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN. We are very happy that you are willing to serve on the Board, and we think that is especially appropriate not only because of the long connection of the Institute with the project but because of your own experience as a historian of science. We are grateful for your willingness to help.

I know that John Stachel has already given you a copy of our draft proposal to the National Science Foundation, and we shall be glad to have your comments and criticisms. It seems to me that John has made enormous progress in his relatively short time here, and although there are many hurdles to be passed, I feel confident of the future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Otto Nathan
John Stachel



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

May 4, 1977

Dear John:

I have just returned from a trip to read only the first two pages of the many attached to your letter of 30 April 1977, and in particular those dealing with the note from Herb Bailey. I appreciate very much being asked to serve on the Editorial Board and I said so to both you and Herb Bailey, but I have not replied to an orally delivered, informal request for my participation because I was awaiting a formal, written invitation which would define, I presume, the role and responsibility of the Board. As you know, I had made some proposals to both of you about the entire endeavor, being especially concerned about the nature of the Editorial Board as well as the role of the Institute for Advanced Study. My participation is anchored in a concern for quality, as is yours I know, but my sense of how that is to be obtained calls for a substantive role for the Editorial Board, the recognition of the Institute for Advanced Study as something more than a wayside convenience, and a far richer understanding of our mutual obligations than has been discussed. Thus, I find Herb's statement premature, and having it arrive as part of a document already multicopied and distributed and attached to the proposal whose importance and complexity cannot be minimized, and for which a deadline of 8 May on this the 4th is announced, I find myself considerably disturbed. There is a sense of haste which seems unwarranted. Given other obligations, which must be equally true for others on the Board, I know that I cannot get to a close reading of the present proposal anywhere near the deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

cc. Mr. Herbert Bailey

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

April 15, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry,

Since our discussion last Monday I have been taking some temperatures, and my principal conclusion is that it won't work for the Institute to be the "Principal Investigator" for the Einstein Papers. The main reason is that the donor of the professorship is an Old Tiger who would not look kindly on our turning over the chief responsibility to the Institute. I feel that the Press is quite capable of managing the project, establishing an active small board in addition to the large Editorial Advisory Board, possibly an executive committee of it, in which both the Institute and the University would be represented. Or if the NSF or another sponsor should prefer, Princeton University could of course be the Principal Investigator.

In any case I want to be sure that the Institute continues to play a major role and receives proper credit for its support in many ways, including housing the Einstein Papers for all these years, to say nothing of bringing Einstein to Princeton in the first place. So far as the actual location of the Einstein office is concerned, perhaps we could still make arrangements to have it at the Institute, if that turns out to be the best place for it.

I telephoned your office today, but found that you were out. I am leaving in the early afternoon, and I must be on jury duty for the next two weeks, so I am not sure how much I will be around. We shall certainly want to discuss these matters further, and I will get back to you as soon as I can.

Many thanks for your continuing help.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

I'D appreciate your opinion on the tone, content- and the whole idea of this preface. I'd rather bring the issue out squarely myself, but not in an offensive way.

PREFACE

In ~~reviewing~~ the text of this proposal, I often have the feeling of "painting the lily, gilding refined gold" in my discussion of Einstein's work. At other places, when discussing the project, I have the feeling of having ~~stressed~~ ^{and} the obvious. The reader should be aware, if similar feelings enter his/her mind, that many elements of the discussion ~~were~~ ^{are} in specific response to specific and detailed questions put to me, both orally and in ~~in the course of preparatory work on the proposal~~ ^{indeed} writing, by officials of the NSF and the NRE. Some of these questions did/seem ~~to~~ ask me to spell out the obvious. But I was always aware that they were part of a quite legitimate desire on the part of these agencies to have me establish- not Einstein's importance, but my competence to handle ~~this~~ the job of Editor. ~~However, I should not like to be faulted for~~ No doubt, this proposal still leaves many reasonable questions unanswered, ~~and~~ indeed it is my feeling that some of these questions can only be answered in the course of work on the project. However, I should not like to be faulted for prolixity ~~in~~ ^{for} endeavoring to answer those ~~same~~ questions put to me which I could ~~now~~ ^{now} answer in ~~as~~ ^{sufficient} detail. ~~desired.~~

In the proposal, I have tried to convey the feeling-how successfully, ^{finally} I cannot say- that this project is/under way, after many years of delay, and that it is ~~going to~~ ^{moving} go forward. Whatever other defects may be found, I hope that this sense of determination ~~may~~ ^{will} be seen as part of my positive contribution to the project.

Draft for inclusion in Section on History of Project- I'D like to type this section
today.

Over the years since Einstein's death, the Institute for Advanced Study has housed the Einstein Archive, contributing office space, equipment and supplies for its work. In 19 , the Archive was moved to its present location on the fourth floor of Fuld Hall. This year, the Institute very generously contributed temporary office space for Dr. Stachel and his Secretary, when he assumed the editorship. Dr. Harry Woolf, the Director of the Institute has joined the Editorial Advisory Board. He has also agreed to serve on the Editorial Committee being set up (see Section), in his capacity as a historian of science with considerable editorial experience. Discussions are currently under way to continue, extend and formalize the long association of the Institute with the Einstein Project. If suitable arrangements can be worked out, the Editorial Offices will be set up on the grounds of the Institute. A statement by Dr. Woolf, for consideration with this proposal, will shortly be sent.

F^ur your information: this is the memo which seems to say Press agreement
doesn't constitute a bar to grant.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: April 5, 1977

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: John H. Raubitschek, OGC *JHR*

SUBJECT: Workings of Albert Einstein

TO: Ronald J. Overmann, SOC

*This award is
made, it is in
not simply
a publication
award.*

To answer your question rather briefly, no, the law does not require us to have our grantees compete publication rights. However, it does make good sense and this was essentially the reasoning behind Section 215 of the Grants Manual. It may interest you to know that O/D 74-21 provides for publishing awards directly to publishers without any competition. Accordingly, the existing publication agreement does not preclude our making an award to Princeton University. Nevertheless, there still remains a question of our rights to income, if any, resulting from the sale of the writings by the Press.

*Note the
ambiguity*

John H. Raubitschek

cc: Dr. E. E. Clark, BBS
Mr. Terry Pacovsky, DGC

Perhaps the issue was not clearly presented to the legal staff — given the above ambiguities — and hence, in my opinion, the danger exists, the questions of income and related issues arise.

AD

APR 6 1977



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

as is

23/III/77

To Dr Harry Woolf (Princeton Institute)

Dear Harry -

Herb Bailey wrote me (21/III/77) about
my request to put you on Bd. of Ed. of AE papers. He
apologizes for delaying the reply - "things were up in the air".
Now, however, it is "settled" that we ^{are} definitely going to
invite H-W- to join the Ed. Adv. Bd., & John [Stachel?]
will be seeing him about this soon". John! Well,
better than not. See you April 13.

Cordially,

Georg

TC ~ H.W.
FROM - M.C.M., SR.
SUBJECT - ATTACHED LETTER.

1. Yes, Director of I. A. S. should be a member of the Editorial Board.
2. Space - current and eventual ??
3. I. A. S. should probably be recipient of grant, but this may not be possible because of prior negotiations with Press.
4. We are in a better position to make materials available to scholars while work is in progress.

M.

A. S. Dr. Overman asks some pretty searching questions.

call
JLW

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

EINSTEIN PROJECT

March 21, 1977

To: Dr. Harry Woolf
From: John Stachel
Re: 1) Housing
2) Advisory Board
3) NSF Grant Proposal

1) In order to make our living plans for next year, we shall have to know rather soon whether there is any possibility of renting an apartment (preferably three-bedroom) or house (furnished or unfurnished) from the Institute after June.

2) I am sure you have seen the NSF letter to Herb Bailey. We both agree that it is a very good idea to add you to the Editorial Advisory Board, and Otto Nathan concurs. Beyond that, I should like to discuss the role of the Board with you.

3) I should like to discuss other aspects of the letter, to get your advice on some questions that have to be answered in preparing the Grant proposal. In a phone conversation, Ron Overmann and I agreed to aim for May 1 as our deadline for submission. I am going to see Overmann and Farr (NEH) in Washington on March 31. I can see advantages to our meeting either before and/or after that date.

JS:fsb



Einstein papers
HL

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

MAR 4 1977

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mr. Bailey:

In the letter awarding the planning grant for the Einstein papers project, it was stated that I would send you a letter which would set forth in greater detail the topics we expect you to address in the proposal to be submitted this Spring. This letter is intended to serve that purpose.

In order to prevent any conflicting directions from the two federal agencies considering the proposal, viz. the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, I have tried to reconcile as much as possible the views which may result from their differing perspectives. Consequently, you should receive a letter from Dr. George Farr of the N.E.H. addressing similar questions. I should state at the outset, however, that, because the two agencies have somewhat different missions, they may make different decisions about whether the proposal meets all the requirements necessary for them to recommend support.

The first concern of the History and Philosophy of Science Program is to find out what the end product of this project is to be, the uses to which it is expected to be put, and the audience to which it is expected to be addressed. What kind of edition do you intend to produce? What will be the distribution of papers in the collection (between correspondence, notes, drafts and published papers)? What will be the basis for selection of some documents and the exclusion of others? Is anything to be held back from publication by the editors or by the estate and why? If something is to be withheld, when will it be released? You should be as specific as possible in describing these materials.

What will be the plan of operation? How much of a search for additional documents will be undertaken? Where? What is the publication schedule? Can you break the schedule down into clearly defined phases? Will everything be published in letterpress or will some be in microfiche? What kind of textual apparatus will be provided? Will the Einstein estate have any control over the editorial apparatus (i.e., will the editor be independent to write what he thinks is appropriate without final approval of the trustees)? What will be the annual rate of expenditure of the budget as well as the projected total budget? How will Princeton University Press share in the costs? How will the final volumes be priced? What other publications in addition to the "Complete Edition" are anticipated?

(2)

The second concern is the editorial staff of the project. We will need descriptions of the qualifications of all non-clerical members of the staff, including vitas. You should describe the role of each of these people. Who will be on the editorial advisory board and what will its role be? We are concerned in this regard that the board play an active role in the production of the edition.

A third concern is with the institutional and legal issues involved. None of these issues is easily dealt with, and I cannot be sure exactly of their ramifications. Our Division of Grants and Contracts can provide you with additional comments regarding National Science Foundation publication policies, but let me list some of the issues as I understand them:

Because the facilities of the Institute for Advanced Study will be used during the course of the project, we believe you should have Dr. Harry Woolf, in his capacity as director of the Institute, indicate institutional approval. He can do this either by signing the cover sheet of the proposal or by sending a letter in which he approves of the use of Institute facilities for this project. It may also be appropriate to appoint Dr. Woolf to the Editorial Advisory Board.

We would like to be provided details on how the Princeton University Press was chosen to be publisher. This is a routine requirement for all projects which result in publication of some kind of edition. Was there a competitive bid? Were any other presses approached by the estate? If the answer is "no" to both of these questions, a justification for the selection of the Princeton University Press will have to be provided. Along with this, it should also be explained how the Press will provide for the needs of scholarship as well as the Press' usual role in producing a quality edition. We need this kind of information because it is unusual for the Foundation to make a grant directly to a press for this kind of project. In the past, we have generally made the award to a scholarly organization which then contracts with a press. I should add, of course, that there is no prohibition to a direct grant as our actions in supporting the preliminary stages attest. In addition, proposals involving publication support are required to have a detailed description of the provisions for the disbursement of any royalties resulting from the publication of the edition.

We routinely require information on other sources of support for all projects (see page 7 of the "Grants for Scientific Research" booklet). This requirement is especially germane in this case, since it is not possible for the National Science Foundation to fund the entire project by itself. What other sources have been or will be approached and what other support can you anticipate?

(3)

The final area we think should be addressed is the problem of access of scholars to the collection during the period of the project. If, as seems likely, this project will last well over a decade, it would be desirable if provisions could be made in advance for scholarly research projects on Einstein to progress. Will it be possible to accomodate other scholars' needs and how?

The History and Philosophy of Science panel will be meeting in Princeton on June 3 and 4. We now plan to hold our discussion of the Einstein Project on Saturday, June 4, in order that Dr. Farr of the N.E.H. may participate in the site visit. Representatives from the Office of General Counsel and the Division of Grants and Contracts of the N.S.F. will also likely be present as well as additional members of the staff of the Division of Social Sciences and the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences. As I told you when we met in January, the N.S.F. will not commit additional funds to this project until and unless all of the issues listed above are satisfactorily answered by means of a detailed and effective plan. The planning grant should not be seen as an advance commitment by the N.S.F. for support beyond its scheduled duration. Any interim period between the end of support under this planning grant and the start of support under the new grant (if it is recommended) will have to be covered by other sources of support.

I hope this letter gives a clearer idea of what we expect the new proposal to contain. I will be glad to answer any questions you or Dr. Stachel may have, as well as look at and comment upon any preliminary materials you care to send me. I hope your work in the next several months goes well.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Overmann
Assistant Program Director
History and Philosophy
of Science

cc: Dr. John Stachel c/o Princeton University Press
Dr. Harry Woolf, Institute for Advanced Study
Dr. George Farr, National Endowment for the Humanities
Dr. E.E. Clark, AD/BBS, National Science Foundation
Dr. H. Costner, SOC, National Science Foundation
Mr. John H. Raubitschek, OGC, National Science Foundation

Einstein Collecta

Meeting of NSF panel in Princeton 3-4 June 1977

Panel Members

Joseph BIRCHFIELD - Dept. of History, Northern Illinois University,
DeKalb, Illinois 60115

Arthur FINE - 1564 Ashland Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201

Ian HACKING - Dept. of Philosophy, Stanford University, Stanford Calif. 94305

Thomas HUGHES - 8330 Millman Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

Nathan REINGOLD - Joseph Henry Papers, Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson Dr. SW,
Washington, D.C. 20560

William WALLACE - School of Historical Studies, IAS.

Ronald OVERMANN - Assistant Program Director, History & Philosophy of Science,
National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550

George FARR - National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20506

Eloise E. CLARK (Betsy) - Assistant Director, Biological, Behavioral, and
Social Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550

Bertha W. RUBINSTEIN (Bel) - Special Assistant, Division of Social Sciences,
National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550

Martin LEFCOWITZ - Assistant General Counsel, National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C. 20550

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

MAR 4 1977

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mr. Bailey:

In the letter awarding the planning grant for the Einstein papers project, it was stated that I would send you a letter which would set forth in greater detail the topics we expect you to address in the proposal to be submitted this Spring. This letter is intended to serve that purpose.

In order to prevent any conflicting directions from the two federal agencies considering the proposal, viz. the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, I have tried to reconcile as much as possible the views which may result from their differing perspectives. Consequently, you should receive a letter from Dr. George Farr of the N.E.H. addressing similar questions. I should state at the outset, however, that, because the two agencies have somewhat different missions, they may make different decisions about whether the proposal meets all the requirements necessary for them to recommend support.

The first concern of the History and Philosophy of Science Program is to find out what the end product of this project is to be, the uses to which it is expected to be put, and the audience to which it is expected to be addressed. What kind of edition do you intend to produce? What will be the distribution of papers in the collection (between correspondence, notes, drafts and published papers)? What will be the basis for selection of some documents and the exclusion of others? Is anything to be held back from publication by the editors or by the estate and why? If something is to be withheld, when will it be released? You should be as specific as possible in describing these materials.

What will be the plan of operation? How much of a search for additional documents will be undertaken? Where? What is the publication schedule? Can you break the schedule down into clearly defined phases? Will everything be published in letterpress or will some be in microfiche? What kind of textual apparatus will be provided? Will the Einstein estate have any control over the editorial apparatus (i.e., will the editor be independent to write what he thinks is appropriate without final approval of the trustees)? What will be the annual rate of expenditure of the budget as well as the projected total budget? How will Princeton University Press share in the costs? How will the final volumes be priced? What other publications in addition to the "Complete Edition" are anticipated?

(2)

The second concern is the editorial staff of the project. We will need descriptions of the qualifications of all non-clerical members of the staff, including vitas. You should describe the role of each of these people. Who will be on the editorial advisory board and what will its role be? We are concerned in this regard that the board play an active role in the production of the edition.

A third concern is with the institutional and legal issues involved. None of these issues is easily dealt with, and I cannot be sure exactly of their ramifications. Our Division of Grants and Contracts can provide you with additional comments regarding National Science Foundation publication policies, but let me list some of the issues as I understand them:

Because the facilities of the Institute for Advanced Study will be used during the course of the project, we believe you should have Dr. Harry Woolf, in his capacity as director of the Institute, indicate institutional approval. He can do this either by signing the cover sheet of the proposal or by sending a letter in which he approves of the use of Institute facilities for this project. It may also be appropriate to appoint Dr. Woolf to the Editorial Advisory Board.

We would like to be provided details on how the Princeton University Press was chosen to be publisher. This is a routine requirement for all projects which result in publication of some kind of edition. Was there a competitive bid? Were any other presses approached by the estate? If the answer is "no" to both of these questions, a justification for the selection of the Princeton University Press will have to be provided. Along with this, it should also be explained how the Press will provide for the needs of scholarship as well as the Press' usual role in producing a quality edition. We need this kind of information because it is unusual for the Foundation to make a grant directly to a press for this kind of project. In the past, we have generally made the award to a scholarly organization which then contracts with a press. I should add, of course, that there is no prohibition to a direct grant as our actions in supporting the preliminary stages attest. In addition, proposals involving publication support are required to have a detailed description of the provisions for the disbursement of any royalties resulting from the publication of the edition.

We routinely require information on other sources of support for all projects (see page 7 of the "Grants for Scientific Research" booklet). This requirement is especially germane in this case, since it is not possible for the National Science Foundation to fund the entire project by itself. What other sources have been or will be approached and what other support can you anticipate?

(3)

The final area we think should be addressed is the problem of access of scholars to the collection during the period of the project. If, as seems likely, this project will last well over a decade, it would be desirable if provisions could be made in advance for scholarly research projects on Einstein to progress. Will it be possible to accomodate other scholars' needs and how?

The History and Philosophy of Science panel will be meeting in Princeton on June 3 and 4. We now plan to hold our discussion of the Einstein Project on Saturday, June 4, in order that Dr. Farr of the N.E.H. may participate in the site visit. Representatives from the Office of General Counsel and the Division of Grants and Contracts of the N.S.F. will also likely be present as well as additional members of the staff of the Division of Social Sciences and the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences. As I told you when we met in January, the N.S.F. will not commit additional funds to this project until and unless all of the issues listed above are satisfactorily answered by means of a detailed and effective plan. The planning grant should not be seen as an advance commitment by the N.S.F. for support beyond its scheduled duration. Any interim period between the end of support under this planning grant and the start of support under the new grant (if it is recommended) will have to be covered by other sources of support.

I hope this letter gives a clearer idea of what we expect the new proposal to contain. I will be glad to answer any questions you or Dr. Stachel may have, as well as look at and comment upon any preliminary materials you care to send me. I hope your work in the next several months goes well.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Overmann
Assistant Program Director
History and Philosophy
of Science

cc: Dr. John Stachel c/o Princeton University Press
Dr. Harry Woolf, Institute for Advanced Study
Dr. George Farr, National Endowment for the Humanities
Dr. E.E. Clark, AD/BBS, National Science Foundation
Dr. H. Costner, SOC, National Science Foundation
Mr. John H. Raubitschek, OGC, National Science Foundation

February 23, 1977

Dear John:

Thanks for yours of 8 February 1977, with the good news that Erwin and Elfrida may be coming down. I shall wait to hear from them.

There is no problem on my part in your hiring anyone you wish to assist you in the work on the Einstein papers. As far as housing is concerned, I am told that June is pretty much out and that July and August are possibilities. The rent for a bachelor apartment is \$195 and for a one-bedroom \$230 per month. Unfortunately, that is already a significantly subsidized rental and cannot be reduced. I feel even unhappier about not being able to assist you with funding for Peter Galison. Can you not take it from the grant you now have?

I'd love to talk about Russell McCormmach, why not over lunch or at another moment coinciding with free time for both of us.

Cordially yours,

Harry Woolf

Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

DR. HARRY WOOLF, DIRECTOR

February 8, 1977

Dear Dr. Woolf:

Having achieved such perfect harmony through our first exchange of memoranda, and agreeing with you on their time-saving properties, I thought I'd send you one on the following problem instead of discussing it with you personally.

While in Boston last week, I had lunch with Erwin Hiebert (who sends his best regards) and a student of his, Peter Galison, who has written a senior honors thesis on Minkowski, which involved digging out a number of interesting items from the Archive in Göttingen. I have read the thesis, and talked with Galison and am impressed with his promise at such an early stage in his work: he will be graduating Harvard with a Master's, and has applied to Harvard, Yale and Princeton for doctoral work in history of science. He wants to work on the history of general relativity, and would welcome the chance to help me this summer. Erwin also thinks this would be an excellent idea, and I could certainly use the help! In general, I would like to use the Einstein project to foster research in those aspects of the history of relativity theory which I think have not yet been sufficiently studied (particularly the history of general relativity), and this seems a possible way to begin. The only problems, as usual, are financial. So we have two questions for you:

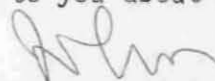
- 1) Would it be possible for him to secure housing at the Institute this summer (June, July, August), and what is the minimum you could charge him (zero being an acceptable number)?
- 2) Do you know of any sources for the small amount of funding needed (\$1000-2000) to make his stay possible? A call to Ron Overmann by Hiebert-Galison was not encouraging.

By the way, Erwin would like to come down (with Elfrida) for a few days in April (first through fifth) to work on Einstein papers relating to something he is doing. He will be contacting you about the possibility of staying here.

DR. HARRY WOOLF
February 8, 1977

Page 2

I should like to visit Russell McCormmach sometime in the next few months,
and would appreciate a chance to talk to you about him before I go, as you
once suggested.



John Stachel
Einstein Papers

February 14, 1977

Dear Herb:

Just a short note to thank you for having us at the reception for Mr. and Mrs. Stachel the other day. In spite of the storm it clearly and obviously was a measure of the man and the subject, and it was good to see how substantial a turnout you received.

I also want to thank you for the copy of Albert Hirschman's The Passions and the Interests, and equally to acknowledge your letter of February 2, 1977, expressing an interest in the publication that may emerge from the Einstein centennial celebration which the Institute shall be undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, ALFRED G. FISCHER, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
EDWARD R. TUFTE, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

February 2, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry,

I phoned your office but you are apparently going to be out for several days. I have just had a good talk with John Stachel about his plans for the Einstein Papers, and I am tremendously encouraged to see at least these preliminary steps under way. He also told me that he had had a very good discussion with you, and I want to thank you for all the help you are giving him.

John told me that plans are developing well for the Einstein Centennial conference to be held in Princeton, jointly sponsored by the Institute and Princeton University. You may recall that the trigger that started that off (I think) was a letter from me to Carl Kaysen and Marv Goldberger. In any case I am of course interested in the possibility of our publishing any book that might come out of the conference. Since we are to be the publishers of the Einstein Papers, that would be most appropriate. So I hope you will keep me informed as plans progress, since I want to be sure that we do the things that must be done at this end.

I'll be hoping to see you next Saturday. In any case it might be a good idea for the two of us to talk a bit about the Einstein project when you have a chance. I am sure that your views and your continuing help will mean a great deal.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Feb. 10, 1977

Dear Ms. LaBrutte,

Just a note to thank you for
your help in getting Franny Blasky set up
in her office.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'John Stachel', with a stylized, cursive script.

John Stachel

cc. Mr. Morgan
Mr. Pope

January 25, 1977

Dear John:

I suppose as Francis Bacon says "that writing maketh an exact man" and your rapid turn to that form of communication is meant to so define our exchange.

There is no need to review the history of requests for use of the piano nor is there any need to justify evolving policy at the Institute. I had advised Mr. Pope to clear all matters concerning the use of Institute property with me. The qualifications of your daughter as a pianist and the length of time for which the instrument would be used both seem to be reasonable and appropriate. This was not known to me before! However, the use of the piano must be limited to the daytime hours and to those points in time during the day when the room is not otherwise being used, or when its playing would not disturb adjacent activities. Should this not prove to be sufficient, I am told that there are pianos available in the community at large, and even if not to be placed in the apartments in the housing project, some are located in studios elsewhere.

The reasons for not simply lending you the piano were not bureaucratic convenience as you suggest, and it would be most unfortunate if such vocabulary or tonality should enter our discourse or become part of our way. I am anxious to assist in the development of a scholarly edition of the papers of Albert Einstein, the purpose which brings you here. All of us at the Institute are pleased to play host to your endeavor and hope that it proves to be a fruitful and happy undertaking.

With all best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Dr. John Stachel
Institute for Advanced Study

Jan. 19, 1977

Dear Dr. Woolf:

Since I had the impression that you are a "straight shooter" after our conversation yesterday, and indeed had an overall most positive feeling about it, let me tell you the one matter that came up which left me with an unpleasant feeling.

This is the question of the use of the piano. The question first came up when Mr. Pope was ~~showing us~~ talking to us about the Institute housing, and as good as forbade us to bring a piano into the apartment. At the same time, on his own initiative, he informed us that there was a piano available at the Institute, which could be used by our daughter to practice. We also saw, in the mimeographed information about what to bring and not to bring, reference to the availability of the piano; and so assumed that this was no special privilege we were being offered, but standard Institute practice. In conversation various people have also referred to the piano as something available.

Thus, it came as rather a surprise to me when you spoke of the unavailability of the piano, and suggested that it would be possible to rent a piano for the apartment. It is now not clear to me, first of all, whether it is Institute policy that one can or cannot have a piano in an apartment; and secondly, whether the piano here is or is not available for serious players.

You spoke of it as a very fine instrument, and I am sure it is. But, as you well know, a fine instrument is not harmed by being used (obviously, anything or anyone may be harmed by being abused)-on the contrary, it is harmed by not being used.

As to the seriousness of my daughter, it seems to me that an 18 year old who has played for over twelve years, and who is currently a piano major at the Oberlin Conservatory, while she may not qualify as a professional is certainly not a casual key-thumper either. Indeed, she is supposed to practice two hours a day, and it is the loss of the practice time while she stays with us that concerns me.

Of course, she is only here until the end of January, when she goes back to Oberlin, and perhaps for a spring vacation visit; so I suppose no great harm is done if she doesn't practice during these times. On the other hand, I am disturbed by the question of principle, and by whether she is prevented from using the piano for serious reasons or bureaucratic convenience.

Please excuse the lousy typing. I saw no need for this letter to go through any other hands. I also expect a frank answer, and will not be upset by a negative one, so long as the reasons for it are clear to me.

With best wishes,



January 20, 1977

Dr. Ronald Overmann
Assistant Program Director
Sociological & Political Sciences Section
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Dr. Overmann:

The charge connected with your visit to the Institute for Advanced Study on January 12th, 1977, is as follows:

Lodging at 44 Einstein Drive on
January 11, 1977: \$7.50

Please remit this amount to the Business Office, Institute for Advanced Study.

Sincerely yours,

Aida L. La Brutte
Secretary to the Director

cc. Business Office

Stachel

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Jan. 24, 1977

Dear Dr. Woolf,

Enclosed is the relevant portion of a letter from Peter Bergmann. I understand that you are away until tomorrow, so I thought I'd send it to you to save some communication time.

All the best,

Ch on Sept 10

8:30 a.m.

31 January

(2) With Valya Bargmann I have made a tentative arrangement to visit with him in Princeton on Monday, January 31st. Our principal agenda will be to talk about the organization of a commemorative affair in Princeton in 1979. I presume that this will be a meeting with technical talks in areas in which Einstein had pioneered, but our getting together will be the first organized step in that direction. In any case, once I am in Princeton (and it is not entirely trivial for me to get down, because of my commuting here), it would be nice to see you, too, either socially if you have nothing to talk about as yet, or business, with or without Valya, if you have already run into something you want to talk about.

In case you have left my phone numbers in Boston, here they are once more: NYC: (212) 926-2745. Syracuse: (315) 423 3881/3882/ 3901 (the last one being a department office).

Shalom!



Peter G. Bergmann

HW

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

December 21, 1976

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

In my letter to you of November 10 I mentioned our lawyer and friend, Dr. E. Froehlich of Zurich as one of those whom we had communicated with about the projected Bern Conference on the occasion of Einstein's 100th birthday. I just received a reply from Dr. Froehlich of which I enclose copy. I am sure its contents will interest you. In view of the reports in the daily press I feel inclined to share Dr. Froehlich's opinion that the developments at the recent Unesco meeting in Nairobi have changed very little about the inadvisability to accept funds from Unesco for an Einstein Conference. I also share Professor Eckmann's view that the Convocation in Princeton which you said you would attempt to arrange would overshadow a Bern Conference to a large extent. Many scientists may decide rather to go to Princeton than to Bern.

As you will notice in Dr. Froehlich's letter he intends to visit the United States in the week after Christmas. I have no information as to how long he might stay. He wants to visit Miss Dukas and Miss Einstein but I do not know whether he would have time to call on you in case you would be in your office during that week and would want to see him. I shall take the liberty of phoning you merely to find out whether it would be agreeable and convenient for you to have Dr. Froehlich call at your office in case he has sufficient time during his visit to Princeton. This should under no circumstances be considered as a suggestion to you to make time for Dr. Froehlich. It is simply an enquiry to inform myself in case Dr. Froehlich would wish to make your acquaintance. Since his letter, of which a copy is attached, is very explicit on the problem there may be no need for a personal visit between the two of you.

With many good wishes for the years ahead and kind regards,

OTN Nathan
Otto Nathan
Trustee

ON:JB

ADVOKATURBUREAU

DR. IUR. E. FRÖHLICH

RECHTSANWALT

8001 ZÜRICH

Bahnhofstrasse 52 IV.

Postcheck 80-12 597

Telefon 23 21 55 u. 25 04 53

Mitglied des Schweiz. Anwaltsverbandes

ZÜRICH, den 14. Dezember 1976/ba

Herrn
Prof. Dr. O. Nathan
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York N.Y. 10011

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Nathan,

Erst jetzt komme ich dazu, Ihr Schreiben vom 10.11.1976 zu beantworten. Ich war wegen meiner bevorstehenden Abreise nach den USA ausserordentlich beschäftigt und habe noch so viel zu erledigen, dass ich froh bin, wenn ich alles noch einiger-massen unter Dach bringen kann.

Von Mercier habe ich inzwischen durch Herrn Prof. Eckmann folgendes gehört:

Mercier hat sich an Prof. Eckmann gewendet, weil er offenbar gehört hatte, dass Prof. Eckmann dagegen ist, dass die von Mercier geplante Konferenz durch die Unesco finanziert wird und dass eine so finanzierte Konferenz keine Aussicht auf Erfolg hätte. Mercier sagte Herrn Prof. Eckmann, jetzt sei doch mit der Unesco alles wieder in Ordnung und er glaube daher, dass es doch möglich sei, dass man die Finanzierung durch die Unesco vornehmen lassen könne. Prof. Eckmann sagte Mercier, dass er nicht glaube, dass eine Finanzierung durch die Unesco in Frage komme. Er müsse damit rechnen, dass viele Gelehrte nicht an der Konferenz, die er zu veranstalten beabsichtigt, teilnehmen würden, wenn sie erfahren, dass die Finanzierung durch die Unesco geschehe, und zwar gelte dies auch nach der Konferenz von Nairobi, da sich im ganzen an der Haltung der Unesco doch nicht viel geändert habe. Mercier habe Prof. Eckmann

darauf erklärt, er wüsste nicht wer sonst eine solche Konferenz finanzieren sollte. Prof. Eckmann sagte Mercier, dass es natürlich seine Sache sei, wie er diese Konferenz finanzieren wolle, jedenfalls aber rate er ihm, dies nicht über die Unesco zu tun. Ich sagte hierauf Prof. Eckmann unter strengster Diskretion, d.h. nur für ihn und allenfalls noch für Herrn Prof. Jost bestimmt, was der neue Direktor des Institutes for Advanced Study, Dr. Harry Woolf zum 100. Geburtstag von Albert Einstein zu tun gedenke. Prof. Eckmann sagte mir, wenn diese Konferenz in Princeton durchgeführt werde, werde das ohnehin eine sehr starke Konkurrenzierung Merciers sein und die Konferenz von Mercier werde dann wahrscheinlich nur von viel kleinerer Bedeutung sein können als Mercier dies in Aussicht genommen habe, weil es doch die meisten Gelehrten vorziehen würden, an der Veranstaltung in Princeton teilzunehmen und nicht in Bern. Prof. Eckmann versprach mir, dass er selbstverständlich, ohne dazu autorisiert zu sein, niemandem etwas über die Pläne von Dr. Harry Woolf sagen werde. Ich teilte Herrn Prof. Eckmann auch mit, dass Sie Herrn Dr. Woolf seinen Namen und denjenigen von Prof. Jost genannt hätten und dass dieser vielleicht eines Tages in der Schweiz bei ihm vorsprechen werde.

Die Berichte, die mir über die Unesco-Beschlüsse in Nairobi zugekommen sind, sind übrigens keineswegs erfreulich. Ich glaube nicht, dass sie etwas an der Anrückigkeit der Gelder, die von dieser Institution kommen, ändern würden.

Sehr erfreulich ist Ihre Mitteilung von der Initiative des neuen Direktors des Institutes for Advanced Study, Dr. Harry Woolf, der offenbar Gewähr dafür bietet, dass der 100. Geburtstag Einsteins dort wo es besonders angebracht ist, nämlich an der Stätte seines Wirkens in Princeton, würdig begangen wird.

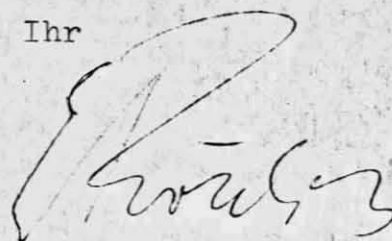
Ich danke Ihnen sehr, dass Sie Herrn Dr. Woolf meine Adresse gegeben haben und es ist selbstverständlich, dass ich mich bemühen werde, ihm nach Möglichkeit behilflich zu sein, falls

er irgendetwas braucht, was ich ihm verschaffen kann. Ich würde mich natürlich sehr freuen, ihn hier begrüßen zu dürfen.

Besten Dank auch für Ihre Kopie des Vertrages zwischen dem Europa Verlag und dem "Herausgeber" betreffend "Mein Weltbild". Ich habe meine Probleme mit dem Europa Verlag noch nicht diskutiert und werde vielleicht Gelegenheit haben über diese ganze Sache auch noch einmal mit Ihnen zu sprechen, wenn ich Sie in New York sehe, was ich ganz bestimmt hoffe. Ich danke Ihnen sehr, für Ihre freundliche Einladung zu einem Besuch in Princeton. Ich werde mich nach meiner Ankunft in New York bei Ihnen melden und wir werden dann sehen, wann Sie und Fräulein Dukas am besten für mich Zeit haben. Ich werde ab 29.12.1976 im New York Hilton Hotel wohnen.

Inzwischen verbleibe ich mit den herzlichsten Grüßen

Ihr



December 6, 1976

Dear Herb:

Many thanks for the copy of the planning
grant proposal that went off to the NSF.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Harry:
For your information,
suggestion for fund-raising

HERBERT S. BAILEY, JR.

DIRECTOR

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

would be welcome!
Herb

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE,
ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

December 1, 1976

TO: The History and Philosophy
 of Science Panelists of the
 National Science Foundation

FROM: Herbert S. Bailey

SUBJECT: THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

At the suggestion of Dr. Overmann, I am sending you herewith a copy of our new application for a planning grant for this project. Dr. Overmann will be in touch with you separately to get your response to it. We are adopting this procedure in order to save time, since the project will begin on January 1, 1977, and it would be most useful if a decision at NSF could be made before that time. Otherwise we shall have to begin the project without funding, since it was necessary for us to make commitments in advance (including Professor Stachel's leave) and since it is desirable to get the project under way while Miss Dukas and various scientific colleagues of Professor Einstein are still available for consultation. On the other hand, we realize that there is no guarantee that NSF will approve this application or indeed a further application for long-range funding which we would expect to make next spring. If the enclosed application is approved, we would hope that the Panel on the History and Philosophy of Science would meet with us next spring to discuss long-range plans.

With thanks for your consideration.



PUBLISHERS OF BOLLINGEN SERIES

gle

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

1 November 1976

Dr. Harry Woolf
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Harry:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your mailing of 26 October (proposal to NSF), and to thank you for sending it to me. It would probably have been a good idea to see it earlier, when it was still in draft form; but now that this is in the mill, the more useful response may be to say that I am looking forward to the next occasion when the Press, or whoever is so inclined, calls for comments, help, etc. I have also always hoped that the work could be structured to take advantage of the great opportunity to bring together scientists, historians and philosophers of science, etc., and to direct their energies to a joint effort whose product would be a model of modern scholarship in this area. Perhaps a bit of this idea can still be implemented.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Gerry

Gerald Holton
Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics,
and Professor of the History of Science

October 26, 1976

Dear Jerry:

Following upon our conversation of yesterday I am sending you a copy of the proposal to the NSF which Herb Bailey passed on to me at my request. As you will see, the very first page refers to you as one member of the Editorial Advisory Board. I am dismayed to discover that you, among others, did not read the proposal before it was sent off to the NSF.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Harry Woolf

Professor Gerald Holton
Department of Physics
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Princeton University: DEPARTMENT

Manuscript Division

RECEIVED TODAY BY HW FROM Clark,
BAILEY ASSISTANT AT PRESS
October 4, 1976

To Mr. Herbert Bailey
Princeton University Press

DATE October 4, 1976

SUBJECT Einstein Papers

FROM Alexander P. Clark

This is to set forth, informally, the facts and figures that we have previously talked about in person, relating to (1) the microfilming of the papers of Albert Einstein and (2) providing the necessary amount of copy, and the right kind, for the editor of the publication project, at the Princeton University Press.

A statement about the number of microfilms (one negative and two positives) is seen in paragraph 2 of the agreement. You will, as I understand it, need an additional positive copy at the editorial office. I have begun arrangements to have this film made. There is still a bit of work to be done on the negative but the Microfilm Corporation office tells me today the work should be completed this week.

For the use of the editorial project, it is my understanding that a complete set of "print-outs" is needed and that it is now believed desirable that the editor also have a copy of the complete positive microfilm. The cost estimate given me by the Princeton Microfilm Corporation for the print-outs (xerox-like copy made directly from the negative microfilm) is ~~\$70.00~~ per reel and there are, as I understand it, fifty-five reels. This brings the cost of a complete set of print-outs to \$5,200.00. The additional positive microfilm will cost \$577.50. I have today requested a number of sample pages of the copy for your inspection.

As soon as possible I will provide you with a newly-typed revision of the guide material which is distributed throughout the microfilm, and which contains a number of lists of the contents of several sections. These lists were drawn up by Miss Dukas for the convenience of those using the film, although the real "guide" to this long microfilm record is to be found in her many explanatory notes which appear on the film in connection with the appropriate letter or other document.

Ac

* could get figure only for whole set, on this job

Ac

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

July 19, 1971

WILLIAM S. DIX
University Librarian

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I am writing to confirm the understanding reached on Friday, July 16, 1971, in my discussion with you and Miss Dukas. The Princeton University Library accepts with pleasure the offer of the Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein, Deceased (Miss Helen Dukas and Dr. Otto Nathan) to place in the Library for the use of scholars a microfilm copy of the manuscripts, correspondence, and other papers of Albert Einstein. The steps by which this will be accomplished and the procedures governing the use of this microfilm copy are outlined below:

1. The Trustees will present to the Princeton University Library a positive print of the microfilm already made of Professor Einstein's scientific papers.
2. The Library will provide one-half of the cost of making a negative microfilm copy of the few remaining scientific papers and all of the non-scientific papers, the other half of the cost to be provided by the Institute for Advanced Study. This negative microfilm is to become the property of the Trustees but is to be deposited in the Princeton University Library, to be used only as authorized by the Trustees for the preparation of copies. The Princeton University Library and the Institute for Advanced Study will be authorized to have made at their own expense one positive copy each of the microfilm. These copies of the full collection of the Papers of Albert Einstein will be the only copies in American libraries. The photography yet to be done will be carried out with the cooperation of Miss Dukas at the Institute for Advanced Study. Prior to the microfilming, the Curator of Manuscripts of the Princeton University Library will confer with Miss Dukas and assist her in making sure that the Papers are in the correct order for filming and that the essential tables of contents and other apparatus for using the film will be provided.
3. The Trustees will advise the Princeton University Library as new material comes to light and is added to the Papers of Albert Einstein in original form. The Library will undertake to microfilm this supplementary material so that the master film file may be complete.
4. The microfilm copy of the scientific papers in the Princeton University Library will be made available for use by responsible scholars at the discretion of the Librarian or his deputy.

Dr. Otto Nathan

2

July 19, 1971

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

5. Access to the positive microfilm copy of the non-scientific papers will be granted by the Princeton University Library only with the specific approval in each instance of the Trustees. When the original manuscripts have become the property of The Hebrew University in Israel, new arrangements will be made between that University and the Princeton University Library in regard to the use of the microfilmed non-scientific papers. Until that time the arrangements specified in this letter shall be binding upon both the Trustees and the Princeton University Library.
6. The Princeton University Library is authorized to make photocopies of selected individual documents for the personal study only of any scholar who has been authorized to use the collections. The Library will, however, make available to outside scholars only photocopies of material previously published, unless specific authorization is obtained in each instance from the Trustees.
7. It is understood that permission to consult the microfilm or to receive photocopies of selected manuscripts for personal use does not constitute authorization to publish any portion of the Einstein Papers. The Trustees retain all rights to publication and to authorization for publication.

Will you please sign one copy of this letter in the space provided to indicate the approval of these arrangements by the Trustees and return that copy to me for our files?

Yours sincerely,

WSD

Dr. Otto Nathan, Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
55 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

cc: Miss Helen Dukas

Approved: _____
for the Trustees of the Estate of
Albert Einstein, Deceased.

bc: Mr. Clark
Mr. Wainwright

July 19, 1976

Attached shown to Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Bailey will be away from Princeton until Sept. 10,
but can be reached in Maine (via neighbor's phone).

In response to question re number of staff (office space
required by Dr. Stachel, Bailey's secretary said that
it would be approximately 4/5 offices.

A

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE,
ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

July 15, 1976
(dictated July 14)

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry,

John Stachel was here yesterday, and we made good progress on arrangements for the Einstein Edition. The basic document is a contract between the Press and the Einstein Estate on the one hand and Professor Stachel on the other, appointing him as Editor. The project will be administered by the Press, and all funds will be disbursed by the Press from grants that we are seeking. We are of course anxious that Professor Stachel be welcomed to the Princeton academic community, and accordingly he will be given the status of a visiting professor or possibly visiting senior research associate at the University. I once discussed with Carl Kaysen the idea that the Einstein Editor would receive a similar appointment at the Institute, as a "visiting member" or something like that, so that he could have the courtesies of the use of the Institute library, the lunch room, and so forth. I hope that you will agree, and I am writing to ask you to do whatever is necessary in this regard. I am enclosing a copy of Professor Stachel's vita on the chance that it may be useful.

Secondly, I would like to ask about the possibility of housing, at least for a term, for Professor Stachel at the Institute. While he was here this week he had a discussion with Mike Morgan, and I believe Mr. Pope showed him around. I believe that Professor Stachel will ultimately want more permanent quarters in Princeton, but it would be extremely helpful if an Institute apartment could be made available to him during the spring term of 1977. I don't know whether this will be possible, but I hope so.

It is my understanding that the originals of the Einstein Papers themselves will continue to be housed at the Institute under the care of Miss Dukas, and that the two offices now assigned for that purpose will continue to be available. Professor Stachel will of course be working mainly from microfilm and xeroxes, but he will need to consult the original documents occasionally. Thus it would be most desirable if additional office space for him and his staff could be made available at the Institute on some appropriate terms. I realize that space is at a premium at the Institute, and you yourself may not have had a chance to assess the situation yet. Nevertheless I would like to point out to you the desirability of having the work actually done at the Institute, if that should be possible. Otherwise we are exploring alternatives of office space in the University or possibly here at the Press. In any case I thought I should raise this question with you.



Dr. Harry Woolf
Page 2
July 15, 1976

Finally, on behalf of both the Estate and the Press, I want to express our continuing awareness of the interest of the Institute in this project. We are not asking the Institute to assume any direct responsibility beyond the continuation of the archives, but as stated in the basic agreement between the Einstein Trustees and the Press, we feel that the Institute has a real and legitimate interest. It was for this reason that we asked the Institute to name representatives on our Editorial Advisory Board, and we expect to continue to consult you as the project progresses. It was the Institute that brought Einstein to Princeton and provided his intellectual home for over twenty years, and so it is appropriate that the Institute should play a continuing role in this project.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Otto Nathan

John Stachel - Curriculum Vitae

Education: B.S., City College of the C.U.N.Y., 1956
M.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959
Ph.D., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1962

Professional History:

Lehigh University: Instructor of Physics, 1959-61
University of Pittsburgh: Instructor of Physics, 1961-62
Research Associate, 1962-64
Boston University: Assistant Professor of Physics, 1964-69
Associate Professor of Physics, 1969-72
Director, Institute for Relativity Studies, 1972 -
Professor of Physics, 1972 -

Visiting Posts:

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Warsaw: Visiting Research Associate,
one half-year, 1962
Temple University Relativity Group: Research Associate, Summers of 1965,
1966 and 1968.
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N., Mexico:
Visiting Professor, summers of 1966 and 1967.
King's College, University of London: Visiting Professor, 1970-71 aca-
demic year.
Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris: Visiting Professor as guest of the
C.N.R.S., April-May, 1971.
International Center for Theoretical Physics, Trieste: Visiting Scientist,
summer 1972.
Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, University of Paris VI:
Exchange Professor, January 1974.
Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques, Bures (France): Visiting Pro-
fessor, March 1974.

Publications

Articles:

"Cylindrical Gravitational News", J. Math. Phys., 7, 1321 (1966).
"Einstein Tensor and Spherical Symmetry", J. Math. Phys., 9, (1968)
"Structure of the Curzon Metric", Phys. Letters, 27A, 60 (1968).
"Comments on 'Causality Requirements and the Theory of Relativity'" in R.S. Cohen and
M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. V, p.96
(Reidel, 1969).

- "Behavior of Weyl-Levi Civita Coordinates for a Class of Solutions Approximating the Schwarzschild Metric", Nature, 219, 1346 (1968).
- "Perturbations of an Arbitrary Spherically Symmetric Metric", Nature, 220, 5169 (1968).
- "The Pure Radiation News Function in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 179, 1251 (1969).
- "Covariant Formulation of the Cauchy Problem in Generalized Electrodynamics and General Relativity", Acta Physica Polonica, 35, 689 (1969).
- "Specifying Sources in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 180, 1256 (1969).
- "Invariances of Approximately Relativistic Lagrangians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem I", with P. Havas, Phys. Rev. 185, 1636 (1969).
- "Einstein Tensor and 3-Parameter Groups of Isometries with 2-Dimensional Orbits", with H. Gönner, J. Math. Phys., 11, 3358 (1970).
- "External Sources in General Relativity", GRC Journal, 3, 257 (1972).
- "Comments on Two Papers in Quantum Mechanics", in R.S. Cohen and M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Logical and Epistemological Studies in Contemporary Physics, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XIII, p. 214, p.309 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1973).
- "The Rise and Fall of Geometrostatics", in K. Schaffner and R.S. Cohen (eds), Proceedings of the 1972 Biennial Meeting, Philosophy of Science Association, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XX, p. 338 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Introduction" to Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology" in R.S. Cohen and R.J. Seeger (eds), AAAS Symposium on Philosophy - 1969, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol XI (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "A Note on Scientific Practice", in R.S. Cohen, J. Stachel, M.W. Wartofsky (eds), For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Space-Time Problems", Review of General Relativity, Papers in Honor of J.L. Synge, Science, 180, 292 (1973).
- "Invariance of Approximately Relativistic Hamiltonians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem", Phys. Rev., D13, 1598 (1976).
- "Center of Mass Theorem in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", to appear in Phys. Rev. D.
- "The 'Logic' of Quantum Logic", to appear in Vol. XXXII of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).
- "Comments on 'Some Logical Problems Suggested by Empirical Theories' by Professor Dalla Chiara", to appear in Vol. XXXI of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).

In Active Preparation:

- "Conformal Two-Structure as the Gravitational Degrees of Freedom in General Relativity", with R. D'Inverno.
- "Do Quanta Need a New Logic?" to appear in University Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science.
- "Gravitation and Quantization", to appear in University of Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy of Science.
- "The Post-Newtonian Approximation in Relativistic Hydrodynamics", with T. Pascoe (based on his Thesis, 1973).

Theses:

- "Energy Flow in Cylindrical Gravitational Waves", (M.S. Thesis, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959).
- "The Lie Derivative and the Cauchy Problem in the General Theory of Relativity", (Ph.D. Thesis, Stevens, 1962).

Abstracts of APS Talks:

- "New Solution to the Einstein Field Equations", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 6, 305 (1961).
- "Variational Principle and Conservation Laws in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 69 (1969) (with T. Pascoe).
- "Bohm-Aharonov Effect and its Gravitational Analogue", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 16 (1969).
- "Quasi-Newtonian Approximation Method in General Relativity", with G. Gonzalez, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., II, 15, 881 (1970).
- "Variational Principles as a Basis for Approximation Methods in General Relativistic Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. II, 15, 882 (1970).

Editorial Work:

- "Selected Problems in General Relativity", by C. Moller, in Brandeis University 1960 Summer Institute in Theoretical Physics Lecture Notes, notes by J. Stachel and L. Pande.
- Proceedings of the International Conference on Relativistic Theories of Gravitation, Warsaw 30-31, July, 1962 (Gauthier Villars and PWN, (1964) ed. by J. Stachel and others).
- For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974), ed. by J. Stachel and others.
- Editing Selected Papers on History and Philosophy of Science by Leon Rosenfeld, with R.S. Cohen, for Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.
- Editing Proceedings of the Andover Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", together with those of a similar Conference held at the University of Minnesota, with John Earman, Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Conference Organization:

- Organized Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology", at 1969 Boston Meeting of the AAAS.
- Member, since 1972, of the Organizing Committee for biennial "Texas" Conferences in Relativistic Astrophysics, held in New York (1972), Dallas (1974) and Boston (1976).
- Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Gravitation and Quantization", held at B.U. Conference Center, Andover, Mass., Oct. 31 - Nov. 3, 1972 (See report on Conference in Nature, vol. 240 (Dec. 15, 1972)).
- Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", held at B.U. Conference

Center, Andover, Mass., June 3-5, 1974. (Proceedings to be published jointly with those of a similar conference at the University of Minnesota, by the University of Minnesota Press.)

Chairman, Local Organizing Committee for the Eighth "Texas" Symposium in Relativistic Astrophysics, to be held in Boston Dec. 13-17, 1976. (Proceedings to be published by the N.Y. Academy of Science.)

Courses Taught:

Undergraduate

Physics for the Life Sciences
Electricity and Magnetism
Einstein: The Man, the Times, The Achievement
Modern Physics and Political Problems
Vibrations and Waves

Graduate

Quantum Mechanics
Thermodynamics
Electrodynamics
Special and General Relativity
Seminar in Relativity
Classical Mechanics

Reviewer for:

Articles: Annals of Physics, American Journal of Physics, Physical Review, GRG Journal.

Research Proposals: NSF Division of Theoretical Physics, Division of History and Philosophy of Science, Latin American Cooperative Science Program; CUNY Faculty Research Award Program.

Current Research Grant:

Quantum Logical Approaches to the Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics: Their Relation to Logical Theory, Space-Time Structures and Quantization of the Gravitational Field (NSF 1975-77).

October 5, 1976

To the IAS Members of the Einstein
Editorial Advisory Board

Just a note to remind you that there will be
a meeting of the Institute members of the Einstein
Editorial Advisory Board in Dr. Woolf's office on
Monday, October 11 at 2:30 p.m.

Geraldine F. Kaylor
Secretary to the Director

Professors Clagett, Dyson, Kuhn and Morse

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Director

October 5, 1976

To the IAS Members of the Einstein
Editorial Advisory Board

Just a note to remind you that there will be a meeting of the Institute members of the Einstein Editorial Advisory Board in Dr. Woolf's office on Monday, October 11 at 2:30 p.m.



Geraldine F. Kaylor
Secretary to the Director

Professors Clagett, Dyson, Kuhn and Morse

9/8/76

Dr. Woolf:

The Institute people on the Editorial
Advisory Board for the Writings of
Albert Einstein are:

Marshall Clagett

Freeman Dyson - 347 - okay 11th

Thomas Kuhn - 477 - okay 11th

Marston Morse. - 235 - okay 11th

~~Miss Dukas is not a member of the Board.~~

Dyson will not return to the Institute
until next Monday, Sept. 13 and
Clagett not until October 2. Shall
I try to set a meeting up for after the
2nd?

Oct. 11th ?
2:30 p.m.

Serry

Set up appt. 1 2
E 2 (2nd Oct.

NEW YORK TIMES - Monday, July 5, 1976

An Editor for Einstein's Papers Chosen After Six-Year Search

By WALTER SULLIVAN

After a delay of more than 6 years, it appears that the voluminous papers of Dr. Albert Einstein, documenting from childhood the development of a genius and of theories that revolutionized contemporary concepts of nature, may at last be published. An editor has been found for the project, which is expected to run to 15 or 20 volumes. Partial financing by the National Science Foundation appears likely.

The editor is to be Dr. John J. Stachel, professor of physics at Boston University and an authority on the theory of relativity. The project will be carried out at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton where Einstein spent his final years and where his papers have been assembled in more than two dozen filing cabinets.

The books will be published by Princeton University Press under a contract signed in 1971 with the executors of Einstein's literary estate, Dr. Otto Nathan and Miss Helen Dukas. Dr. Nathan, formerly an economist on the Princeton University faculty, became a close friend of Dr. Einstein when the latter came to Princeton in 1933.

Arranged Papers

Miss Dukas was Dr. Einstein's secretary from 1928, when he was in Berlin, until his death in 1955. In the years that followed, she organized his papers and, with Dr. Nathan's help, obtained many more elsewhere.

In 1972, the project seemed close to launching. Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the History of Physics at Yale University, was expected to be the editor and attention was focused on a certain benefactor who, it was hoped, would provide substantial financing.

That did not materialize and the would-be benefactor died. For a long time efforts to revive the project, whose total costs will probably run into the millions of dollars, were unsuccessful.

Dr. Stachel, 48 years old, has been at Boston University since 1964. He did his undergraduate studies at City College in New York, and took his doctorate at the Stevens Institute of Technology.

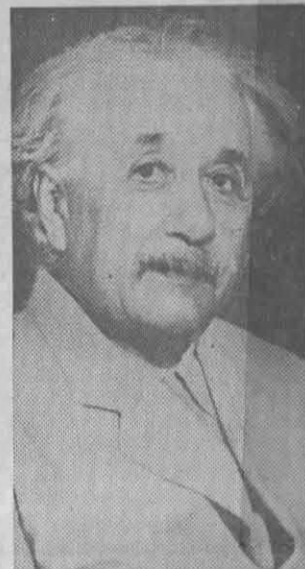
He worked for a time at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Warsaw. Among his specialties has been the history and philosophy of science. He was nominated for the job by a committee of leading science historians, including Dr. Klein.

New Support

The expectation that the National Science Foundation will provide partial support for the project has helped revive it. However, the grant application to the foundation has not been submitted and foundation officials would have only that the foundation has expressed "an interest in considering" the application.

Such hesitancy is rooted in fears for a negative reaction in Congress where, for example, doubts have been expressed in recent days on the relevance of financing a similar project concerning Sir Isaac Newton.

On the other hand, to supporters of the project it is, as one put it, "inconceivable" that the government should not contribute to an enterprise that for the first time would enable



United Press International
Albert Einstein

scientists to explore in depth how so fundamental a revolution as the birth of relativity theory came about. Its relevance, they say, would be to the nurturing of new generations whose boldness might resolve some of the more intractable problems of today's science.

The archives contain thousands of letters, manuscripts and notebooks, including some from Einstein's student days. They illuminate not only his scientific development—and his doubts, for example, with regard to quantum theory—but also record his battles on behalf of Judaism and against Fascism, as well as his efforts for world peace.

Scientific Papers

There are 274 scientific papers, many of them in German, from a variety of journals. According to Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., head of Princeton University Press, they will probably fill three volumes. Papers on non-scientific subjects are expected to produce three more volumes. While English translations of the more important papers will probably be included, it is thought that the original texts are of paramount historical importance.

While a certain number of Einstein letters have been published in various biographies and collections, the hope of Mr. Bailey is that virtually all of his writings except for "laundry lists" and other trivia, can be included, making this a comprehensive source.

Apart from considerations of Congressional reaction, there are other constraints on the Science Foundation's support. The foundation cannot make commitments of more than five years duration and its budget for the history and philosophy of science is limited to about \$1 million a year. That means that \$100,000 is probably as much as the Einstein project can expect from the foundation. The rest will have to be raised elsewhere, a factor that will determine the scope and timetable of the effort.

While a production rate has not been specified, an average of one volume a year has been typical of other projects involving the voluminous papers of historically significant scientists and literary figures. Some have continued for two decades or more.

28 June 1976

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Herb:

After these many years of secondhand awareness
I was very pleased to meet you at last.

I am delighted to learn that John Stachel has
accepted the appointment as editor and I look forward
to getting to know him when he gets to Princeton and
settles down to the long overdue task of getting the
Einstein Papers under way. At this writing I am
uncertain as to what role you expect me to play in
the project as both a historian of science and Director
of the Institute, but of course I will be happy to
participate and cooperate in every way that I can.

Until September when we can talk about it at
greater length, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Original signed by
Dr. Harry Woolf

HW:bp

cc: Dr. Carl Kaysen ✓

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE,
ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

June 22, 1976
(dictated June 21)

Dear Carl and Harry,

It was a pleasure to meet you, Harry, and I appreciate Carl's making the arrangements. I am only sorry that there was a bit of a mix-up on where the meeting was to take place.

I am grateful to you for your frank expressions of concern, and obviously The Institute for Advanced Study, though it is not a formal party to the agreement between the Einstein Estate and the Press, has a strong interest in seeing the work done well. We are grateful to you, Carl, for all your help, and we look forward to working with Harry and others at the Institute as the project progresses.

The news this morning is that John Stachel has accepted the appointment as editor. Otto Nathan and I are both very pleased at this development, since we feel that at last the project can get moving. We believe that Stachel will be an energetic and intelligent editor, and he shows every sign of wanting cooperation and help in areas with which he is less familiar. He plans to see Russ McCormmach in the near future, and he has expressed interest in the idea of having a small editorial board in which Martin Klein would play an important role.

This is where matters stand now. We will be working out a budget and a contract with Stachel, who will be on leave from Boston University for a year and a half beginning next February. We will be seeking funds from the National Science Foundation and elsewhere. I shall keep in touch with you and let you know how matters progress. Meanwhile I want to thank you both for your past (and future) help.

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dr. Harry Woolf, Provost
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Princeton, New Jersey
Office of the Director

COPY

Editorial Advisory Board
for The Writings of Albert Einstein

Valentine Bargmann, Professor of Mathematical Physics,
Princeton University

Freeman J. Dyson, Professor, School of Natural Sciences,
Institute for Advanced Study

Marshall Clagett, Professor, School of Historical Studies,
Institute for Advanced Study

Gerald Holton, Professor of Physics, Harvard University

Res Jost, Professor of Theoretical Physics, Swiss Federal
Institute of Technology, Zurich

Martin J. Klein, Professor of the History of Science and
Medicine, Yale University

Thomas S. Kuhn, M. Taylor Pyne Professor of the History of
Science, Princeton University, and Member of
the Schools of Historical Studies & Social Science,
Institute for Advanced Study

Marston Morse, Professor Emeritus, School of Mathematics,
Institute for Advanced Study

Shmuel Sambursky, Professor of the History and Philosophy of
Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Charles Scribner, Jr., Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City

John A. Wheeler, Joseph Henry Professor of Physics,
Princeton University

June 1976

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

June 2, 1976

Dear Harry:

I write to ask you to begin to think about a problem with which you will inevitably be involved, and in which I trust you will also be interested, namely the publication of the Einstein Papers. There are two large folders in my files on this and I won't at this moment burden you with the lot. However, the still unresolved question of the choice of a chief editor is being wrestled with once again. Since you have professional competence as well as institutional interest, I thought that this would be a good moment for you to begin your involvement.

Attached are six items from the files in the Director's office. Two draft letters from Otto Nathan, the Executor of the Einstein Estate, to Ernst Bergmann and Avraham Harman, a copy of the publication contract between the Estate and the Princeton University Press, and a memorandum of a conversation that I had with Otto Nathan some years ago, between them give the background of the situation. The fifth item is a list of the current members of the Editorial Advisory Board, and the sixth is the last memorandum from Herbert Bailey, the Director of the Princeton University Press, on current candidates for the post of editor-in-chief.

The search for candidates has been going on for at least four years; the first choice was Martin Klein and after a great deal of back and forth he decided to stay on at Yale. I won't recite the rest of the complex history now, but it would be helpful if you have any reaction to Stachel that you give it directly to Herb Bailey at the Princeton Press.

Return the stuff to Aida La Brutte at your convenience.

Cordially,



Carl Kayser

Enclosures

Dr. Harry Woolf
Provost
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

June 3, 1970

President Avraham Harman
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear President Harman:

I am approaching you by this letter in regard to a problem which my co-Trustee and myself consider highly significant and with respect to which the two Trustees feel a heavy responsibility. Albert Einstein provided in Article 13 of his Will that all of his manuscripts, correspondence, copyrights, etc., would eventually become the property of The Hebrew University. The two Trustees appointed in his Will have administered the Archives with great care and have been able to add considerable material since his death in 1955. A large part of the material, some of which is of particularly great importance to scientific research and to history, has never been published.

Ever since Einstein's death the two Trustees have been anxious to have the Archives carefully edited by scholars and prepared for publication. The material should be published in the original language and, if possible, accompanied or followed by translations. You may have learnt that the Estate approached President Elath and Professor Sambursky of your University several years ago to discuss with them the possibility of having the Einstein Archives edited and published by, and under the auspices of, The Hebrew University. Those negotiations did not lead to a positive result. About a year ago the Estate renewed preliminary discussions about the publication of a project with Princeton University Press which is one of the oldest of Einstein's publishers and which has shown great interest in the publication of the Einstein material ever since his death.

Before these negotiations had advanced very far Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann advised the Estate that The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities together with The University would be interested in preparing the Einstein material for publication. The Estate felt it was advisable to consider the possibility of having the work done jointly by Princeton University Press and the Institutions in Israel. A meeting was arranged between Dr. Bergmann, Princeton University Press, and the Trustees of the Estate. The three participants at the meeting were in agreement that the Einstein material should be made available to the scientific world and history as soon as feasible. They further

agreed that the possibly^e cooperation of The Hebrew University should be earnestly explored. In that regard the Estate called attention to the fact that the material will eventually be owned by The Hebrew University. There has been some exchange of letters between Dr. Bergmann, Princeton University Press, and the Estate after the Princeton meeting. Copy of a letter is enclosed which the Estate, on behalf of Princeton University Press and itself, addressed to Dr. Bergmann on January 30, 1970.

As is indicated in Point 2 of that letter, the Estate believes that the legal papers pertaining to the editing and publishing of the Einstein Archives should be drawn between The Hebrew University, Princeton University Press and the Estate. ~~The~~ In order to include the Israel Academy, we suggested, as you may see from Point 2 in the letter to Dr. Bergmann, to use the following phrase "The Hebrew University (acting for and jointly with the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities)." Dr Bergmann advised us in a recent letter that the Israel Academy apparently does not wish to accept the formulation just mentioned.

The Estate is very anxious to obtain the cooperation of any Israeli scholar or any scholarly institution in Israel who are competent for the editorial work to be done. However, for legal reasons and because of Einstein's Will, it seems essential that the basic arrangements be made with The Hebrew University as one of the partners in the project. In fact, we ourselves no longer feel that the formulation that we had suggested in the letter to Dr. Bergmann of January 30, 1970, and which Dr. Bergmann apparently did not find acceptable, should be used in the legal papers to be drawn up for the project. We believe that The Hebrew University alone should figure in the basic publication agreement and that the University should be given the privilege of arranging for the cooperation by the Israel Academy or by any other scholarly organization, such as the Weizmann Institute, or by individual scholars if such cooperation should be considered helpful to the project. We intend to suggest that Princeton University Press be given the same privilege of arranging for cooperation by other institutions or scholars, such as the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton of which Einstein was a member and a "member-*emeritus*" for 22 years and in whose building the Archives have been kept since his death.

In making these suggestions, the two Trustees are not only influenced by the legal requirements resulting from Einstein's Will. They also feel a moral responsibility to make the arrangements for this exceedingly important project with The Hebrew University rather than with any other scholarly Israeli institution, regardless of their high regard for them. From their intimate association with Einstein over many years the Trustees know that he felt a particular closeness with The Hebrew University which he destined to be the final owner of all his papers. Einstein was one of the founders of The Hebrew University. As early as 1921, he and Chaim Weizmann made a trip to and through the United States to raise funds for the establishment of the University -- a most unusual action on the part of Einstein.

We are submitting to you the details of the discussions and correspondence that took place during the past year in the hope that you will give them due consideration. In case you decide to accept our suggestion that The Hebrew University become a partner in the project, we wonder whether you would be able to appoint a representative of the University living in the United States with whom the legal instruments of the project could be negotiated. It would expedite matters considerably if that could be done.

We realize that you will need a little time to consider the matter and to come to a decision. We should like to say, however, that we should welcome hearing from you before long. We are anxious to complete the necessary formalities and to be able to start with the actual work.

This letter was discussed with Princeton University Press which has approved of its content. Copy of the letter is being addressed to Dr. Bergmann by the same mail.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

D R A F T

June 3, 1970

Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann
Chairman, Science Section
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
43, Jabotinsky Road
Jerusalem
I S R A E L

Dear Dr. Bergmann:

I should like to refer to my note of March 6, 1970, and to Mr. Bailey's letter of April 9, 1970. I am sorry that, because of my prolonged illness, we were not able to reply to your letter of February 24 before now. My health is still not completely restored but I am now well enough to attend to matters of urgency. One of the first things I did when I returned home from the hospital was to arrange a meeting with Mr. Bailey and Miss Dukas which has just taken place.

We have considered your letter of February 24 with great care and in great detail. In fact, the two points which you raised in your letter caused us to reconsider the entire project and the position we had taken in the past. The conclusions we came to in our lengthy deliberations are embodied in a letter to President Avraham Harman which goes out by the same mail and of which a copy is enclosed.

Under no circumstances would we want to lose the important help which we are convinced you and your colleagues at the Academy would bring to the project. Since you are not only a member of the Israel Academy but also a faculty member of The Hebrew University we felt certain that you would be able and willing to be associated with the difficult task of editing and publishing Einstein's papers even if the Academy was not a party to the fundamental publication agreement. We assumed many other members of the Israel Academy would be able to do likewise and, in our knowledge, a number of them are members of both institutions. Moreover, The Hebrew University should be given authority in the basic ~~public~~ publication agreement to seek the cooperation of individual scholars regardless of whether or not they are associated with the University or with the Academy, or The Hebrew University might make a special arrangement with the Academy.

D R A F T

Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann

Page 2

We were very much interested in your suggestion to obtain the assistance by the Princeton Institute. In fact, we had very preliminary talks with Dr. Carl Kaysen even before your letter was received. We should certainly welcome any help and cooperation the Princeton Institute can give us not only because it was Einstein's professional home during the ~~in in~~ last two decades of his life and has been the domicile of his Archives since his death, ^{primarily} but ~~primarily~~ because there are outstanding scientists in the Institute from whom the project might profit a great deal. After very thorough discussion of that point we felt that the Princeton Institute should have the same position as the Israel Academy. In regard to the Princeton Institute, the University Press should be given the same privilege which The Hebrew University would enjoy with respect to the Israel Academy.

This letter, as all correspondence in regard to the project, is being addressed to you on behalf of Princeton University Press and the Estate. Princeton University Press has, of course, seen the draft of the letter and has approved of it.

With kindest regards,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON;m jb.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Feb 23, 1971

Dear Karl,

I thought you would like
to have a copy of the final
version of the Einstein publication
contract.

I am looking forward to
seeing you next Tuesday
morning.

As ever,
Herb

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this 22 day of Feb 1971

B E T W E E N

THE ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, acting through of Helene Dukas and Otto Nathan,
Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein
(hereinafter called the Proprietor and designated by the masculine singular pronoun)

2. The work will be performed with the editorial cooperation of the Institute for Advanced Study, which houses the Einstein archives. See also Paragraph 8.

3. To assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work, the Proprietor and the Publishers agree jointly to appoint, in consultation with the Institute for Advanced Study, an Editorial Advisory Board of not less than seven persons or such larger number as may be agreed upon by the Parties from time to time. Vacancies on the Board will be filled in the same way as the original appointments to the Board.

4. On the advice of the Editorial Advisory Board, the Proprietor and the Publishers will jointly appoint the Editor, who will have the primary responsibility of organizing and preparing the material for publication, including any necessary copyright clearances. The Editor may appoint, with the consent of the Proprietor and Publishers, associate editors or assistant editors for individual volumes or series of volumes.

5. The Work is understood to include the complete writings of Albert Einstein, published and unpublished, scientific and non-scientific, including correspondence, except for such papers as the Proprietor finds it necessary to withhold for reasons of privacy. Standards of editorial selection shall be determined by the Editor in consultation with the Editorial Advisory Board.

6. All documents included in the basic edition of the Work shall be incorporated in their original languages. Other editions will be published at the discretion of the Publishers after consultation with the Editorial Advisory Board and the Proprietor. The publishers agree to grant a royalty-free license to The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, to publish a Hebrew-language edition at their own expense.

7. Publishing costs after preparation of manuscripts suitable for the printer will be borne by the Publishers. Editorial costs for preparation of manuscripts will be paid from funds raised especially for the purpose and deposited with, and administered by, the Publishers (a non-profit corporation, to which contributions are tax-deductible); the Proprietor and the Publishers agree jointly to seek contributions for this purpose. An annual budget for the editorial work will be drawn up and mutually approved by the Proprietor and the Publishers. During the budget year the Publishers will have authority to approve changes in the provisions of the budget for editorial expenses. The Publishers shall prepare an annual accounting of income and expenditure and shall submit a copy of that accounting to the Proprietor. Any surplus of the funds raised that may be left after completion of the editorial work will be used to further the ideas and ideals of Albert Einstein upon joint decision by the Proprietor and the Publishers, but such use will be restricted to tax-exempt purposes.

8. Other institutions or individuals may be enlisted in the effort to carry out this project, as sponsors of otherwise, by mutual agreement of the Proprietor and the Publishers.

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this 22 day of Feb 1971

B E T W E E N

THE ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN acting through ~~of~~ Helene Dukas and Otto Nathan Trustees under the Will of Albert Einstein
(hereinafter called the Proprietor and designated by the masculine singular pronoun)

A N D

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Publishers)

relating to a work now entitled

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

~~AUTHOR'S
DEMAND~~

1. The Proprietor hereby grants and assigns to the Publishers the full and exclusive right during the term of copyright and renewals to publish or to cause others to publish the said work in all forms and in all languages throughout the world.

the Proprietor's

The Proprietor authorizes the Publishers to take out copyright in ~~their~~ name in the United States, and in other countries if they deem advisable. The Proprietor promises full and seasonable cooperation in effecting copyright renewal, which he agrees to assign to the Publishers.

Insert Paragraphs 2 - 8.

~~AUTHOR'S
WARRANTY~~

9. ~~XX~~ The Proprietor represents and guarantees that he is the sole ~~author and~~ proprietor of the said work and that he has full power to make this agreement and grant; that the said work does not infringe the copyright or other proprietary right of any other person; and that the said work contains no libelous or other unlawful matter, and makes no improper invasion of the privacy of any other person. The Proprietor undertakes to hold harmless the Publishers from any claim, suit, or proceeding asserted or instituted on the grounds that the said work infringes such rights or contains such hurtful matter, and to indemnify the Publishers for such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in defense against such claim, suit, or proceeding.

~~EXEMPTION
EXEMPTION~~

10. ~~XX~~ The Publishers agree to publish the said work at their own expense (unless otherwise specifically provided in this agreement) within a reasonable period in such form as they deem most suitable. ~~Provided, however, that in the case of a work in substantially incomplete form XX in prospectus at the time of this agreement the Publishers' commitment to publish shall be XX contingent upon the decision of the Editorial Board of Princeton University Press when the complete manuscript is submitted that it is in form and content worthy of scholarly publication XX being understood that this is not a scholarly decision without reference to commercial expediency, and XX also being understood that the Editorial Board has already given general approval to the subject and plan of the work, which is to be approximately~~

11. The Proprietor may continue to publish, or permit to be published, those of Albert Einstein's writings which were published before the date of this agreement, and translations thereof.

~~PROTECTION
XX XX XX~~

~~XXX The Proprietor agrees that he will not, without the consent of the Publishers, publish any abridged or other edition of the work or any book of a similar character tending to interfere with the sale of the work covered by this agreement~~

~~REVISIONS~~
OF
MANUSCRIPT

~~5. The Proprietor agrees to deliver the complete manuscript, together with all illustrations, maps, charts, drawings, or other material (except index) to be included in the work, not later than . If the Proprietor shall fail to make delivery by that date, the Publishers shall be released from all obligations under this agreement unless they have advised the Proprietor in writing of their willingness to postpone the delivery date; but the Proprietor shall not be free to cause publication of the said work elsewhere until he shall have reoffered it to the Publishers under the terms of this agreement.~~

SIZE OF
MANUSCRIPT

6. The manuscript of the work as submitted to the Publishers consists of:

In any revision which he may undertake before the work goes into production the Proprietor shall not add to the size of the manuscript or number of illustrations without the written permission of the Publishers.

FORM OF
MANUSCRIPT

7. The Proprietor agrees to present a legibly typed manuscript and illustrations, charts, etc., suitable for reproduction. If submitted in such form that editing (aside from routine "copy-reading" customary among publishers) is required, or that retyping of manuscript or redrawing or other processing of illustrations is necessary, such work shall be done by the Publishers and charged to the Proprietor's account. Unless a special request as to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and typographic style shall be made by the Proprietor, and unless a manuscript consistently following such style shall be furnished, the Publishers are authorized to make the manuscript conform to the style which they believe to be most suitable for the work, provided, however, that the Publishers shall not be free, in the process of editing, to make substantive changes in the manuscript without the express approval of the Proprietor. The Proprietor agrees that if the book is to include an index he will prepare it promptly after page proof has been submitted, or, if he fails to do this, will compensate the Publishers for their expense in preparing the index. The Proprietor agrees to pay all permission fees (if any) for the use of text or illustrations controlled by others, and upon request to furnish the Publishers with written evidence of the copyright owner's authorization to use the material.

EDITING

INDEX

PERMISSIONS

AUTHOR'S
ALTERATIONS

8. The cost of Author's Alterations (i.e. changes from the original manuscript submitted by the author, exclusive of the cost of correcting printer's errors) made by the Proprietor in type and/or plates shall be borne by the Publishers to the extent of 10% of the cost of original composition, but beyond that amount shall be charged to the Proprietor's account. The cost of Author's Alterations in illustrations, exclusive of correction of printer's or platemaker's errors, shall be borne by the Publishers to the extent of 10% of the cost of making the original plates or negatives, as the case may be, but beyond that shall be charged to the Proprietor's account.

REVISED
EDITIONS

9. The Proprietor agrees to revise the first and subsequent editions of the work and to supply any new material necessary from time to time to keep the work up to date as may be desired by the Publishers; and in the event that the Proprietor shall neglect or be unable to make such revision or to supply such new material then to permit the Publishers to engage some other person or persons to revise the said editions or to supply such new material and to deduct the expense thereof from royalties accruing to the Proprietor on such revised and enlarged editions.

~~INSURANCE~~

12. Proprietor

10. The Publishers shall take the same care of any manuscript, illustration, or other material placed in their hands by the ~~Author~~ as they would of their own property, but they shall not be responsible for its loss or damage beyond the amount (if any) for which the ~~Author~~ requests in writing that it be insured at his expense. Proprietor

~~ROYALTIES~~

13.

11. Six months after first publication of the work, the Publishers shall prepare a royalty statement covering sales of the work to that date, and within 60 days thereafter shall pay the Proprietor the amount due. Thereafter the Publishers shall pay the Proprietor in the months of March and September of each year the royalty payable as of the preceding February 1 and August 1, respectively, covering sales during the preceding six months. Provided, however, that annual rather than semi-annual payments may be made if a semi-annual payment would be in an

amount less than \$25.00. No royalty shall be paid in any year in which less than five dollars (\$5.00) has accrued in royalties. The amount of royalty shall be calculated as follows:
of each volume

~~REGULAR~~
~~DOMESTIC~~
SALES

On book sales within the limits of the United States (except for the special cases listed below), the following stipulated percentage of the list price:

10% on the first 5,000 copies sold, 12-1/2% on the next 5,000 copies sold, 15% beyond 10,000 copies sold. This royalty scale will apply separately to each individual volume published.

~~FOREIGN~~
~~SALES~~

On book sales outside the limits of the United States, one-half the above stipulated percentage of the list price.

~~SPECIAL~~
~~DISCOUNTS~~

On sales of sheet stock or on book sales at special discounts of 50% or more from the list price, or on book sales of a special edition issued by the Publishers and retailing at less than two-thirds of the list price of the regular edition, the regular domestic royalty rate (as stipulated above) calculated on the net amount actually received by the Publishers.

~~REVISED~~
~~EDITIONS~~

In the event of publication of an abridged, expanded, or revised edition necessitating the resetting of twenty per cent or more of the work, the said edition shall be considered a new work and a new agreement shall be arranged on mutually agreeable terms.

~~ROYALTY-FREE~~
~~COPIES~~

~~No royalty shall be paid on any copies lost or destroyed, or on damaged or overstocked copies sold at or below manufacturing cost, or given away for the purpose of aiding the sale of the work.~~

~~REDUCED~~
~~RATE-OF~~
~~SALE~~

In any royalty-payment period in which the sale of the work is less than 150 copies, the royalty shall be one-half the regular royalty rate as stipulated above.

PRINCETON
PAPERBACK
EDITION

If the Publishers should issue their own paperback edition of the work, the regular royalty rate shall be five per cent of the paperback list price, and the above-listed stipulations with respect to foreign sales, special discounts, ~~reduced rate of sale~~, revised editions, and royalty-free copies shall apply.

on the first 10,000 copies sold, 7-1/2% beyond 10,000 copies sold
14.

~~OTHER~~
~~RIGHTS~~

~~13.~~ The Proprietor grants and assigns to the Publishers the full, sole, and exclusive right to arrange for the sale or licensing of the following rights relating to the said work, and constitutes the Publishers his representatives and attorneys-in-fact for that purpose. If such rights are sold or licensed, the Publishers shall pay to the Proprietor, at the time of the next royalty payment after receipt of the funds, the following portion of the net amount actually received for such sale or licensing:

(a) Translation, first and second serial rights, selection, abridgment, paperback, condensation, digest, adaptation, syndication, omnibus volumes, receipts from a license to another publisher to reprint in whole or in part, or from a license to a book club to manufacture its own edition for distribution to its members—50% of the net amount actually received by the Publishers.

(b) Dramatization, public reading, radio, television, and motion picture rights (sight and sound) or the right of reproduction by other mechanical devices—85% of the net amount actually received by the Publishers. The Publishers will make decisions on all the rights mentioned in this paragraph after consultation with the Proprietor.

~~AUTHOR'S~~
~~COPIES~~

15. each volume of
~~13.~~ The Publishers shall give the Proprietor 10 free copies of the said work. For additional copies, not for resale, the Proprietor shall pay the list price less 40% discount, f.o.b. Princeton, New Jersey.

~~TERMINATION~~
~~OF~~
~~CONTRACT~~

16. ~~14.~~ If, after three years following the date of publication of the said work, the Publishers shall advise the Proprietor in writing to his last known address that they find it necessary to discontinue publication, or if the Publishers fail to keep the work in print and neglect to reprint it within six months of the Proprietor's written request that they do so, then the Proprietor shall have the right to terminate this agreement by written notice. Upon such notice of termination the Proprietor shall have the right at his option within 30 days of such notice to purchase at 25% of the actual cost (including composition) the type and/or plates of the work, should any exist, and to purchase at actual manufacturing cost any copies and/or sheets remaining in the Publishers' hands. If the Proprietor shall fail to exercise this option within 30 days, then the Publishers shall be free to destroy or dispose of the type and plates, if any, and to dispose of any copies and/or sheets in any way they see fit without payment of any royalty on such copies and/or sheets. Upon termination of the agreement, the Publishers agree to assign the copyright

of the said work to the Proprietor; thereupon all the then existing rights granted to the Publishers under this agreement shall revert to the Proprietor.

~~DEYONXON~~
~~AUTHOR'S~~
~~NEXT WORK~~

~~XXXX The Proprietor agrees to make the Publishers the first offer of publication of his next~~
~~full length book. But if the Publishers fail to exercise this option by executing a publishing~~
~~agreement within 90 days of receipt of the completed manuscript, then the Proprietor shall be~~
~~under no further obligation under this option, and shall be free to cause its publication elsewhere.~~
~~XXXX The Proprietor is not obliged to accept the Publishers' offer under this option.~~

~~ADINXONX~~
~~PROVISIONS~~

17. In case of disagreements between Proprietor and Publishers for which they cannot find a solution themselves, the controversial matter will be submitted to the American Arbitration Association whose decision will be binding upon both parties.

18. The Proprietor makes and enters into this agreement in the fiduciary capacity as above described and not personally, and accordingly no liability or obligation arising hereunder shall attach or may under any circumstances be enforced against the individuals personally, but only in their trusteeship capacity. This agreement may not be changed or terminated orally.

~~DISINXON~~
~~HEDEXANE~~
~~ASSIGN~~

19. This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of both parties.

This agreement may be assigned by either party with the written consent of the other, which consent must be obtained in advance, and the assignee thereof shall have all the rights and remedies of the original parties insofar as the same are assignable. But this agreement shall be assigned only as a whole and not as a part, nor as to any part interest therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Proprietor has hereunto placed his hand and seal, and the Publishers have caused this agreement to be executed and their seal to be affixed by authority of their Board of Trustees.

.....
WITNESS TO PROPRIETOR'S SIGNATURE

..... (L.S.)
PROPRIETOR SIGN HERE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

.....
WITNESS TO PUBLISHER'S SIGNATURE

by (L.S.)

MEMORANDUM
OF
AGREEMENT

THE ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

A N D

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRESS

THE PAPERS OF

ALBERT EINSTEIN

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

June 10, 1970

Memorandum for File

Conversation with Otto Nathan in his apartment, 24 Fifth Avenue,
at 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 9, regarding Einstein papers.

Mr. Nathan is eager to go ahead with the project. He is perfectly happy to have the Institute's cooperation - and indeed welcomes it. He agrees that, whatever the past relations between him and the previous Director, he is ready to go ahead now. I expressed my own wish that the Institute get appropriate credit for its share in the endeavors, and he said that he is perfectly happy to see the Institute's name on the title page of the volume. Nonetheless, he wishes to have the basic agreement be one between the Estate and the Hebrew University on the one hand, and Princeton University Press on the other, because in his view they are the parties legally concerned.

I indicated some of the commitments the Institute might be willing to make under appropriate circumstances, i.e. office space for Miss Dukas and a technical assistant; office space for a visitor to work on the papers; one, and occasionally even two, visiting memberships in connection with the project for scholars properly qualified who would be working on it. In this connection I talked about money and made the point that this would be an expensive endeavor. I indicated that I might seek support from the NSF and that I thought the Israeli Government might be induced to make a contribution through the Hebrew University. I also raised the possibility of a contribution from the German Government, to which Nathan reacted sharply and violently. After some discussion on this point he asked me to seek Miss Dukas' reaction independent of his own.

We talked about the need for a scientific advisory or editorial committee and who might be a suitable chairman. He had a positive reaction to the suggestion of Res Jost, although he did not know him. We also talked about Martin Klein at Yale. We agreed that the committee should be international and suggested that Yukawa might be a possibility as well as Europeans and Israelis.

The relation between the proposed complete publication and the reprinting of the major scientific papers under the editorship of Dr. Bargmann came up. We agreed the question should be explored.

- 2 -

I raised the question of xerox copies of all the Einstein documents and the retention of one set by the Institute. Nathan agreed that there should be many xeroxed copies for security as well as accessibility reasons. He had previously talked with Dix about having Princeton Library be the depository, but he was perfectly agreeable to having one at the Institute as well.

Nathan directed my attention to the two draft letters from him to Harman and Bergmann in Bailey's possession and invited my comments on them. We agreed to be in touch.



Carl Kaysen

Editorial Advisory Board
for The Writings of Albert Einstein

Valentine Bargmann, Professor of Mathematical Physics,
Princeton University

Freeman J. Dyson, Professor, School of Natural Sciences,
Institute for Advanced Study

Marshall Clagett, Professor, School of Historical Studies,
Institute for Advanced Study

Gerald Holton, Professor of Physics, Harvard University

Res Jost, Professor of Theoretical Physics, Swiss Federal
Institute of Technology, Zurich

Martin J. Klein, Professor of the History of Science and
Medicine, Yale University

Thomas S. Kuhn, M. Taylor Pyne Professor of the History of
Science, Princeton University, and Member of
the Schools of Historical Studies & Social Science,
Institute for Advanced Study

Marston Morse, Professor Emeritus, School of Mathematics,
Institute for Advanced Study

Shmuel Sambursky, Professor of the History and Philosophy of
Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Charles Scribner, Jr., Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City

John A. Wheeler, Joseph Henry Professor of Physics,
Princeton University

June 1976

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
WILLIAM G. BOWEN, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES, EARL MINER, JOHN F. PECKHAM,
CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE,
ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 27, 1976

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of the
 Writings of Albert Einstein

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

As you know, we have had a series of disappointments in our efforts to arrange for the appointment of an editor and for the financing of the editing of the Einstein Papers. Although at times we have been discouraged, we have not ceased working on the problem, and without recounting the history of our efforts I can now say that Otto Nathan and I believe that we are making progress again. Most recently we asked Martin Klein, Peter Bergmann, and Arthur Wightman to act as an informal advisory group to help us get a fresh start. Following their recommendations, we have recently talked with Professor Allen Janis of Pittsburgh, Professor John Stachel of Boston University, and again with Professor Russell McCormmach of Johns Hopkins. Having been unsuccessful in finding an historian of science to head the project, our thoughts have turned more toward finding a physicist with an interest in the history and philosophy of science who would find suitable collaborators.

Our position at the moment is that Professor Stachel is the most likely candidate for appointment as editor of the Einstein Papers, though before reaching that definite decision we would like to have as many reactions as possible from members of the Editorial Advisory Board.

Accordingly we have invited Professor Stachel to come to Princeton for several days beginning on June 9, during which time he will have a chance to meet with as many as possible of the Princeton members of the Board. We also hope that he will be able to meet or talk on the telephone with other members of the Board. It will not be possible for him to meet those of you who are abroad, and in any case it is unlikely that we will be lucky enough to arrange for him to meet even all of the Princeton members. Therefore I would like to ask all of you to give us your thoughts by mail based on your personal knowledge (if you already know or can meet him) or your knowledge of his writings (vita enclosed).



To The Editorial Advisory Board of the
Writings of Albert Einstein

Page 2

May 27, 1976

Professor Stachel is forty-eight years old, a specialist in unitary field theory who does and would expect to continue to do theoretical research. His interests in recent years, however, have extended to the philosophy and to some extent the history of science. He participates in the Center for the History of Philosophy and Science at Boston University, as an editor of the Boston Studies in Physics, and teaches a course on Einstein's ideas in the history of science program. He has a strong interest in the Einstein Papers, has consulted them in the course of his own work, and is very enthusiastic about the project. He would be prepared to make it his major commitment for a long period of time. He seems to be an outgoing and active person, accustomed to collaborating with others and eager to engage others for the good of the project. His colleague R. S. Cohen at Boston recommended him to me in the highest terms, saying that he has a historical-philosophical mind, and that he is "totally reliable, honorable, and selfless." One possible difficulty, which Stachel himself brought out, is that although he has a fluent reading knowledge of German, he is not a native German speaker. He said that he is aware of Einstein's sophisticated use of language, and that he is concerned that he might not always recognize every nuance. He felt that if he were to be involved with the project he would want to be associated with a native German speaker who could help in this regard.

We do not have a professorship to offer to the editor of the Einstein Papers at this time, but we believe that funding (probably from NSF) is available, and fortunately Professor Stachel is due for leave from his post at Boston University. He thinks it is even possible that he might be on leave from Boston for as long as two years to work on the Einstein Papers, giving us time to work out more permanent arrangements. The availability of this leave is not a factor in our feeling that Professor Stachel would be a fine choice as editor, but it is a fortunate circumstance.

We shall be grateful for any advice you can give us. On behalf of Otto Nathan and myself, I want to thank you for your continuing interest.

cc: Arthur S. Wightman

Peter Bergmann

ASB

John Stachel - Curriculum Vitae

Education: B.S., City College of the C.U.N.Y., 1956
M.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959
Ph.D., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1962

Professional History:

Lehigh University: Instructor of Physics, 1959-61
University of Pittsburgh: Instructor of Physics, 1961-62
Research Associate, 1962-64
Boston University: Assistant Professor of Physics, 1964-69
Associate Professor of Physics, 1969-72
Director, Institute for Relativity Studies, 1972 -
Professor of Physics, 1972 -

Visiting Posts:

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Warsaw: Visiting Research Associate,
one half-year, 1962
Temple University Relativity Group: Research Associate, Summers of 1965,
1966 and 1968.
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N., Mexico:
Visiting Professor, summers of 1966 and 1967.
King's College, University of London: Visiting Professor, 1970-71 aca-
demic year.
Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris: Visiting Professor as guest of the
C.N.R.S., April-May, 1971.
International Center for Theoretical Physics, Trieste: Visiting Scientist,
summer 1972.
Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, University of Paris VI:
Exchange Professor, January 1974.
Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques, Bures (France): Visiting Pro-
fessor, March 1974.

Publications

Articles:

"Cylindrical Gravitational News", J. Math. Phys., 7, 1321 (1966).
"Einstein Tensor and Spherical Symmetry", J. Math. Phys., 9, (1968)
"Structure of the Curzon Metric", Phys. Letters, 27A, 60 (1968).
"Comments on 'Causality Requirements and the Theory of Relativity'" in R.S. Cohen and
M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. V, p.96
(Reidel, 1969).

- "Behavior of Weyl-Levi Civita Coordinates for a Class of Solutions Approximating the Schwarzschild Metric", Nature, 219, 1346 (1968).
- "Perturbations of an Arbitrary Spherically Symmetric Metric", Nature, 220, 5169 (1968).
- "The Pure Radiation News Function in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 179, 1251 (1969).
- "Covariant Formulation of the Cauchy Problem in Generalized Electrodynamics and General Relativity", Acta Physica Polonica, 35, 689 (1969).
- "Specifying Sources in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 180, 1256 (1969).
- "Invariances of Approximately Relativistic Lagrangians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem I", with P. Havas, Phys. Rev. 185, 1636 (1969).
- "Einstein Tensor and 3-Parameter Groups of Isometries with 2-Dimensional Orbits", with H. Gönner, J. Math. Phys., 11, 3358 (1970).
- "External Sources in General Relativity", GRC Journal, 3, 257 (1972).
- "Comments on Two Papers in Quantum Mechanics", in R.S. Cohen and M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Logical and Epistemological Studies in Contemporary Physics, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XIII, p. 214, p.309 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1973).
- "The Rise and Fall of Geometrodynamics", in K. Schaffner and R.S. Cohen (eds), Proceedings of the 1972 Biennial Meeting, Philosophy of Science Association, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XX, p. 338 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Introduction" to Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology" in R.S. Cohen and R.J. Seeger (eds), AAAS Symposium on Philosophy - 1969, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol XI (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "A Note on Scientific Practice", in R.S. Cohen, J. Stachel, M.W. Wartofsky (eds), For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Space-Time Problems", Review of General Relativity, Papers in Honor of J.L. Synge, Science, 180, 292 (1973).
- "Invariance of Approximately Relativistic Hamiltonians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem", Phys. Rev., D13, 1598 (1976).
- "Center of Mass Theorem in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", to appear in Phys. Rev. D.
- "The 'Logic' of Quantum Logic", to appear in Vol. XXXII of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).
- "Comments on 'Some Logical Problems Suggested by Empirical Theories' by Professor Dalla Chiara", to appear in Vol. XXXI of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).

In Active Preparation:

- "Conformal Two-Structure as the Gravitational Degrees of Freedom in General Relativity", with R. D'Inverno.
- "Do Quanta Need a New Logic?" to appear in University Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science.
- "Gravitation and Quantization", to appear in University of Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy of Science.
- "The Post-Newtonian Approximation in Relativistic Hydrodynamics", with T. Pascoe (based on his Thesis, 1973).

Theses:

"Energy Flow in Cylindrical Gravitational Waves", (M.S. Thesis, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959).

"The Lie Derivative and the Cauchy Problem in the General Theory of Relativity", (Ph.D. Thesis, Stevens, 1962).

Abstracts of APS Talks:

"New Solution to the Einstein Field Equations", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 6, 305 (1961).

"Variational Principle and Conservation Laws in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 69 (1969) (with T. Pascoe).

"Bohm-Aharonov Effect and its Gravitational Analogue", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 16 (1969).

"Quasi-Newtonian Approximation Method in General Relativity", with G. Gonzalez, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., II, 15, 881 (1970).

"Variational Principles as a Basis for Approximation Methods in General Relativistic Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. II, 15, 882 (1970).

Editorial Work:

"Selected Problems in General Relativity", by C. Moller, in Brandeis University 1960 Summer Institute in Theoretical Physics Lecture Notes, notes by J. Stachel and L. Pande.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Relativistic Theories of Gravitation, Warsaw 30-31, July, 1962 (Gauthier Villars and PWN, (1964) ed. by J. Stachel and others).

For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974), ed. by J. Stachel and others.

Editing Selected Papers on History and Philosophy of Science by Leon Rosenfeld, with R.S. Cohen, for Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Editing Proceedings of the Andover Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", together with those of a similar Conference held at the University of Minnesota, with John Earman, Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Conference Organization:

Organized Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology", at 1969 Boston Meeting of the AAAS.

Member, since 1972, of the Organizing Committee for biennial "Texas" Conferences in Relativistic Astrophysics, held in New York (1972), Dallas (1974) and Boston (1976).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Gravitation and Quantization", held at B.U. Conference Center, Andover, Mass., Oct. 31 - Nov. 3, 1972 (See report on Conference in Nature, vol. 240 (Dec. 15, 1972).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", held at B.U. Conference

Center, Andover, Mass., June 3-5, 1974. (Proceedings to be published jointly with those of a similar conference at the University of Minnesota, by the University of Minnesota Press.)

Chairman, Local Organizing Committee for the Eighth "Texas" Symposium in Relativistic Astrophysics, to be held in Boston Dec. 13-17, 1976. (Proceedings to be published by the N.Y. Academy of Science.)

Courses Taught:

Undergraduate

Physics for the Life Sciences
Electricity and Magnetism
Einstein: The Man, the Times, The Achievement
Modern Physics and Political Problems
Vibrations and Waves

Graduate

Quantum Mechanics
Thermodynamics
Electrodynamics
Special and General Relativity
Seminar in Relativity
Classical Mechanics

Reviewer for:

Articles: Annals of Physics, American Journal of Physics, Physical Review, GRG Journal.

Research Proposals: NSF Division of Theoretical Physics, Division of History and Philosophy of Science, Latin American Cooperative Science Program; CUNY Faculty Research Award Program.

Current Research Grant:

Quantum Logical Approaches to the Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics: Their Relation to Logical Theory, Space-Time Structures and Quantization of the Gravitational Field (NSF 1975-77).